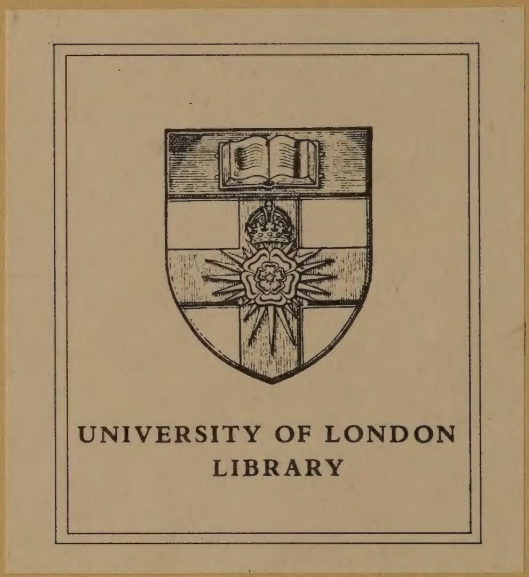
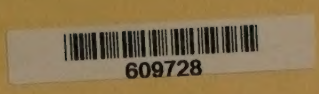
THIS BOOK
MUST NOT BE REMOVED
FROM THE LIBRARY

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON LIBRARY

REFERENCE ONLY

PARL. PAPERS
FOR REFERENCE ONLY.




609728

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

FORTY-SEVEN VOLUMES.

— *(31.)* —

TRADE, &c.—*continued.*

STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS.

Session

12 *March* 1894 —— 25 *August* 1894.

VOL LXXXI.

1894.

BIBL. LONDIN.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1894.

FORTY-SEVEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

THIRTY-FIRST VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the foot of each* Paper; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

TRADE, &c.—*continued.*

Strikes and Lock-Outs:

[c. 7403.] Report by the Chief Labour Correspondent on the Strikes and Lock-outs of 1892. p. 1

[c. 7566.] Report by the Chief Labour Correspondent on the Strikes and Lock-outs of 1893. 409

BOARD OF TRADE.—LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

REPORT

BY THE

CHIEF LABOUR CORRESPONDENT

ON THE

STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS OF 1892.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, EAST HARDING STREET, FLEET STREET, E.C., and
32, ABINGDON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.; or
JOHN MENZIES & Co., 12, HANOVER STREET, EDINBURGH, and
90, WEST NILE STREET, GLASGOW; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., LIMITED, 104, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1894.

[C.—7403.] *Price* 3*s.* 3*d.*

CONTENTS.

REPORT BY CHIEF LABOUR CORRESPONDENT TO THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Page.

I. GENERAL OUTLINE AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY - - - 5

II. STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET:—
(a.) Nature and Extent of the Data - - - - - - - - 7
(b.) Statistics of Employment in Recent Years - - - - - - - 8
(c.) Employment in 1892 - - - - - - - - - - - 9

III. GENERAL REVIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL STRIKES OF THE YEAR:—
(a.) Textile Trades - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
(b.) Mining - - - - - - - - - - - - - 11
(c.) Engineering and Shipbuilding - - - - - - - - - 11
(d.) Building Trades - - - - - - - - - - - 12
(e.) Transport - - - - - - - - - - - 12
(f.) Clothing Trades - - - - - - - - - - - 12
(g.) Cutlery Trades - - - - - - - - - - - 12

IV. GENERAL ANALYSIS OF STRIKE STATISTICS OF 1892:—
(a.) Nature of the Data - - - - - - - - - - - 12
(b.) Distinction between "Strikes" and "Lock-outs" - - - - - - 13
(c.) Distribution of Strikes and Lock-outs by Trades - - - - - 14
(d.) Distribution of Strikes and Lock-outs by Districts - - - - - 15

V. CLASSIFICATION OF STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS, ACCORDING TO CAUSES, OBJECTS, AND SUCCESS OR FAILURE - - - - - - - - 24
(a.) Disputes on Questions of Wages - - - - - - - - 26
(b.) Disputes on other Questions - - - - - - - - 26
(c.) General Statistics of Success and Failure of Strikes and Lock-outs - - - - 26
(d.) Success or otherwise of Strikes and Lock-outs as affecting Special Trades - - 27

VI. MAGNITUDE OF STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS:—
(a.) Numbers of Persons affected - - - - - - - - - 28
(b.) Duration of Disputes - - - - - - - - - 29
(c.) Duration in Connection with Number of Persons affected - - - - - 30

VII. METHODS OF ARRANGEMENT OF DISPUTES - - - - - - - 31

VIII. LOSS AND GAIN FROM STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS:—
(a.) Elements of Loss to Employers - - - - - - - - - 32
(b.) Elements of Loss or Gain to Workmen - - - - - - - 33

IX. CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR:—
(a.) Nature of Data - - - - - - - - - - - 34
(b.) Comments on Summary - - - - - - - - - - 36

X. SUGGESTIONS AS TO MEANS OF PREVENTION OR SETTLEMENT. - - - 37

APPENDICES.

Appendix I.—STATISTICS OF STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS:—

Table I.—GENERAL STATEMENT.
General list of strikes and lock-outs, showing cause, date, result, and mode of settlement so far as ascertained - - - - - - - 38

Table II.—NUMBERS AFFECTED.
Showing number of persons affected by strikes and lock-outs - - - - 87

Table III.—GROUPS, MAGNITUDE.
Showing strikes and lock-outs in groups, according to magnitude, with the total number of persons affected, and the duration of each dispute in working days, where ascertained - 96

Page.

Table IV.—Success or Failure.

Showing success or otherwise of strikes and lock-outs in trades, with causes or objects - 101

Table V.—Success, &c., and Numbers.

Showing number of persons engaged in successful and unsuccessful strikes and lock-outs, as per preceding table - - - - - - - - 107

Table VI.—Abstract of Employers' Returns.

Showing number of persons directly and indirectly affected by strikes and lock-outs, amount of weekly wages earned, value of fixed capital laid idle, other elements of loss to capital, and suggestions as to the prevention of strikes, the particulars being extracted from the Strike Returns received from employers - - - - - - - - 111

Table VII.—Abstract of Trade Union Returns.

Showing particulars extracted from Trade Union Returns as to attitude of union, weekly wages earned before and after strike or lock-out, estimated amount of wages that would have been earned during period of strike or lock-out, weekly gain or reduction in wages to those affected, number of members and non-members involved, cost to union, persons going in to work during the strike or lock-out, and suggestions as to settlement or prevention of labour disputes - - - - - - - - - 128

Appendix II.—NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

General observations upon the strikes and lock-outs in the preceding tables, based upon or quoted from the statements of employers and employed - - - - 154

Appendix III.—CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

Labour disputes and chambers of conciliation and arbitration - - - - 182

Appendix IV.—DISPUTE BENEFIT PAID.

Amount of dispute pay disbursed by trade unions in 1892 - - - - - 221

Appendix V.—TABLES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

Table A.—Compiled from a special schedule addressed to trade unions, showing estimated number of persons in the trades (where ascertainable), number belonging to unions, average weekly wages and recognised hours of labour at the beginning of 1893, with changes (if any) in 1892, and the method by which such changes were effected; also amount of overtime worked, with its remuneration, and disputes other than those relating to wages and hours, with the mode of settlement - - - - - - - - - 228

Table B.—Tables taken from the annual or periodical reports, or compiled from special schedules addressed to branch secretaries, and from information directly supplied by general secretaries, showing rates of wages, and hours of labour fixed in different districts by the following Trade Unions, with summaries compiled therefrom of the gains and losses in wages and hours during 1892, where the information for both 1891 and 1892 was available :—

	Page.		Page.
Operative Bricklayers' Society -	256	Scottish Masons - - - - -	299
Bricklayers' Trade, &c. Society (or Manchester Order) -	261	Amalgamated Cabinet Makers - - -	301
Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners - - - -	263	Cabinet and Chair Makers of Scotland -	303
General Union of Carpenters and Joiners - - -	272	Amalgamated Tailors - - - -	304
Associated Carpenters and Joiners - - - -	274	Wheelwrights and Blacksmiths - - -	306
Amalgamated House Decorators and Painters - - -	279	London and Counties Labour League - -	307
Scottish National Federation of House and Ship Painters -	283	Friendly Society of Ironfounders - - -	308
National Operative Plasterers -	284	Iron Moulders of Scotland - - -	311
Scottish Plasterers' Federal Union - - - -	287	Amalgamated Engineers - - - -	318
United Operative Plumbers -	289	United Pattern Makers - - -	329
Amalgamated Mill Sawyers and Wood-Cutting Machinists -	293	United Brassfounders - - - - -	330
Operative Stonemasons - -	294	Brass Workers (Piece prices) - - -	331
		Nail Makers (Piece prices) - - - -	334
		Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders - -	337
		Associated Shipwrights - - - -	341
		Marine Engineers - - - - -	344
		Amalgamated Coal Porters - - -	345
		Scottish Typographical - - -	346
		Amalgamated Lithographic Printers - -	348
		Bookbinders and Machine Rulers' Consolidated	349

Table C.—Statement prepared for the National Association of Master Builders of Great Britain showing the hours of labour and rates of wages in the various branches of the building trades in certain towns on 1st January 1892 and 1893 respectively - - - 350

Appendix VI.—LOSSES AND GAINS.

Summarized statement of the losses and gains to workpeople during 1892, with and without strikes, as far as the means of calculation are available - - - - - 380

Appendix VII.—EXTRACTS FROM TRADE UNION REPORTS.

Extracts from reports of trade unions with regard to the state of trade in 1892 - - 389

STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS.

REPORT BY THE CHIEF LABOUR CORRESPONDENT TO THE BOARD OF TRADE.

TO THE CONTROLLER GENERAL OF THE COMMERCIAL, LABOUR, AND STATISTICAL DEPARTMENTS, BOARD OF TRADE.

SIR,

IN presenting to you the Fifth Annual Report on strikes and other disputes between capital and labour, it is thought desirable to make some preliminary observations. The present volume, which deals with the trade disputes of 1892, has been somewhat unduly delayed by reason of other special work requiring attention, and on account of the extra burden cast upon the staff of the Labour Department by the preparation, in a monthly form, for the "Labour Gazette," of the statistics of strikes and lock-outs for 1893. Now, however, that the new system is fully established it will enable the Department to deal more promptly with the materials for future reports. The present volume may be divided into several parts—first, general preliminary summary, in which the chief points of interest are brought to the front; followed by a short report on the state of employment in 1892 and the preceding years, designed to make more intelligible the description which follows of the disputes of the year; next comes a general statistical analysis of the strikes and lock-outs of 1892; then a series of statistical appendices, containing the materials from which the figures quoted in the Report are extracted; and, lastly, some appendices dealing with miscellaneous matters, bearing directly or indirectly on trade disputes—such as the proceedings of Conciliation and Arbitration Boards, and the observations of trade union officials on the state of the industries with which they are connected.

In view of the elaborate character of some parts of the Report and appendices, it is thought desirable, before entering on the detailed treatment of the subjects dealt with, to bring together in a brief and concise form some of the chief conclusions to be drawn from the tables and the more important figures, which enable a comparison to be made between the state of the labour market in 1892 and in the years immediately preceding it.

I.—GENERAL OUTLINE AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

The principal conclusion to be deduced from the appendices to this Report, and from the summaries of the tables which are contained in the Report itself, may be briefly stated.

Throughout 1892 the decline in trade which commenced in the autumn of 1890 continued, and increased in intensity as the year advanced, the average per-centage of unemployed in certain skilled trades being 5·8 in 1892, as against 3·4 in 1891. The building trades were the only important group of industries not touched by the prevailing depression. With so strongly marked an indication of the falling-off in the demand for labour, the number of strikes diminished, and the total of disputes was less than in any of the four preceding years. The number of persons, however, was greater for both strikes and lock-outs than in 1891, but less than in 1890. During 1892 there were recorded 692 strikes, and 8 lock-outs, affecting in the aggregate at least 3,000 establishments, as against 893 strikes, 13 lock-outs, and 4,507 establishments in 1891. Of these strikes the building trades had 21·4 per cent.; the textile trades had 19·5 per cent.; mining and quarrying had 15·5 per cent.; the ship-building, engineering,

together with other branches of the metal trades, had 18·6 per cent. Thus, to four great groups of industries were due 75 per cent. of the whole of the strikes of the year. These proportions do not differ materially from those of 1891. Seventy-four per cent. of the strikes took place in England; 15·9 per cent. in Scotland; 7·5 per cent. in Wales; and 2·6 in Ireland. In 1891 the proportions for each of these divisions, respectively, were 75, 14, 7, and 4 per cent.

58·8 per cent. of all the strikes of the year, as against 54·2 per cent. in 1891, arose from disputes as to wages. The proportion of all the persons involved in wages strikes was 66 per cent. in 1892, as against 44 per cent. in the previous year. Only 17·8 per cent. of the persons engaged in these wages disputes attained their object and were entirely successful, in contrast to 30 per cent. of such persons in 1891. Of these wages strikes, 65·7 per cent. were for advance of wages, as against 65·5 in 1891. Forty-eight per cent. of these advance strikes were successful, as against 47 per cent. the year before; 22·7 were partially successful, and 22·7 were unsuccessful. The proportion of persons engaged in advance strikes in each class was 49 per cent. successful, 31·6 per cent. partially successful, and 16·5 unsuccessful. The proportions under each head in the previous year were fairly equal. As to strikes against reduction of wages, 32·2 per cent. succeeded, 16·1 partially succeeded, and 37·5 per cent. were unsuccessful. The proportions respectively for 1891 were 40, 22, 26·2. Measured by numbers of persons involved, the results come out even worse for those who struck.

Disputes as to the hours of labour were not numerous, but there were again a considerable number of persons involved in demarcation disputes, arising out of rival claims of different classes of workmen to certain kinds of work, over 11,000 being uselessly involved in one dispute of this kind.

Speaking broadly as to the success, or otherwise, of the strikes of the year, it appears that in 568 strikes, in which full particulars as to numbers of persons and results were obtained, 236,798 persons were concerned. Of these strikes, 41·4 succeeded, but only included 20·6 per cent. of the total persons. In 1891 the proportions were 41·3 per cent. of strikes, and 25·5 of persons. In 1892 18·1 per cent. were partially successful, and included 47·9 of the total persons. In 1891 20·27 per cent. of the strikes were partially successful, and these had 37 per cent. of the total persons. 35·7 per cent. were entirely unsuccessful, and embraced 29·9 per cent. of the total persons; whereas in 1891 the proportions were 29·45 per cent. of strikes, and 34·7 of persons. As some of the more important disputes included under the head of "partially successful" only attained a nominal degree of concession, however, it is clear that the general balance of results was against the workmen, as may always be anticipated during a period of declining trade. The strikes in the building trades were, as a rule, the most successful, but the numbers engaged in them were not large.

The total number of persons involved in the strikes and lock-outs of the year is known with certainty for all but a limited number of small disputes. Including an estimated number for this uncertain minority, it is found that 371,799 persons were engaged in disputes for a longer or shorter period. The average duration per strike comes out at 32·07 working days, but as the disputes of longest duration were also those in which the largest numbers of persons were involved, the average number of working days lost by individuals thrown out of work was 49·2 days. According to an estimate based on returns sent in by employers, the wages not paid during the period of stoppage would amount to about 485,000*l.* per week. Figures furnished by trade unions supply material for an estimate on this point of about 495,000*l.* per week. In 1891 the amount of wage payments interrupted was stated at 381,000*l.* per week.

As to the value of fixed capital laid idle, 511 establishments making returns estimated it at 18,823,264*l.* The cost of laying down, maintaining, and restarting works laid idle by disputes is found, in the cases of 475 firms, to have been 165,385*l.* In 10 disputes, involving 34,648 persons, organisations of employers provided support for those of their number concerned to the amount of 55,517*l.* As to wage gains or losses due to the conflicts of the year, returns from trade unions show that in respect to 246 strikes and one lock-out, in which an aggregate of 121,357 persons were concerned, the amount of weekly wages paid before the disputes was 164,143*l.*, and after the stoppages to the same number of persons 153,513*l.*, a difference equal to an aggregate reduction of 10,630*l.*, the equivalent of a net reduction of 6½ per cent. as against an increase of 5 per cent. in the previous year. This result, gathered from the returns of trade unions, confirms the statement already made as to the general want of success which attended wages disputes. In support of 94,179 men engaged in 235 strikes, the trade unions making returns expended 163,092*l.* from their funds, and 1,743*l.* was subscribed from other sources.

II.—STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

A mere statistical statement, however, of the number, extent, and duration of labour disputes, though presenting many features of interest, is not in itself sufficient to give a correct idea of all the conditions leading up to and causing such conflicts. Such troubles are, to a large extent, influenced by the state of the demand for and supply of labour. Some brief account is, therefore, necessary of the tendency of the labour market, in order to make clear the chief characteristics of the industrial troubles of the year.

(a.) Nature and Extent of the Data.

It may at once be said that there is not at present available any means by which the extent of the demand for labour can be accurately ascertained, nor is it possible to fix with absolute exactness the number of workpeople who may be unemployed and who are unable to obtain work. In certain trades and localities information on both points may easily be collected, but in respect to the great mass of the labour of the kingdom, nothing better than approximate estimates can be made. The whole question of obtaining exact knowledge in this matter is one of trade organisation. In the case of trades in which the workers are combined, and in which the whole or a large proportion of them are members of the combination for purposes of mutual assistance and support, there is no difficulty in fixing the number of those who are out of work at any particular time. As, however, this condition of complete organisation only obtains in a limited number of cases, a considerable portion of the labour field is left uncovered. For instance, in the case of the Boilermakers' and Iron Shipbuilders' Society there is found a trade organisation which contains nearly the whole of the men engaged in those branches of industry. Each member who is thrown out of work reports himself as unemployed to the local officers of the society, and these in turn report each month, as to the number of unemployed members upon their books, to the central office of the union. Upon the returns so sent in is based the monthly report of the whole society, which gives information as to the state of employment throughout the kingdom. In such a case as this the number of the unemployed can be ascertained with certainty. Among the other trades societies which take account of their unemployed members in the same way, there are but few of which the same can be said, because few contain within their ranks so large a proportion of the total number of men engaged in the whole of the trade which they represent. In the case of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, and of the Amalgamated Engineers, the organisation is not on so comprehensive a scale, and the whole of these trades cannot, in the same way, be said to be covered by the reports of the societies. It is, however, quite clear that a sufficiently large proportion of those employed in these trades are members of the unions to justify the conclusion that the state of employment for non-society men is much the same as for the society men, about whom we have exact figures. Even in cases in which the proportion of those engaged in any given industry who are members of the union is much smaller than in the above examples, the same deduction may be safely drawn. Thus, although the unions of skilled trades which make returns as to the number of their unemployed form but a portion of the total of those engaged in those trades, the figures they furnish from month to month may be taken as a tolerably accurate indication of the state of employment in those trades. It may, therefore, be taken for granted that where such exist the monthly reports of trade unions furnish the most trustworthy evidence available as to actual numbers and proportions of unemployed workers. Outside these limits, however, there is a vast amount of unorganised or partially organised labour as to which no such sources of information exist. This is especially the case in respect to unskilled labour, much of which is so scattered, so irregular, and so diverse in character that even anything like approximate estimate is difficult, if not, indeed, impossible. In regard to those classes of unskilled labourers who work in association with skilled labourers, the proportion of those out of work will vary very much in the same way as in the skilled industry of which it forms a part, and may, therefore, to some extent be gauged. As to the great bulk of unattached labour of this kind, however, it is impossible to speak, and it is probable that among certain sections of this class of workers the want of work is most common and most keenly felt in times of depression. Though in this way the field of labour they cover is somewhat restricted, the returns obtained from the unions of the great staple industries are yet valuable as a general indication of the condition of the national labour market, and it is interesting to observe from them what the general tendencies of employment have been during the year, and to study their relation to the strike movements which have taken place at the same time.

(b.) Statistics of Employment in recent Years.

The following tabular statement, showing the proportion of unemployed workmen, is based upon the returns of a considerable number of unions of organised trades, and may be taken, with the reservations and qualifications already made, as illustrating the fluctuations of industrial employment for the period it covers :—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PER-CENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED MEMBERS OF CERTAIN TRADE SOCIETIES AT THE END OF EACH MONTH.

Month.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
January	9·9	6·8	3·3	1·75	3·05	4·37
February	10·3	7·8	3·1	1·44	3·37	4·97
March	8·5	7·0	2·8	1·40	2·6	5·66
April	7·7	5·7	2·2	1·70	2·85	5·7
May	6·8	5·2	2·0	1·96	2·69	5·4
June	8·5	4·8	2·0	1·96	2·98	5·9
July	8·0	4·6	1·8	1·88	2·86	5·15
August	8·5	3·9	1·7	2·28	3·28	5·02
September	8·3	4·8	2·5	2·28	4·23	5·12
October	7·5	4·4	2·1	2·6	4·48	6·25
November	8·6	4·4	1·8	2·6	4·45	7·33
December	8·5	3·1	1·5	2·4	3·81	8·27

It is possible to trace from these figures the general course of trade, the table showing the gradual progress of revival followed by a period of sustained good trade, and the subsequent advance of depression, and continuous bad trade. Those employed in the industries included in the above figures are all skilled workers, and the averages given are for various groups of trades, all of which may not be equally affected by briskness or depression at the same time. Some of them ebb and flow with the seasons, while others seem only touched by the more or less periodic fluctuations of trade, which affect almost every branch of industry. The following analysis of the above statement by groups of a few principal trades, for which trustworthy information has been obtained, will show how great some of these variations are.

STATEMENT showing the PER-CENTAGES of UNEMPLOYED MEMBERS of certain TRADE SOCIETIES, at the end of each Month, 1887–1892, by GROUPS of TRADES.

Trade.	Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly Averages.
1. Shipbuilding, General Engineering, Trades: Iron and Steel.	1887	11·4	9·5	9·3	7·9	8·2	9·5	9·3	9·1	9·3	9·8	10·5	9·5	9·44
	1888	9·2	7·8	6·5	5·9	5·8	5·5	6·7	5·3	5·4	5·3	4·5	3·6	5·96
	1889	3·3	2·8	2·6	2·0	2·2	2·6	2·1	1·9	2·1	2·7	1·6	1·4	2·27
	1890	1·8	1·3	1·2	1·6	1·7	2·1	2·2	2·6	2·6	3·3	3·1	3·0	2·2
	1891	3·2	3·5	2·8	3·1	3·4	3·7	3·4	4·3	5·2	5·5	6·1	5·3	4·12
	1892	5·5	6·1	7·2	7·5	7·2	7·0	7·3	7·1	7·3	8·7	10·5	11·1	7·7
2. Building Trades	1887	8·7	10·8	8·2	6·7	3·5	4·6	4·9	4·3	3·8	4·6	4·7	6·1	5·9
	1888	8·4	10·1	10·7	8·5	5·2	3·5	2·8	3·3	3·4	3·3	3·2	3·3	5·48
	1889	6·0	6·7	6·4	4·7	3·7	1·9	1·7	1·7	1·5	1·5	1·6	1·7	3·26
	1890	3·3	3·0	3·0	2·8	2·0	1·6	1·8	2·0	1·5	1·4	1·5	1·9	2·15
	1891	5·0	5·5	3·0	2·8	1·5	2·5	1·9	1·1	1·9	1·3	1·4	1·5	2·45
	1892	3·3	3·8	4·4	4·5	2·8	2·3	2·3	2·1	2·1	2·4	3·2	3·0	3·0
3. Cabinet Trades	1887	6·4	7·5	5·5	3·7	3·3	1·8	3·5	4·3	4·6	4·7	6·0	5·1	4·7
	1888	6.0	4·3	2·5	2·2	3·3	4·2	3·3	3·5	3·6	3·5	2·5	3·0	3·5
	1889	5·0	5·0	4·2	2·5	2·0	1·3	1·3	1·5	1·4	1·8	1·4	1·0	2·37
	1890	1·4	1·8	1·4	1·1	1·0	0·8	0·8	1·7	1·7	4·0	1·5	1·9	1·6
	1891	1·5	3·0	2·5	2·6	1·0	1·1	2·0	1·7	2·7	2·9	1·3	1·5	1·98
	1892	1·5	5·8	5·7	5·0	4·3	4·0	2·7	2·7	2·7	3·5	2·5	2·5	3·57
4. Textile Trades	1887	5·8	4·9	5·5	5·0	5·1	5·4	8·9	11·2	5·5	7·0	4·0	3·2	5·86
	1888	4·8	4·3	4·0	4·1	5·1	3·2	4·2	4·2	4·4	4·2	11·2	8·7	5·03
	1889	4·0	4·2	4·5	3·8	3·8	3·8	5·2	5·1	2·2	13·8	13·9	2·8	5·6
	1890	2·7	2·7	2·9	2·8	4·1	3·4	3·3	2·8	3·1	3·1	4·0	4·0	3·24
	1891	2·7	3·0	3·8	4·5	4·5	3·7	4·7	4·5	6·1	8·1	4·6	3·9	4·5
	1892	3·8	3·5	3·9	3·2	12·0	41·5	4·5	3·9	3·9	4·6	3·7	38·4	10·57
5. Printing Trades	1887	3·0	2·1	0·82	2·0	1·3	1·7	2·0	4·6	6·4	7·0	2·6	0·7	2·85
	1888	0·7	2·3	2·1	2·0	2·0	1·4	1·7	4·3	4·4	4·2	3·0	0·9	2·41
	1889	1·5	2·3	1·5	1·2	1·6	1·6	2·7	2·6	4·1	6·7	2·7	0·9	2·45
	1890	1·8	1·9	1·6	1·6	0·8	1·9	1·7	2·5	5·0	4·1	1·8	2·0	2·22
	1891	3·7	3·0	1·8	4·8	2·25	2·7	4·3	4·3	8·0	7·0	4·3	1·7	3·98
	1892	4·6	5·0	2.9	2·9	2·3	3·4	3·2	4·3	4·3	7·7	6·3	3·7	4·3

The chief great staple trade of the nation, not included in the above table, is the coal industry, in respect to which it is difficult to obtain statistics of unemployment in the same way as for other occupations. Few of the miners' unions pay unemployed benefit to men thrown out of work in the ordinary way by slackness of trade. Nor are miners affected by this cause in the same way as those engaged in many other occupations. Depression in all branches of the iron trade, for instance, is met by the discharge of hands. In mining, this seldom happens. If there is sufficient trade to keep a mine open at all, standing expenses are the same for a limited number of coal getters as for the full complement of the pit. Therefore, bad trade is met, not so much by discharge of hands as by reduction of the number of days worked per week by the pit. In this way the proportion of coal miners actually out of work, is never nearly so large as in the trades referred to. The demand for coal is always briskest when the iron trades are most prosperous, and it seems safe to assume, that miners are at such periods employed on relatively full time, whereas, when a reverse state of things prevails in the iron trades, miners are working short time rather than altogether out of work. Therefore, although not accounted for in the table, the condition of those employed in the coal industry may, to a very considerable extent, be inferred from the section which gives figures as to the unemployed in the iron trades. Section 1 of the table is indeed the one which is the most complete and trustworthy, as the figures are taken from reports issued monthly by all the chief societies in the trades concerned. The collection of these statistics by the Board of Trade was begun in the closing months of 1886. Trade at that time was much worse than at the commencement of 1887, at which point signs of revival were apparent. The recovery from depression was, however, slow, and the table shows how gradually it came about and the extent to which the several groups of trades were affected. This process continued through the whole of 1888 and the earlier months of 1889, and a period of steady employment for labour of all kinds prevailed from the middle of the latter year to the end of the summer of 1890, after which, a period of gradual decline set in, which continued throughout 1892.

With regard to section 2 of the table, it is to be noticed that after once having recovered from the depression of 1886–7, the building trades became remarkably brisk, and even down to the end of 1892 showed no signs of being so severely affected as the group of iron trades. The proportion of unemployed in the building trades is always most affected by seasonal causes in the midwinter months. In December the number of unemployed begins to increase, and in March or April, according as spring is early or late, the demand for labour again opens out. Taking the whole period of six years for which figures are quoted, the average proportion of unemployed workmen in this group of trades is but 3·7, which, as compared with section 1, represents a very high degree of continuity of employment. The cabinet trades also come out well in this respect. In the textile trades the average of unemployment for the six years is rather high, but this is due to special causes. It will be observed that in the autumn months of several years, there is a considerable rise in the average of unemployed. This was due to a reduction of production mutually agreed to between employers and workers in the cotton trade, as a means of counteracting the operations of "rings" formed to raise the price of the raw material. In other cases the specially high figures may be the results of trade disputes laying idle large numbers of workpeople. The printing and book trades are shown by section 5 to be particularly subject to seasonal influences. The specially dull season is seen at once to be the months of August, September, and October, while, over the first five years, the other months of the year are seen to be fairly good. The year 1892 is, however, shown to be exceptional. At no period of the year can the printing trade be said to have been really good. Thus, while the average unemployment of the whole period covered, is but 3·0, the average of 1892 is 4·3. Various reasons may be assigned for this change, but it is not easy to speak definitely as to the cause.

(c.) Employment in 1892.

Dealing exclusively with 1892, we see from the first of the above tables that the year opened with a very moderate demand for labour, and that, as the year proceeded, the number of unemployed increased, especially in the iron group. In March the situation was much worse, and was complicated by a great strike of miners in Durham, and of engineers upon the North-East coast. June was notable for the fact that, while there was great depression in almost every important industry, the building trades were

in a state of remarkable briskness. Strikes elsewhere were generally against reduction of wages, but, in these trades, the workmen were singularly successful in enforcing increased wage rates and in reducing the hours of labour. In May and June the cotton trade was disturbed by a lock-out on an extensive scale, and in December, in the the same trade, a struggle against a reduction of wages was entered upon. July and August were months of comparative peace, and the demand for labour, though moderate, was steady. In October a decided change for the worse took place, the number of disputes increased, and the year closed badly with no signs of coming improvement. It seems desirable to quote here an opinion expressed in the Strike Report for 1891, which dealt to some extent with the state of the labour market up to the end of 1892 :—

"From the above (table as here given) it is at once seen that the downward movement, which began in the later months of 1890, has continued to unfold itself, modified, however, by a slight revival in the spring and summer of the following year, since when the tendency has been steadily towards a worse condition of things. In 1887 the average of unemployed for the year was 8·43 per cent.; 1888, 5·2 per cent.; 1889, 2·23 per cent.; 1890, 2·02 per cent.; 1891, 3·39 per cent., and 1892, 5·25 per cent. If the period of decline at all coincides with the period of increase, trade may be expected to fall away for at least another year, by which time the unemployment figures of 1887 may again be reached."

These words have been fully borne out by facts, up to the date of writing, and, judging again by the analogy of previous years, a revival of trade in 1894 may, with reasonable confidence, be anticipated. To give the grounds of this assertion it would be necessary to deal with the state of employment during 1893, but the monthly reports which have appeared in the "Labour Gazette" may be referred to in support of the statement. In such a review as this it is always interesting to observe in what way some of the trade unions have been affected, and in Appendix VII. to this Report quotations are given from the chief trade society reports for 1892, showing the opinions of the chief officers of such organisations as to the state of their trades during the year.

III.—GENERAL REVIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL STRIKES OF THE YEAR.

Strikes in 1892 were less numerous than in either of the three preceding years. Except in the case of the building trades, the demand for labour had reached a low level. This condition of the labour market tended to discourage strikes, as it was largely felt to be hopeless to fight against a depression so general.

Many of the chief strikes and lock-outs of 1892 were of considerable magnitude, and involved both directly and indirectly large numbers of persons. Several of them were also notable for the long period of their duration, and for the great determination with which they were fought out. The most serious of these disputes took place in the textile and mining groups of industries, but very serious stoppages also took place in the shipbuilding and engineering trades. The strikes in the building trades were very numerous, though not so great in extent.

(a.) Textile Trades.

In the **Cotton Trade** the relations of employers and employed were especially unsettled, and not only were local disputes numerous, but there were two entered upon in 1892 which were, so far as the spinning branch of the trade is concerned, of general extent. The first of these resulted from what was at first a purely local strike at Stalybridge. This comparatively small quarrel assumed an acute form in September 1891. It involved the principle of whether workpeople were entitled to compensation for decreased earnings, resulting from the use of bad material, a most fruitful cause of difference. The dispute went on until April of the following year, when the Employers' Association took the matter up in the interest of the trade at large, and locked out the workpeople from all the mills over which it had jurisdiction. 31,500 people were involved, and the stoppage lasted three weeks, the trouble being ultimately settled by conciliation in favour of the operatives.

On the 7th of November 1892 commenced one of the most serious conflicts ever entered into in the cotton trade. The employers in the spinning trade notified a general reduction of 5 per cent. To this change the operatives declined to accede, and the mills were closed. The struggle continued all through the winter, and work was not resumed until 25th of March 1893. The conflict was ended by a compromise, under which the operatives submitted to a reduction of a little over one half the original amount demanded. From 45,000 to 50,000 workers were at first directly affected, but, as the stoppage continued, all sections of the trade became indirectly involved through

the exhaustion of the supply of yarn, until the number out of work in the cotton districts could not have been less than 200,000.

660 cotton weavers in Glasgow were on strike 83 working days against a reduction of 6 per cent. and the introduction of a three-quarter loom system. The operatives were partially successful, and returned to work at a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. reduction only. At Accrington 300 spinners and card-room hands turned out because the material they had to work was bad, and they could not earn proper wages. This dispute lasted 98 working days, and resulted in success for the operatives, who received a temporary increase of wages until the material objected to was worked up. At Burnley 260 weavers were out 58 working days by reason of a dispute as to alleged bad material. Compensation for loss of earnings while working such material was obtained. 207 Heywood cotton spinners were out 86 working days for an alteration of price list, and were partially successful.

To turn to other textile trades, 3,000 woollen dyers in Bradford became involved in a dispute with the Employers' Association, and the resulting strike and lock-out lasted two weeks, the men being unsuccessful.

150 silk dressers at Brighouse, who were on strike nine months for an advance of wages, were replaced by other workers. Some of these disputes, though of little importance as to numbers affected, were noticeable by reason of their duration.

(b.) Mining.

In **Mining**, the coalfield of the county of Durham was the scene of a great conflict between capital and labour, in which 75,000 persons were involved. The cause was a proposed reduction of 10 per cent. on wages, and the dispute lasted 57 working days, the men having to submit to the proposed reduction. About the same time, 8,555 miners in Cumberland were engaged in a dispute, and were out 60 working days, against a reduction of wages, and were also unsuccessful.

Among quarrymen some prolonged stoppages of work resulted from disputes. Among the principal was one of 2,200 men in the Whitworth Valley against a 10 per cent. reduction. The dispute lasted 29 days, and the men were defeated. 188 sett makers in the Airdrie and Kilsyth quarries were out no less than 181 working days for an advance of 6*d.* per ton, and ultimately were awarded half that amount. 450 quarrymen of Morley were out 104 days for an advance of wages, but were unsuccessful. 108 men were out from the Stoney Stanton quarries 157 working days for the reinstatement of a discharged comrade, and were defeated.

(c.) Engineering and Shipbuilding.

Of a large number of conflicts in the **Iron Shipbuilding** industry, the most notable in point of numbers affected and duration were a turn-out of platers' helpers at Belfast, which lasted 46 working days, and involved, directly and indirectly, 2,080 workers, and 1,200 men in East London came out for a reduction of working hours, by starting at 7 a.m. instead of 6 a.m., and were successful, after losing 20 working days. A strike of ship smiths on the Tyne against a reduction of 5 per cent. on piece-work prices became complicated with a general strike of engineers, and lasted 60 days, the ship smiths submitting to the reduction; 661 men employed in a shipbuilding yard at Govan as joiners and cabinet makers lost 47 days, but successfully resisted a reduction of about 5 per cent. in wages; 435 men at Port Glasgow were out unsuccessfully on a question of trade regulation for 129 working days; 61 boiler makers were on strike at Ebbw Vale for an advance of wages, and, after being out 403 working days, obtained an advance of 2*s.* 10*d.* per week.

In the **Engineering** trade a stoppage of 83 working days took place on the Tyne on a question of demarcation of work, in which 10,785 workmen were involved, and in which the engineers failed to effect their object; 216 engineers were also involved in the Ebbw Vale dispute already referred to, and obtained an advance of 8 per cent. after being out 113 working days; 3,000 engineers and other workmen were out at Barrow for 33 working days, in an unavailing resistance to a reduction of wages.

(d.) Building Trades.

Strikes were numerous in the building trades. All branches, to the number of 3,000 came out at Cardiff for an advance of wages, abolition of piece-work, sub-contracting, and against importation of ready-made work. This stoppage lasted 311 working days, and was partially successful; 2,400 bricklayers and their labourers at Birmingham were out 78 days for an advance of wages, and were successful. At Walsall 500 bricklayers, joiners, and labourers were out 36 days for an advance of 1*d.* per hour, and were partially successful, the artisans receiving an advance of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ and the labourers $\frac{1}{4}d.$ per hour; 900 carpenters and joiners came out for an advance of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour and a reduction of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours on the week's work. After a stoppage of 114 days the dispute was settled by an advance of $\frac{1}{4}d.$ per hour. At Pontypridd 300 stonemasons were out 75 days for an advance of 1*d.* per hour, which they ultimately obtained; 90 men in the building trade at Croydon came out to enforce a demand for placing that town under the trade conditions of the London district, and, after a stoppage of 156 working days, were successful.

(e.) Transport.

In the transport trades the most serious difficulties were a dispute in London, in which 6,000 coal porters and carmen were out for about three weeks for the discharge of a non-unionist, and on account of an alleged failure of certain firms to pay the standard rate of wages; in Belfast 470 dock labourers refused to work with non-unionists, and were out 116 days, being finally replaced by other men; in Bristol 280 deal runners were out on strike and by lock-out for 177 days against introduction of men from Cardiff, and substitution of piece-work for day work. The last-mentioned dispute was arranged by a compromise.

(f.) Clothing Trades.

In the boot and shoe trade 4,500 operatives in the Hinckley and Barwell districts were out a few days on a question of price for certain boots, and were successful. In the same trade 3,000 operatives were out 8 days in Leicester to enforce work being done in shops rather than in workpeople's houses. The workpeople were successful. Also in Leicester 1,386 boot and shoe operatives were out 13 days on account of alleged tyrannical conduct by a foreman, and were successful; 3,000 felt hatters in the Denton district were out 7 days against a reduction in the list of prices, and were successful.

(g.) Cutlery.

In the Sheffield cutlery trade a strike of 350 spring knife makers took place against a reduction of prices, said to be rendered necessary by the operation of the McKinley tariff. The stoppage lasted 103 days, and the reduction was enforced.

Beyond the above disputes, which are remarkable either in respect to numbers or duration, it is not necessary to particularise, as full information is to be obtained in the tables of Appendix I.

IV.—GENERAL ANALYSIS OF STRIKE STATISTICS OF 1892.

(a.) Nature of the Data.

The method of collecting the information upon which the tables contained in this report are based has been repeatedly described. It is now only necessary to explain that a form (A.) containing a list of questions as to strikes which are known to have taken place is sent out to the employers or employers' associations concerned. A further form (B.) is sent out to the officials of the trade unions which have taken part in the strikes of the year, or, failing trade unions, to the persons who have conducted the strikes. The answers received on the various points of interest are tabulated as here presented. Knowledge as to the labour disputes which have taken place was primarily obtained from a careful observance of local and trade papers, and of the reports of trade unions. It is possible that a few unimportant disputes may have escaped observation, but there can be little doubt that with respect to all disputes of any consequence some information has been obtained. In future reports it is trusted that the record of disputes will be practically perfect, as the extended machinery of the Department will render it possible to obtain precise information as to all the disputes which take place. The strikes and lock-outs of 1892 of which information has been obtained number 700; 692 classed as strikes, and eight as lock-outs. In order to obtain

details as to those disputes, 1,123 A. Schedules were sent out to employers and their associations, the number in excess of the total disputes being due to the fact that in many cases a general strike, counted only as one strike, would involve many employers. In answer to these applications for information 556 returns and 84 letters were received.

Of the B. forms 820 were sent out to trade unions and individuals; 454 returns were made, and 30 letters received in reply. It is, however, well to point out that the number of forms despatched, especially of those to employers, was much in excess of the actual number of recorded disputes.

(b.) Distinction between "Strikes" and "Lock-Outs."

There seems much difference of opinion as to what line of distinction is to be drawn between a strike and a lock-out. It is therefore desirable to explain how, since the commencement of this series of reports, the one form of dispute has been distinguished from the other. The whole point was fully discussed in the Report on the Strikes of 1888, and the remarks there made may be here reproduced:—

"Simple a matter as it seems there is some difficulty in defining accurately and definitely the strike and the lock-out as distinguished the one from the other. As the result is much the same, whether an industrial deadlock arises through the one or through the other, this point may seem of little importance to the casual observer. As, however, the question of strike or lock-out is one which often gives rise to the most lively discussion between the parties immediately concerned, it is, perhaps, as well to attempt a definition. In the course of the last few years scores of cases have been known in which, on the part of the workers, it has been alleged that they did not come out on strike, but were really locked out by their employers. On the other side the employers have contended just as strongly for the contrary proposition.

The very simple reason for this elementary difference of opinion being that neither party is willing to accept the responsibility of having caused the stoppage of work—an implied admission on both sides that the strike or lock-out is in itself not a thing to be proud of. If the two things be taken together, a general definition is comparatively easy. It may be simply said that strikes and lock-outs are stoppages of industry arising from differences of opinion between the parties to the industrial contract.

For all practical purposes this joint definition may be sufficient, but it does not enable us to distinguish the one form of stoppage from the other. Mr. Weekes, an American authority who has written much on this subject, lays it down broadly that "a strike is a suspension of work resulting 'from a dispute originating in some demand of the employed; a lock-out in some demand of the 'employer.' Of course a turn-out of the men for an advance of wages is under almost any conceivable circumstances, a strike, but when the men turn out against a reduction of wages, that is seldom termed a lock-out, as it would be under the above quoted definition. If this view of Mr. Weekes could be universally adopted the distinction would be easily drawn, and it would be found that in a rising market nearly every stoppage would be a strike, while in a falling market nearly all would be lock-outs. This definition, however, is obviously too wide for practical application, and is seldom adopted even by the disputants themselves in this country.

If a strike is defined as a suspension of work by the employed, a great deal of ground is already covered, and, as a general definition, this is perfect.

It covers much more ground than the one already quoted, and in the vast majority of cases of reductions of wages, where the workers simply refuse to continue at a reduced rate of payment, a strike would be the term used in reference to it. To further specialise the definition it may be said that a strike is a suspension of work by the employed, having for its object the enforcement of better terms of labour, or the resistance of some defined change in existing conditions of labour.

The lock-out is the action of an employer who notifies to his workpeople that on a certain date all existing contracts of service will terminate, and who lays down no definite proposal for the continuation of such contracts; or who closes his works to compel his men to cease to be members of a union, or to increase the difficulties of a strike organisation fighting with other employers by increasing the number of those it will have to support, or, in fact, who closes his works against his employés to prevent them doing something they have a legal and moral right to do, or to compel them to do something they have a legal and moral right to refuse to do. The lock-out is most generally used in this way as the counter-check to the partial strike, which is intended to have, or may have, general results, and is most frequently carried out by a combination of employers. The lock-out is also often used as a means of anticipating a threatened strike, or of killing an incipient agitation on some cause of dissatisfaction. Another mode of definition leading to an almost similar result is to say that in every case where the employed give legal notice to leave in a body it is a strike. Where, on the other hand, legal notice that the workers must leave in a body is given by the employer it is a lock-out. This would seem to be the form of distinction popularly adopted in this country, although several of the labour bureaus of the United States would appear in their reports on strikes and lock-outs to have adopted different methods of distinguishing the one from the other."

(c.) Distribution of Strikes and Lock-Outs by Trades.

Upon the principle here set forth, the strikes and lock-outs of the year have again been classified. An analysis of the strikes and lock-outs of the year by trades, gives the following results :—

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of STRIKES and LOCK-OUTS of 1892 in the DIFFERENT TRADES affected.

Trade.	Number of Strikes.	Number of Lock-Outs.
Bakers	5	—
Basket makers	1	—
Brewing trade	3	—
Brush makers	6	—
Building trades :—		
Bricklaying	48	—
Brickmaking	2	—
Builders (generally)	19	—
Carpenters and joiners	17	—
Cement workers	1	—
Painters	9	1
Plasterers	12	—
Plumbers and glaziers	14	—
Public works construction	5	—
Slaters	1	—
Stonemasons	20	—
Butchers	1	—
Cabinet making trades	9	—
Chemical workers	2	—
Clothing trades :—		
Boot and shoe manufacture	25	1
Glove manufacture	1	—
Hat manufacture	7	—
Hosiery manufacture	7	—
Tailoring	15	—
Coachbuilding	5	—
Coopers	1	—
Female labour trades	4	—
Gas making	1	—
Glass ,,	1	—
Labour (agricultural and general unskilled).	9	—
Leather and rubber trades	5	—
Mat making	1	—
Metal trades :—		
Iron and steel manufacture	9	—
Ironfounding	3	—
Iron-plate working, &c.	8	—
Engineering	16	—
Boiler and tube making	7	—
Shipbuilding	54	—
Bedstead makers	1	—
Bolt making	1	—
Brass working	4	—
Chain making	4	—
Copper working	2	—
Cutlery and edge tool making	2	—
File makers	2	—
Nail making	2	—
Stove grate manufacture	3	—
Tin-plate ,,	10	—
Wire working	1	—
Millers	3	—
Mining and Quarrying:—		
Coal mining	94	2
Iron ,,	1	—
Lead ,,	1	—
Shale ,,	1	—
Tin ,,	1	—
Quarrying	9	—
Pottery trade	6	1
Printing and bookbinding trades	6	1
Public cleansing	6	—
Seafaring, dock and waterside labour :—		
Seamen and firemen	7	—
River and canal navigation	6	—
Fishermen	3	—
Dock, &c. labour	13	—
Textile trades :—		
Bleaching and calendering	3	—
Cotton manufacture	81	2
Flax ,,	2	—
Fustian ,,	2	—
Jute ,,	6	—
Rope and twine manufacture	1	—
Silk manufacture	2	—
Woollen, worsted, and stuff manufacture.	21	—
Textile factory mechanics	2	—
,, dyers and trimmers	15	—
Theatrical employés	2	—
Transport (land) :—		
Cab and hackney carriage men	4	—
Carmen and carters	5	—
Tramway and omnibus men	3	—
Total strikes and lock-outs	692	8

In previous years the textile trades have generally headed the list in point of numbers of disputes, but in 1892 the various branches of labour forming the building trades group are responsible for the largest share of the disputes of the year. The total for these trades is 148, which is about 21·4 per cent. of the whole number. The textile group takes second place, with 135 disputes, which is 19·5 per cent. of the grand total. The mining and quarrying group come next, with 107 disputes, which is a proportion of a little over 15·5 per cent., coal mining being the special branch in which most of these have occurred.

The shipbuilding and engineering branches of the metal trades had 88 disputes, 54 of which were in the shipbuilding branch. Other branches of the metal trades were accountable for a slightly less number. The total proportion of all branches of the metal trades being 18·6 per cent. Thus, to four of the great industries of the kingdom are due upwards of 75 per cent. of the whole number of industrial conflicts arising during the year. Among the lesser contributory branches of labour are the transport group, with 5·5 per cent., and the clothing group with 8 per cent., which leaves but about 11·5 per cent. for the general miscellaneous trades of the kingdom.

(d.) Distribution of Strikes and Lock-Outs by Districts.

The local distribution of strikes and lock-outs is of interest, as showing whether the workmen of any given trade are more generally prone to striking in one district than another, and also as showing to what extent labour disputes may be said to be contagious in their nature. The following table shows the distribution :—

STATEMENT showing the DISTRIBUTION of STRIKES and LOCK-OUTS by COUNTIES and TRADES, with the NUMBER of PERSONS affected in cases where known.

I.—Strikes.

County.	No. of Strikes.	No. of Strikes in which the Number of Persons affected is known.	No. of Persons affected.	Trades affected.
ENGLAND :—				
Bedfordshire -	1	1	70	Bricklaying.
	1	1	150	Carpenters and joiners.
	2	2	220	
Buckinghamshire	1	—	—	Boot and shoe manufacture.
	1	—	—	Labour (agricultural and general unskilled).
	2	—	—	
Cheshire -	1	1	120	Painters.
	1	1	1,400	Public works construction.
	1	1	10	Cabinet making.
	3	2	340	Hat manufacture.
	1	1	56	Engineering.
	1	1	550	River and canal labour.
	1	1	208	Cotton manufacture.
	1	1	43	Textile dyers.
	10	9	2,727	
Cornwall -	1	1	300	Tin mining.
Cumberland -	1	1	10	Plumbers.
	1	1	90	Tailoring.
	1	1	5	Shipbuilding.
	5	4	9,141	Coal mining.
	8	7	9,246	
Derbyshire -	1	1	6	Brushmakers.
	1	—	—	Carpenters and joiners.
	1	1	25	Stonemasons.
	1	1	30	Boot and shoe manufacture.
	1	1	468	Iron and steel manufacture.
	3	3	565	Coal mining.
	1	1	60	Pottery.
	9	8	1,154	
Devonshire -	1	1	50	Bricklaying.
	1	1	90	Plasterers.
	1	—	—	Plumbers.
	1	1	32	Public works construction.
	4	3	172	

County.	No. of Strikes.	No. of Strikes in which the Number of Persons affected is known.	No. of Persons affected.	Trades affected.
ENGLAND—*cont.*				
Dorsetshire -	1	1	140	Builders (generally).
Durham - -	1	1	104	Bricklaying.
	1	1	20	Builders (generally).
	1	1	250	Cement working.
	1	1	7	Plumbers.
	1	—	—	Cabinet making.
	2	—	—	Ironfounding.
	2	2	252	Engineering.
	5	5	1,844	Shipbuilding.
	6	4	76,450	Coal mining.
	1	1	87	Quarrying.
	1	1	22	Printing.
	3	2	1,040	Ocean-going seamen and firemen.
	25	19	80,076	
Essex - -	1	1	60	Bricklaying.
	1	—	—	Carpenters and joiners.
	1	1	140	Boot and shoe manufacture.
	1	1	38	Labour (agricultural and general unskilled).
	1	—	—	Quarrying.
	5	3	238	
Gloucester -	1	1	32	Coal mining.
Hampshire -	1	1	22	Ocean-going seamen and firemen.
Kent - -	1	1	40	Bricklaying.
	1	1	21	Builders (generally).
	1	1	12	Shipbuilding.
	1	1	142	River and canal labour.
	4	4	215	
Lancashire -	1	1	22	Bakers.
	2	2	78	Bricklaying.
	1	1	260	Builders (generally).
	1	1	139	Carpenters and joiners.
	3	2	120	Painters.
	2	2	116	Plasterers.
	4	3	1,076	Plumbers.
	1	—	—	Slaters.
	3	3	230	Stonemasons.
	1	1	11	Cabinet making.
	3	3	124	Boot and shoe manufacture.
	3	3	3,960	Hat manufacture.
	2	2	2,619	Tailoring.
	1	1	68	Mat making.
	1	1	63	Iron-plate working.
	1	1	3,000	Engineering.
	1	1	13	Shipbuilding.
	1	—	—	Stove and stove-grate working.
	11	7	2,227	Coal mining.
	1	1	2,200	Quarrying.
	1	1	114	River and canal labour.
	1	1	200	Dock labourers, &c.
	3	3	264	Bleaching and calendering.
	78	62	12,013	Cotton manufacture.
	1	1	70	Jute manufacture.
	2	1	325	Woollen and worsted manufacture.
	1	1	300	Theatrical employés.

County.	No. of Strikes.	No. of Strikes in which the Number of Persons affected is known.	No. of Persons affected.	Trades affected.
ENGLAND—*cont.*				
Lancashire—*cont.*				
	1	1	67	Cabs and hackney carriages.
	2	2	95	Carmen and carters.
	3	3	105	Tramways.
	137	112	29,879	
Leicestershire -	1	1	127	Basket making.
	2	2	78	Bricklaying.
	1	1	14	Carpenters and joiners.
	1	—	—	Plumbers.
	4	4	8,938	Boot and shoe manufacture.
	4	2	696	Hosiery manufacture.
	2	2	70	Engineering.
	1	1	108	Quarrying.
	16	13	10,031	
Lincolnshire -	1	1	75	Brewing.
	1	—	—	Builders (generally).
	1	1	114	Painters.
	1	—	—	Labour (agricultural and general unskilled).
	1	1	150	Iron and steel manufacture.
	1	1	1,000	Iron mining.
	1	1	200	Fishing.
	7	5	1,539	
London - -	1	1	15	Bakers.
	1	1	100	Brewing.
	2	1	60	Brushmaking.
	8	6	181	Bricklaying.
	3	3	166	Builders (generally).
	1	1	72	Carpenters and joiners.
	1	1	14	Painters.
	1	—	—	Plasterers.
	1	1	108	Cabinet making.
	1	1	170	Chemical working.
	2	2	77	Boot and shoe manufacture.
	3	3	274	Tailoring.
	2	1	58	Female labour.
	2	2	640	Leather trades.
	3	3	1,318	Shipbuilding.
	1	1	20	Brass working.
	4	4	88	Printing.
	1	1	150	River and canal labour.
	2	2	64	Dock labourers, &c.
	1	1	400	Theatrical employés.
	1	1	50	Cabs and hackney carriages.
	1	1	6,000	Carmen and carters.
	43	38	10,025	
Middlesex -	1	—	—	Bricklaying.
	1	1	500	Brickmaking.
	1	1	56	Engineering.
	3	2	556	

County.	No. of Strikes.	No. of Strikes in which the Number of Persons affected is known.	No. of Persons affected.	Trades affected.
ENGLAND—*cont.*				
Monmouthshire -	1	1	390	Builders (generally).
	1	—	—	Stonemasons.
	1	1	216	Engineering.
	1	1	100	Shipbuilding.
	1	1	50	Tin-plate working.
	9	8	4,896	Coal mining.
	14	12	5,652	
Norfolk - -	1	—	—	Boot and shoe manufacture.
	3	—	—	Labour (agricultural and general unskilled).
	4	—	—	
Northamptonshire	1	1	200	Bricklayers.
	1	1	650	Boot and shoe manufacture.
	2	2	850	
Northumberland -	1	1	27	Brush making.
	1	1	800	Shipbuilding.
	1	—	—	Dock labourers, &c.
	3	2	827	
Nottinghamshire -	1	1	61	Carpenters and joiners.
	2	2	200	Boot and shoe manufacture.
	3	3	199	Hosiery manufacture.
	5	4	1,741	Coal mining.
	11	10	2,201	
Oxfordshire -	1	1	70	Bricklaying.
Shropshire - -	2	2	198	Bricklaying.
Somersetshire -	1	1	100	Carpenters and joiners.
	1	1	27	Glove manufacture.
	1	1	600	Coal mining.
	3	3	727	
Staffordshire -	1	1	12	Bakers.
	1	1	1,186	Brewers.
	5	3	96	Bricklaying.
	1	1	500	Builders (generally).
	1	—	—	Carpenters and joiners.
	1	1	20	Stonemasons.
	1	—	—	Labour (agricultural and general unskilled).
	2	2	148	Iron and steel working.
	1	1	4	Iron-plate working.
	2	2	251	Boiler and tube making.
	1	—	—	Bolt making.
	1	1	6	Brass working.
	1	1	13	Cutlery and edge tool making.
	2	2	343	Coal mining.
	3	2	94	Pottery trades.
	1	1	78	Textile dyers.
	25	19	2,751	

County.	No. of Strikes.	No. of Strikes in which the Number of Persons affected known.	No. of Persons affected.	Trades affected.
ENGLAND—*cont.*				
Suffolk - -	1	1	8	Bricklaying.
	1	1	16	Labour (agricultural and general unskilled).
	2	2	24	
Surrey - -	1	—	—	Bricklaying.
	1	1	90	Builders (generally).
	2	1	90	
Sussex - -	1	1	10	Bricklaying.
Warwickshire -	4	4	2,609	Bricklaying.
	2	1	8	Cabinet making.
	2	2	113	Boot and shoe manufacture.
	1	1	1,500	Hat manufacture.
	1	1	60	Iron founding.
	5	4	131	Iron-plate working.
	1	1	600	Bedstead making.
	16	14	5,021	
Worcestershire -	4	2	196	Bricklaying.
	1	—	—	Painters.
	1	—	—	Plumbers.
	1	—	—	Boiler and tube making.
	1	1	19	Brass working.
	4	2	414	Chain making.
	1	—	—	File making.
	1	1	276	Nail making.
	1	1	40	Quarrying.
	15	7	945	
Yorkshire -	2	1	137	Brush making.
	6	5	525	Bricklaying.
	3	2	151	Builders (generally).
	2	—	—	Plumbers.
	1	1	90	Public works construction.
	6	4	327	Stonemasons.
	4	2	54	Boot and shoe manufacture.
	3	3	383	Tailoring.
	2	2	406	Coach making.
	1	1	8	Gas making.
	1	1	84	Glass trade.
	1	1	28	Labour (agricultural and general unskilled).
	4	2	68	Engineering.
	2	2	59	Boiler and tube making.
	6	6	1,363	Shipbuilding.
	1	1	350	Cutlery and edge tool making.
	1	—	—	Nail making.
	2	2	79	Stove grate working.
	1	1	34	Wiredrawers.
	2	2	69	Millers.
	18	13	3,601	Coal mining.
	1	1	164	Lead mining.
	2	2	530	Quarrying.
	5	5	745	Public cleansing.
	2	1	51	Dock labourers, &c.
	1	1	95	Cotton manufacture.
	2	2	293	Fustian manufacture.
	1	1	20	Rope making.
	2	1	150	Silk manufacture.
	2	2	112	Spindle manufacture.

County.	No. of Strikes.	No. of Strikes in which the Number of Persons affected is known.	No. of Persons affected.	Trades affected.
ENGLAND—*cont.*				
Yorkshire—*cont.*	12	12	4,844	Textile dyers.
	19	16	973	Woollen and worsted manufacture.
	1	1	6	Cabs and hackney carriages.
	119	97	15,799	
Channel Islands -	1	—	—	Dock labourers, &c.
STRIKES EXTENDING OVER MORE THAN ONE COUNTY—				
Gloucester and Somersetshire.	1	1	450	Bricklaying.
	1	1	18	Butchers.
	1	1	40	Cabinet making.
	1	1	15	Chemical working.
	1	1	105	Boot and shoe manufacture.
	1	1	119	Female labour.
	1	1	340	Coal mining.
	2	1	280	Dock labourers, &c.
	9	8	1,367	
Northumberland and Durham.	1	1	539	Builders (generally).
	1	1	10,785	Engineering.
	2	2	11,324	
Warwick and Staffordshire.	1	1	460	Iron-plate working.
WALES:—				
North - -	1	1	600	Coal mining.
South - -	1	1	79	Brickmaking.
	3	3	3,064	Builders (generally).
	1	—	—	Carpenters and joiners.
	1	1	25	Public works construction.
	2	2	390	Stonemasons.
	1	1	22	Tailoring.
	3	3	71	Coach making.
	1	1	381	Iron and steel manufacture.
	1	1	600	Engineering.
	2	2	116	Boiler and tube making.
	1	1	245	Shipbuilding.
	2	2	850	Copper working.
	9	9	1,649	Tin plate working.
	20	15	7,202	Coal mining.
	1	1	8	River and canal labour.
	2	2	2,040	Dock labourers, &c.
	51	45	16,742	
SCOTLAND:—				
Aberdeenshire -	1	1	70	Plumbers.
	1	1	300	Stonemasons.
	1	1	11	Female labour.
	1	1	29	Shipbuilding.
	1	1	60	Ocean-going seamen and firemen.
	5	5	470	

County.	No. of Strikes.	No. of Strikes in which the Number of Persons affected is known.	No. of Persons affected.	Trades affected.
SCOTLAND:—*cont.*				
Argyleshire -	1	1	30	Carpenters and joiners.
Ayrshire -	1	1	4	Bakers.
	1	—	—	Plasterers.
	2	1	50	Stonemasons.
	1	1	71	Cabinet making.
	1	1	53	Tailoring.
	1	—	—	Coal mining.
	1	1	47	Pottery trades.
	1	1	16	Public cleansing.
	9	6	241	
Buteshire -	1	1	14	Carpenters and joiners.
Clackmannanshire	1	—	—	Plasterers.
	1	1	90	Stonemasons.
	1	1	1,000	Coal mining.
	3	2	1,090	
Dumbartonshire -	2	2	153	Shipbuilding.
Edinburgh (Co.) -	7	5	597	Shipbuilding.
	1	1	1,015	Coal mining.
	8	6	1,612	
Fifeshire -	2	2	92	Carpenters and joiners.
	1	1	22	Plasterers.
	1	1	200	Coal mining.
	1	1	260	Shale mining.
	5	5	574	
Forfarshire -	1	1	4	Plasterers.
	1	1	70	Public works construction.
	1	—	—	Stonemasons.
	1	—	—	Shipbuilding.
	1	1	270	Ocean-going seamen and firemen.
	1	—	—	Dock labourers, &c.
	1	1	15	Flax manufacture.
	5	5	567	Jute manufacture.
	12	9	926	
Haddingtonshire	1	1	54	Coal mining.
Inverness-shire -	1	1	117	Carpenters and joiners.
	1	1	50	Painters.
	2	2	167	

County.	No. of Strikes.	No. of Strikes in which the Number of Persons affected is known.	No of Persons affected.	Trades affected.
SCOTLAND—*cont.*				
Lanarkshire -	2	2	59	Builders (generally).
	2	2	38	Plasterers.
	1	1	100	Stonemasons.
	1	1	35	Boot and shoe manufacture.
	2	2	50	Tailoring.
	3	3	77	Leather trades.
	4	4	3,852	Iron and steel working.
	7	7	1,675	Shipbuilding.
	1	1	19	Brass working.
	1	1	41	File making.
	5	4	2,055	Coal mining.
	2	2	208	Quarrying.
	1	1	84	Pottery trades.
	1	1	300	Ocean-going seamen and firemen.
	1	1	660	Cotton manufacture.
	1	1	67	Textile dyers.
	1	1	151	Cabs and hackney carriages.
	1	1	17	Carmen and carters.
	37	36	9,488	
Perthshire -	1	1	175	Flax manufacture.
Renfrewshire	1	1	75	Painters.
	1	1	41	Plumbers.
	1	1	64	Cabinet makers.
	1	—	—	Engineering.
	9	6	2,436	Shipbuilding.
	1	1	90	River and canal labour.
	14	10	2,706	
Stirlingshire -	1	—	—	Plasterers.
	1	1	40	Tailoring.
	3	3	540	Shipbuilding.
	1	—	—	Coal mining.
	6	4	580	
Orkney and Shetland.	1	1	100	Fishing.
STRIKES EXTENDING OVER MORE THAN ONE COUNTY—				
Clackmannan and Stirlingshire and Lanarkshire.	1	—	—	Coopers.
Dumbarton, Lanark, and Renfrewshire.	1	1	1,021	Shipbuilding.
IRELAND :—				
Antrim - -	2	2	915	Carpenters and joiners.
	1	—	—	Plasterers.
	1	1	22	Engineering.
	3	2	2,170	Shipbuilding.
	1	1	5	Millers.
	1	1	470	Dock labourers, &c.
	1	1	200	Carmen and carters.
	10	8	3,782	

County.	No. of Strikes.	No. of Strikes in which the Number of Persons affected is known.	No. of Persons affected.	Trades affected.
IRELAND—*cont.*				
Dublin -	1	1	50	Bricklaying.
	1	1	675	Tailors.
	1	1	550	Printing.
	3	3	1,275	
Limerick -	1	1	10	Bakers.
	1	1	36	Fishing.
	2	2	46	
Londonderry -	1	1	10	Bricklaying.
	1	1	17	Plumbers.
	2	2	27	
Louth -	1	1	37	Boot and shoe manufacture.

II.—Lock-outs.

County.	No. of Lock-Outs.	No. of Lock-Outs in which the Number of Persons affected is known.	No. of Persons affected.	Trades affected.
ENGLAND :—				
Lancashire -	1	1	600	Coal mining.
	1	1	31,500	Cotton manufacture.
	2	2	32,100	
London - -	1	1	48	Printing trade.
Monmouthshire -	1	1	2,827	Coal mining.
Staffordshire -	1	1	20,000	Pottery trade.
Yorkshire -	1	1	26	Painters.
Gloucester and Somersetshire *	1	1	15,000	Boot and shoe manufacture.
Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire* -	1	1	50,000	Cotton manufacture.

* These lock-outs extended over more than one county.

The above detailed table may be shortly summarised as follows :—

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of STRIKES and LOCK-OUTS for 1892 in ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND, together with the NUMBERS affected where known.

—	Strikes.			Lock-outs.		
	Number.	Number in which Details of the Persons affected are known.	Number of Persons affected.	Number.	Number in which Details of the Persons affected are known.	Number of Persons affected.
England - -	512	413	194,888	8	8	120,001
Wales - -	52	46	17,342	—	—	—
Scotland - -	110	93	19,401	—	—	—
Ireland - -	18	16	5,167	—	—	—
Total -	692	568	236,798	8	8	120,001
Corresponding total for 1891.	*893*	*676*	*266,885*	*13*	*11*	*575*

The only conclusion that can be drawn from the above statement is, that in only a few counties do the numbers of persons affected rise to large proportions, and that, in such cases, their magnitude is due to a general strike of the operatives in some great staple industry. For example, the county of Durham heads the list in this respect, owing to a strike in which almost the whole of the mines of the county were laid idle. The building trades, however, are little affected by local limitations, and it will be observed that in almost all the counties dealt with there have been numerous disputes in these branches of industry. During the whole of the year, as in the year preceding, the building trades were enjoying quite an exceptional degree of prosperity, and movements to increase wages or reduce working hours were frequent all over the kingdom, especially in some of the lower paid provincial towns, in which the workmen desired to raise their position nearer to the level of the larger industrial centres. These movements were, as will be seen further on, attended by a degree of success much more marked than in the cases of other industries, which were not so favourably situated, and which were suffering from a stage of depression which the building trades had not then reached. The movement in the latter trades was clearly an organised one, and to this fact much of its success is due. The districts chiefly affected by disputes have been: Durham, with 80,000 persons involved in 19 strikes; Lancashire, with close on 30,000 persons for 112 strikes; South Wales and Monmouth, with 57 strikes and 22,394 persons involved; Yorkshire, with 15,799 persons in 97 strikes; Northumberland and Durham, with 11,324 persons concerned in 2 joint strikes; Leicestershire, with 10,031 persons in 13 strikes; London, with 10,025 persons in 38 strikes; Cumberland, with 9,246 persons in 7 strikes; Warwickshire, with 5,021 persons in 14 strikes; the Clyde district, with 12,194 persons in 46 strikes; and Belfast district, with 3,782 persons in 8 disputes. Thus close upon 90 per cent. of all the persons involved in the whole of the strikes of the year for which numbers have been ascertained were employed in the 11 counties above specified.

The lock-outs, though few in number, have been upon a very large scale, no less than 120,000 persons being involved in eight disputes having this kind of termination, all of which were in England.

V.—CLASSIFICATION OF STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS, ACCORDING TO CAUSES, OBJECTS, AND SUCCESS OR FAILURE.

The following tabular statement is a summary of the largest table in the appendix (*see* p. 38), and it shows in a very comprehensive manner the chief reasons why strikes arise, classifies those causes under separate heads, shows the numbers affected under each head, and the numbers in which success or the reverse attended the strikers. The causes of the strikes of the year are classified under more or less general divisions, but are yet sufficiently detailed to give a fair idea of the different matters about which disputes arise, and of their order of importance as shown by their frequency under each division, and the numbers involved in them :—

Statement showing the Causes or Objects of Strikes and Lock-outs in 1892, and whether Successful or Otherwise, together with the Number of Persons affected in those Cases in which Details have been ascertained.

Cause or Object.	Total Strikes and Lock-outs.	Successful.			Partially successful.			Unsuccessful.			Indefinite.			Result not known.		
		Total in Class.	Cases in which Number of Persons affected ascertained.	Number of Persons affected.	Total in Class.	Cases in which Number of Persons affected ascertained.	Number of Persons affected.	Total in Class.	Cases in which Number of Persons affected ascertained.	Number of Persons affected.	Total in Class.	Cases in which Number of Persons affected ascertained.	Number of Persons affected.	Total in Class	Cases in which Number of Persons affected ascertained.	Number of Persons affected.
Strikes.																
Wages — For advance	191	90	71	12,594	37	34	6,674	50	45	4,305	4	2	410	10	3	107
Wages — „ and reduced hours	17	6	6	203	7	4	1,334	3	3	641	—	—	—	1	1	200
Wages — „ and other concessions	40	23	21	5,477	12	11	5,437	5	5	1,795	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wages — „ as compensation for increased work or altered working arrangements.	12	6	6	1,732	3	2	460	1	1	6	2	2	241	—	—	—
Wages — Against reduction	115	36	27	6,533	18	18	79,299	47	40	25,168	5	3	276	8	4	249
Wages — „ and increase in hours	1	1	1	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wages — „ work or alteration in mode of working, calculated to cause reduction in wages.	9	3	3	501	1	1	180	3	3	1,277	—	—	—	2	1	24
Wages — Dispute as to previous wages arrangements and for maintenance of price lists.	13	4	3	438	3	2	305	3	3	1,084	2	—	—	1	1	60
Hours — For reduction or uniformity in	10	5	5	1,823	2	2	322	2	1	15	—	—	—	1	—	—
Hours — Against increase in, without equivalent in increased wages.	4	2	2	250	2	1	346	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Working arrangements — Against alteration in working arrangements, rules, holidays, meal times, &c., and against sub-contracting and importation of ready dressed material.	61	19	14	1,009	11	11	3,425	30	24	2,902	1	1	172	—	—	—
Working arrangements — For alteration and improvement in working arrangements or method of payment, and for introduction of codes of working rules.	64	31	26	7,546	5	3	2,711	21	21	3,640	1	—	—	6	2	250
Working arrangements — Against system of fines, deductions, &c.	14	2	1	150	5	4	4,926	5	5	749	2	1	1,300	—	—	—
Working arrangements — Dispute as to promotion to superior work	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	408	—	—	—	—	—	—
Objection to working with, or employment of, non-unionists, and to compel them to join union.	32	12	11	2,948	3	3	2,360	15	13	8,926	1	1	47	1	—	—
Defence of union colleagues, rules, customs, &c., and of liberty to belong to union.	11	4	4	690	—	—	—	6	6	3,600	—	—	—	1	1	20
Disputes as to apprentice, boy, and female labour, and employment of labourers upon skilled work.	16	8	7	1,056	—	—	—	6	4	668	1	—	—	1	—	—
Disputes with other classes of workpeople as to demarcation line of work.	11	6	5	1,107	2	1	250	2	2	11,049	—	—	—	1	—	—
Disputes with other classes of workpeople as to prices, wages, &c.	7	1	—	—	2	2	3,353	3	3	1,173	1	1	12	—	—	—
Defence of or objection to colleagues (apart from unionism)	39	14	12	2,307	4	4	2,032	19	18	2,697	1	1	22	1	—	—
Defence of or objection to officials	15	10	9	2,464	—	—	—	4	4	875	—	—	—	1	1	14
Sympathy with other strikes or disputes	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cause not known	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	150
	692	283	235	48,852	117	103	113,414	228	203	70,978	21	12	2,480	43	15	1,074
Lock-outs.*																
Wages — to enforce reduction in	1	—	—	—	1	1	50,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unionism — dispute as to union rate of wages, and employment of unionists.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	48	—	—	—	—	—	—
Working arrangements — disputes as to hours of commencing work, interpretation of recent award, &c.	5	3	3	17,853	1	1	20,000	—	—	—	1	1	600	—	—	—
To bring to an end a long standing strike	1	1	1	31,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	8	4	4	49,353	2	2	70,000	1	1	48	1	1	600	—	—	—

* The success or otherwise of the lock-outs is regarded as from the employés' point of view.

(a.) Disputes on Questions of Wages.

As is usual, by far the larger proportion of the disputes of the year had their origin in questions connected with the amount of wages or modes of payment. Of all the strikes of the year, 58·8 per cent. fell under the general head of disputes about wages; while, as to their importance, in point of numbers concerned, they furnished no less than 66 per cent. of the persons involved in the total strikes of 1892. As to the degree of success attending wages strikes generally, it is found that the successful ones had 17·8 per cent. of the total persons involved in such strikes, the partially successful 60, and the unsuccessful 20·8. As the Durham coal strike is included under the head of "partially successful," and as the measure of success obtained as the result of that strike was little more than nominal, it will be readily seen that the balance of success in wages disputes has been somewhat against the strikers.

Of the 396 strikes in which wages questions were the sole or chief element of conflict, 260, or 65·7 per cent., had advance of wages as their object. Of these, 124, or 48 per cent., were successful, 59, or 22·7 per cent., were partially successful, while 22·7 per cent. were quite unsuccessful. Having regard to numbers of persons concerned in advance of wages strikes, however, it is seen that the successful ones embrace the larger number of persons, 49 per cent. of those involved in this class of strike being successful, 31·6 partially successful, and 16·5 unsuccessful.

But it was against reduction of wages that the largest strike of the year was fought. As to strikes against reduction, it is found that out of the 396 wages strikes, 136, or 34·3 per cent., arose from this cause in some simple or complex form. Of these, 32·2 per cent. were successful, 16·1 per cent. partially successful, and 37·5 per cent. unsuccessful. It is also to be noticed that, so far as numbers of persons involved are concerned, the results come out badly for the workmen. Of those engaged in the 136 strikes against reduction, only 6·7 per cent. were successful, 71·8 per cent. partially successful, and 22·8 per cent. quite unsuccessful. In respect to those classed as "partially successful," the proportion appears large, but it must be remembered that in the most important case falling under this head, the amount of concession made from the demand in dispute was so small as to be merely nominal. The summary as to lock-outs is so plain that it calls for no special comment.

(b.) Disputes on other Questions.

Disputes arising out of matters connected with hours of work were not sufficiently numerous in 1892 to call for comment, but it will be seen that there were again a considerable number of workmen engaged in disputes with each other as to the boundary lines of their respective trades. One dispute of this kind involved ultimately nearly 11,000 persons, lasted several months, and was ultimately unsuccessful to those who struck.

It may be here repeated that these form a most unfortunate class of disputes. Strikes on matters of trade boundary should never in fact take place. It is obvious that a strike cannot definitely and for ever settle at what point the work of one trade ends, and that of another trade, using the same or similar tools, and employed upon the same materials and construction, commences. If such matters cannot be arranged by friendly understanding among the organisations of the industries concerned, it seems quite clear that the only proper and permanent mode of settlement of demarcation differences is mutual conciliation, with, if necessary, a final reference to the arbitration of impartial experts. The modes of industrial production are now so constantly changing, that disputes of this kind show a tendency to increase, and it is hardly creditable to organised labour that so many serious stoppages take place, owing to the inability of workmen to agree among themselves.

(c.) General Statistics of Success and Failure of Strikes and Lock-outs.

Dealing with the general results brought out by the above table, it appears that of the 692 strikes of the year, particulars as to numbers were obtained in 568 cases. It has already been shown that the disputes not included in this figure were of little importance. 236,798 persons are absolutely known to have been concerned in these 568 disputes. 41·4 per cent. of these strikes were successful, but only included 20·6 per cent.

of the total persons. 18·1 per cent. were partially successful and included 47·9 per cent. of the total persons; 35·7 per cent. were entirely unsuccessful, and embraced 29·5 per cent. of the total persons. Apparently, therefore, the balance of results are favourable to the strikers, but, with knowledge of the elements of which the partial successes are made up, it is quite certain that the losses more than counterbalance the gains. The number of cases in which the results were of such a nature as not to be susceptible of classification, or were unknown, is so small that it does not affect the conclusions arrived at.

(d.) Success or otherwise of Strikes and Lock-outs as affecting Special Trades.

The following statement is complementary to the one above analysed, and a glance at it will show why, although the successful wages strikes form so large a proportion of the whole, they yet embrace so small a per-centage of the total persons concerned:—

SUMMARY showing SUCCESS or otherwise of STRIKES in Groups as affecting Special Branches of Industry.

		Total Number of Strikes.	Building, Furnishing, and cognate Trades.	Clothing, Leather, and kindred Trades.	Domestic Trades Group, comprising Food and Drink Preparation, Basket, Brush, and Mat Makers, and Pottery Trades.	Labour,—Chemical and Gas Workers, Agricultural and General and Female Labour, &c.	Metal Trades.	Mining.	Printing and Book Trades.	Seafaring, Dock Labour, &c.	Shipbuilding.	Textile Trades.	Transport (Land), and Miscellaneous.
For advance in wages, and combined with other demands.	Successful	130	70	17	1	2	7	11	–	2	4	14	2
	Partially successful	61	17	6	3	5	5	11	1	3	–	8	1
	Unsuccessful	61	10	6	6	2	8	5	1	1	4	14	4
	Indefinite	7	2	—	—	—	–	3	–	1	1	–	—
	Result not known	11	2	—	—	2	2	1	–	–	–	3	1
	Total Number	269	101	29	10	11	22	31	2	7	9	39	8
Against reduction in wages	Successful	42	5	6	2	1	4	7	–	2	6	8	1
	Partially successful	26	2	3	—	—	–	15	–	–	1	5	—
	Unsuccessful	50	5	4	1	2	13	10	–	6	5	4	—
	Indefinite	9	—	—	—	—	2	6	–	–	1	–	—
	Result not known	11	—	—	2	—	4	5	–	–	–	–	—
	Total Number	138	12	13	5	3	23	43	–	8	13	17	1
For reduction, uniformity in, or regulation of, hours.	Successful	8	—	—	1	1	–	2	2	–	1	–	1
	Partially successful	6	1	—	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	1
	Unsuccessful	4	—	—	1	—	–	–	–	–	1	1	1
	Indefinite	1	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	1	—
	Result not known	1	—	—	—	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
	Total Number	20	1	—	3	3	–	4	2	–	2	2	3
Unionism, and working arrangements.	Successful	69	23	5	1	—	3	7	–	1	5	24	—
	Partially successful	18	3	3	—	1	2	3	–	3	–	3	—
	Unsuccessful	75	9	4	4	2	8	9	2	9	6	20	2
	Indefinite	3	1	—	1	—	–	–	–	–	–	1	—
	Result not known	8	1	1	—	—	2	3	–	–	–	1	—
	Total Number	173	37	13	6	3	15	22	2	13	11	49	2

		Total Number of Strikes.	Building, Furnishing, and cognate Trades.	Clothing, Leather, and kindred Trades.	Domestic Trades Group, comprising Food and Drink Preparation, Basket, Brush, and Mat Makers, and Pottery Trades.	Labour,—Chemical and Gas Workers, Agricultural and General and Female Labour, &c.	Metal Trades.	Mining.	Printing and Book Trades.	Seafaring, Dock Labour, &c.	Shipbuilding.	Textile Trades.	Transport (Land), and Miscellaneous.
Other causes or objects	Successful	34	5	2	—	—	5	3	—	—	8	11	—
	Partially successful	7	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	1	—
	Unsuccessful	38	3	2	1	2	5	4	—	—	7	14	—
	Indefinite	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Result not known	12	5	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	—
	Total Number	92	13	5	2	2	15	7	—	1	19	28	—
Total	Successful	283	103	30	5	4	19	30	2	5	24	57	4
	Partially successful	117	23	12	4	7	10	31	1	6	4	17	2
	Unsuccessful	228	27	16	13	8	34	28	3	16	23	53	7
	Indefinite	21	3	—	1	—	2	9	—	2	2	2	—
	Result not known	43	8	2	3	3	10	9	—	—	1	6	1
	Total Number	692	164	60	26	22	75	107	6	29	54	135	14

It is evident from this statement that, not only has the group of trades included under the head of "Building and Cognate Trades" the largest total number of strikes of any group of trades, but it has also a much larger proportion of successful strikes. This is especially so in regard to wages strikes. Thus it appears that with a total of 164 strikes for this group of trades no less a proportion than 62·8 per cent. were entirely successful, 14 per cent. were partially successful, 16·5 per cent. were unsuccessful, the small balance unaccounted for being indefinite or unknown as to result. Of their advance of wages strikes close on 70 per cent. were successful, 16·8 per cent. were partially successful, and but 10 per cent. unsuccessful. They had a very small number of strikes against reductions, and of these 41·7 per cent. were successful, 16·6 partially so, and 41·7 entirely without success. Also in their strikes as to unionism and working arrangements 62·2 per cent. were attended by complete success, while 24·3 per cent. were unsuccessful. The fact that the numbers of persons concerned in the strikes of the building trades during 1892 were small as compared with those of some other industries, is not brought out in the above statement, but a reference to the detailed table in the appendix shows this. It is to this cause, therefore, that the comparative unimportance in point of value of the successful wages strikes is due. The clothing trades come next in order of success, especially in advance of wages strikes, their entire proportion of successful disputes being 50 per cent. In shipbuilding the proportion of successful strikes was also above the average of the year, the proportion of successes being 44·4 per cent. of all their strikes; but in most other cases the results are much less favourable, the group classed as domestic trades being successful in less than one-fifth of their total strikes.

VI.—MAGNITUDE OF STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS.

(a.) Numbers of Persons Affected.

The following statement is intended to show the number of persons affected, directly or indirectly, by strikes and lock-outs, in all cases in which it has been possible to ascertain the correct number of persons concerned. Fortunately, these figures have been obtained for a very large proportion of the total strikes of the year, and those not supplied refer only to smaller and more obscure strikes, in regard to which it is often difficult to secure information on all points of interest.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of PERSONS directly and indirectly affected by STRIKES and LOCK-OUTS in the Year 1892, so far as ascertained.

	Number of Persons affected.	Number of Strikes or Lock-outs for which the Information is available.
I. **Strikes**:—		
Directly affected	197,635	568
Indirectly affected	39,163	158
Total	236,798	—
Number of persons affected by the question in dispute who refused to go on strike.	4,037	68
II. **Lock-outs**:—		
Directly affected	118,501	8
Indirectly affected	1,500	1
Total	120,001	—

From this it appears that information as to numbers of persons concerned was obtained in respect to upwards of 81 per cent. of all the disputes of the year. In the case of the 568 strikes thus fully accounted for there were 197,635 persons directly, and 39,163 persons indirectly, affected. Under the system of grouping the strikes in order of numerical importance, as is done in the following table, it is possible to arrive very nearly at the exact number of persons thrown out of employment by the whole of the strikes of 1892. In respect to all the larger and more important strikes of the year, there is seldom any difficulty in obtaining precise information on this point, and it is obvious that only in respect to disputes of small importance is it difficult to get exact figures. A careful survey of all the strikes of the year in connection with which such figures have not been obtained makes possible a very accurate estimate of the total number of persons involved. The above table shows a total of 236,798 persons concerned in 568 strikes, which is a little over 81 per cent. of the strikes of the year. This leaves 124 strikes unaccounted for as to number of persons. A careful scrutiny of each of these strikes leads to the conclusion that the number of persons engaged in them would be about 15,000. This, added to the figure already given, would make a total of 251,798 persons who were out on strike for a greater or lesser period in 1892. The number of those affected by lock-outs was ascertained in each case, the figure being 120,001, which raises the total of the year to 371,799 persons.

(b.) Duration of Disputes.

The duration of industrial stoppages is a point second only in interest to the numbers of persons concerned, as it is upon those two elements that all calculations as to loss or gain or ultimate effect upon labour or production must rest. In the case of all the important disputes it has been possible to obtain trustworthy figures as to duration, and it is only in the case of those of little note that this detail is absent. As it is, not less than 80·1 per cent. of the total number of disputes are accounted for as to this point. The following statement deals exclusively with duration in those cases only in which that element is known.

STATEMENT showing the AVERAGE DURATION of STRIKES and LOCK-OUTS which begun in 1892, so far as ascertained.

	Number of Strikes and Lock-outs with regard to which the Duration has been ascertained.	Total Duration in Working Days.	Average Number of Days Duration per Strike or Lock-out.
Strikes	555	17,800	32·07
Lock-outs	6	186	31·0

The average duration of the 555 strikes here dealt with was 32·07 days, and of the 6 lock-outs 31 days. Strikes have thus lasted somewhat longer than in previous years, and lock-outs not quite so long as in 1891. In making this summary working days only are taken into account, and all general and local holidays, so far as they are known, are duly allowed for.

(c.) Duration in connection with number of Persons Affected.

Before any idea can be formed of the general effect upon the workers concerned, it is necessary to bring into relation the numbers of those involved to the total period of duration, and thus ascertain the amount of time per head lost by the strikers. It is then possible to form some estimate as to the amount of wages not earned during that time, but which, but for the strikes, might have been earned. As has been explained in previous reports, it is impossible, for many reasons, to say that this represents wages actually lost. Some may have been lost, some may have been merely foregone for the time, with a probability of being afterwards made up in different ways, and in some cases, men nominally on strike may have been employed elsewhere. In any case it is impossible to say what the exact economic loss to workmen may be, and when an attempt is made to estimate the amount of wages which might have been earned and paid but for strikes, this is to be borne in mind.

The following statement is a—

SUMMARY of TABLE III. of APPENDIX I., showing DURATION of STRIKES and LOCK-OUTS in connection with the NUMBER of PERSONS affected, arranged in Groups according to Magnitude of Numbers affected.

	Number of Strikes and Lock-outs in which the Number of Persons affected is known.	Total Number of Persons affected.	Number in which Number of Persons affected and the Duration in Working Days are known.	Number of Persons affected in such Strikes and Lock-outs.	Total Working Days lost.	Average Duration per Strike or Lock-out in Working Days.	Average Number of Working Days lost per Head by those involved.
Strikes and lock-outs affecting 5,000 persons and upwards.	8	216,840	8	216,840	388	48·5	59·5
Strikes and lock-outs affecting 1,000 to 5,000 persons.	34	61,922	34	61,922	1,074	31·6	34·7
Strikes and lock-outs affecting 500 to 1,000 persons.	28	18,080	26	16,880	911	35·0	34·8
Strikes and lock-outs affecting 100 to 500 persons.	194	44,291	184	42,813	4,916	26·7	26·3
Strikes and lock-outs affecting less than 100 persons.	308	11,814	248	10,000	8,749	35·3	38·4
	572	352,947	500	348,455	16,038	32·1	49·2

In this table the strikes and lock-outs are taken jointly.

The two first columns refer only to those strikes in which the numbers of persons are known, and are introduced merely for the purpose of showing to what extent the totals differ from columns 3 and 5, which relate to strikes and lock-outs for which figures are given both as to numbers of persons and duration in working days. Details on both points are here furnished for a sufficient number of disputes to cover 98 per cent. of the total persons engaged in the conflicts of the year, so that the number not accounted for is so insignificant as to be quite immaterial.

It will be at once seen that the disputes of most importance as to numbers involved are also those in which the duration has been longest. Thus, although the average duration per strike comes out at 32·1 days, the average number of working days lost per individual striking, comes out at 49·2 days, which is a very high figure indeed. It is now possible to arrive at a fairly approximate estimate of what it is customary to term the "wage loss" sustained by workers through the strikes of 1892. As, however, there are other elements to be taken into consideration, the making of this calculation may be left to a later stage of the analysis.

VII.—METHODS OF ARRANGEMENT OF DISPUTES.

The various methods adopted for the settlement of the disputes of 1892, are summarised in the following statement:—

MODE of SETTLEMENT of STRIKES and LOCK-OUTS, with NUMBER of PERSONS affected in those Cases where ascertained.

—	Number of Strikes and Lock-outs.	Number settled.			No Details as to Settlement, or still Unsettled.		
		Number.	Number in which Particulars of the Number of Persons affected have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.	Number.	Number in which Particulars of the Number of Persons affected have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.
Number of **strikes** reported - -	692	—	—	—	—	—	—
Settled by mutual conciliation -	—	341	283	55,763	—	—	—
„ conciliation (by mediation)	—	4	4	76,144	—	—	—
„ arbitration - - -	—	16	14	23,172	—	—	—
„ submission of workpeople -	—	115	108	37,224	—	—	—
„ hands being replaced -	—	79	66	3,729	—	—	—
„ conciliation and submission	—	33	30	21,996	—	—	—
„ „ hands being replaced.	—	13	11	1,748	—	—	—
„ conciliation and arbitration -	—	2	2	910	—	—	—
„ submission and hands being replaced.	—	22	20	3,891			
„ submission and arbitration -	—	1	1	8,555	—	—	—
„ disappearance or withdrawal of cause without mutual arrangement.	—	2	2	112	—	—	—
Indefinite, it being impossible to allot success to either side.	—	17	10	2,232		—	—
	—	645	551	235,476	—	—	—
Unsettled at date of compilation -	—	—	—	—	4	2	248
No details obtainable as to settlement -	—	—	—	—	43	15	1,074
Number of **lock-outs** reported -	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Settled by mutual conciliation - -	—	4	4	54,353	—	—	—
„ „ „ and submission.	—	1	1	50,000	—	—	—
Settled by arbitration - - -	—	1	1	15,000	—	—	—
„ hands being replaced -	—	1	1	48	—	—	—
Indefinite, it being impossible to allot success to either side.	—	1	1	600	—	—	—
	—	8	8	120,001	—	—	—

As is usually the case, much the largest proportion of the disputes were settled by conciliation; the conciliation in one very important case having been brought about by mediation. In 16 cases arbitration was resorted to as a means of settlement. A general opinion prevails among workmen that, in most instances, this mode of arranging a dispute results disastrously to them, and that the most they can expect under it is a partial success. This view is not, however, borne out by the facts in the present instance.

Of the 16 strikes referred to arbitration, eight were entirely successful, five were partially successful, and only three were unsuccessful. The largest of these unsuccessful disputes so settled was the demarcation dispute of the engineers on the Tyne, in which a very large number of men became involved. This, however, being in reality a dispute between workmen, and not between workmen and employers, it can hardly be counted as an instance in which the principle of arbitration was at fault in any way. The number of those concerned in the arbitration settlements in which success to a complete or partial extent resulted for the workers formed the larger proportion, so that the balance of advantage arising from references to arbitration was on the side of the workmen. Also in the case of the one dispute classed as a lock-out, in which reference was made to arbitration, in which 15,000 workers were concerned, the award was in favour of the men.

On the other hand, it is to be noted that in the case of the 166 strikes fought out to the bitter end, without resort to any amicable means of settlement, nearly 40,000 workers were either replaced by others, or had to submit unconditionally.

VIII.—LOSS AND GAIN FROM STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS.

(a.) Elements of Loss to Employers.

As has already been stated, the total number of strikes for the year was 692, a considerable proportion of which were general strikes, affecting a large number of industrial establishments. As to the exact number of separate firms concerned, details on this point are furnished for 647 strikes, which involved 2,635 establishments.

As to the remaining 45 strikes, the number of establishments has not been ascertained. The most important of these was the strike of the men engaged in the London coal trade. Here a large number of firms were concerned, but it has not been possible to ascertain the exact number. There are probably 300 coal merchants in London, who employ any considerable number of men, and in many cases they have a considerable number of distinct establishments, so that even an estimate in such a case is difficult. It, however, appears tolerably certain that at least 3,000 establishments must have been concerned in the strikes of 1892. The eight lock-outs affected 573 establishments. The endeavour to obtain information on certain points of interest from employers, in reference to elements of loss to themselves, caused by the disputes in which they have been engaged with their workpeople, has been attended by partial success, as will be seen from the following :—

SUMMARY of PARTICULARS with regard to COST of STRIKES and LOCK-OUTS extracted from Returns received from Employers, TABLE VI. of APPENDIX I. (p. 111).

Headings to which the Particulars in Column 1 relate.	Column 1. Amount. (Shillings and Pence are omitted.)	No. of Strikes and Lock-outs, and Persons engaged, to which Figures in Column 1 relate.		No. of Firms concerned in such Strikes.	
		Strikes and Lock-outs.	Persons.	Total Number.	Number reporting Particulars.
I. Strikes.					
	£				
Weekly wages of persons affected :—					
Directly	92,192	240	62,902	1,289	909
Indirectly	11,594	42	8,436	240	71
Estimated fixed capital laid idle	8,598,114	137	56,168	948	334
Estimated annual rateable value of property laid idle.	248,154	94	36,893	777	196
Estimated outlay by employers in stopping and re-opening works, &c.	134,490	112	50,397	847	297
Amount paid by organisations of employers in resisting strikes.	5,517	9	3,148	88	28
II. Lock-outs.					
Weekly wages of persons affected :—					
Directly	34,004	2	32,827	171	171
Indirectly	1,500	1	1,500	170	170
Estimated fixed capital laid idle	10,200,000	2	34,327	171	171
Estimated annual rateable value of property laid idle.	52,477	2	8,405	171	28
Estimated outlay by employers in stopping and re-opening works, &c.	30,300	2	34,327	171	171
Amount paid in support of lock-out by organisations of employers.	50,000	1	31,500	170	7

The most important lines in this tabular statement are those dealing with the amount of weekly wages earned by a definite number of persons before such persons were thrown out of work. This is a matter on which the books of the employers are likely to furnish the most trustworthy information. Taking together both strikes and lock-outs, 1,080 establishments have supplied information on this point. Their importance may be measured by the fact that they employed 105,665 workpeople, which is 29·6 per cent. of those involved in the whole of the conflicts of the year. The

weekly wages earned by this number of persons, previous to the disputes, amounted in the aggregate to 139,290*l.* Treating the conflicts for which no wages statistics are furnished on the basis of simple proportion, it may be taken that the amount of wages not paid during the stoppages caused would be about 485,000*l.* per week. This estimate may be accepted all the more confidently, as it is found to agree very nearly with the figures furnished on the same point by the trade unions, which will be referred to presently. Now, as the figures already given as to the duration of strikes and lock-outs show that the average time lost per worker engaged may be taken roughly at about eight weeks, the aggregate amount of wages not paid during the stoppages, would be 3,880,000*l.* In this estimate, differences of wage-rates are neglected, but this does not materially affect the result. How much of this sum would be absolutely lost to the workers engaged in the disputes, or what proportion of it would still remain as a wages fund available for future earnings, it is impossible to say.

As to the estimated value of fixed capital laid idle, it was found that in the case of 511 establishments making returns on this point, the amount under this head was estimated at 18,823,264*l.*, both strikes and lock-outs being included. There was thus, from this cause, a considerable actual loss sustained, which may be variously estimated according to the rates of interest assumed.

The amount of the rateable value of property laid idle is also seen to be considerable, 375 establishments only, stating it at 304,054*l.*, and the proportion of this sum due for the period of stoppage must be also taken as an element of loss. The most serious cause of loss in many cases, however, (and one which it is impossible to minimise in any way,) is the cost of stopping, maintaining, and re-opening works on account of these stoppages; 475 establishments report under this head a cost of 165,385*l.* As illustrating the extent to which employers are now organised for mutual protection and assistance in labour disputes, it may be pointed out that in nine strikes and one lock-out, in which 198 establishments were financially assisted, the amount so paid was 55,517*l.*

(b.) Elements of Loss or Gain to Workmen.

The particulars set forth in the following summary of certain details received from the trade unions concerned in the disputes of 1892, are somewhat fuller than in previous years, and in all, the important points cover about one-third of the total persons engaged in all the disputes of the year. This is a kind of information not easily obtained from working men, as its compilation requires much care and more time than they have at their disposal.

SUMMARY of PARTICULARS relating to LOSS and GAIN from STRIKES and LOCK-OUTS contained in RETURNS received from TRADE UNIONS, TABLE VII. of APPENDIX I. (p. 128).

	Amount. (Shillings and Pence are omitted.)	Number of Strikes and Lock-outs and Persons to which Particulars relate.	
		Strikes and Lock-outs.	Persons.
I. Strikes.	£		
Total weekly wages earned before and after strike (in those cases in which both the wages before and after strike are known)—			
(i.) Before strike—			
By persons directly affected	158,165	246	116,574
„ indirectly „	3,479		2,783
(ii.) After strike—			
By persons directly affected	147,521		116,574
„ indirectly „	3,493		2,783
Actual weekly gain in wages to those affected	1,252	105*	10,864
„ „ reduction „ „	11,882	35*	89,998
Estimated loss of wages during strike	1,523,271	239	116,774
Number striking or thrown out of work who belong to trade unions.	—	303	110,602
Total amount expended in support of strike by trade unions	163,092†	235	94,179
„ „ „ from other funds	1,743	15	1,345

* In the remaining 106 strikes no change of wages followed.
† This includes 869*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, for which the numbers affected are not given.

	Amount. (Shillings and Pence are omitted.)	Number of Strikes and Lock-outs and Persons to which Particulars relate.	
		Strikes and Lock-outs.	Persons.
II. Lock-outs.	£		
Total weekly wages earned before lock-out by persons directly affected.	2,620	2	2,045
Total weekly wages earned after lock-out by persons indirectly affected.	2,500	1	2,000
Estimated loss of wages during lock-out - - -	2,500	1	2,000
Total amount expended by trade unions in support of persons locked out.	2,483	3	3,751

This summary deals with 246 strikes and one lock-out, in which wages paid both before and after the disputes were definitely ascertained. There were, however, 278 strikes and 2 lock-outs in which the amount paid as wages before the disputes was stated. Therefore, for the mere purpose of estimating the extent to which payment of wages was affected by the disputes of the year, it is best to take the larger figures. In these 280 disputes 124,384 persons were involved, and the weekly wages paid before the stoppages, amounted in the aggregate to 167,825*l*. Working this out in proportion for the whole of the persons involved in all the disputes of the year, the total weekly wages earned before the disputes would be about 495,000*l*., an aggregate which does not differ very materially from that arrived at by treating the figures of the employers in the same way. For the average period of duration the aggregate of wages unpaid would on this basis be 3,972,000*l*. The reasons why this element cannot be justly termed "wage loss" have been repeatedly stated, and do not now need recapitulation.

An attempt is also made in the above summary to form some idea as to the extent to which wage rates have been affected by the disputes of the year, but upon this point, the returns sent in are not numerous. The number of disputes reported on, however, cover a considerable number of persons (about one-third of the total), and the figures are therefore of a certain value. Complete figures as to wages before and wages after disputes have been furnished in respect of 246 strikes and one lock-out, in which 121,857 persons were concerned. The amount of weekly wages paid before the stoppages, was 164,143*l*., and after the stoppages, to the same number of persons, 153,513*l*., a difference equal to an aggregate reduction of 10,630*l*., which is equivalent to a net reduction of wages of just under 6½ per cent. This result, gathered from the returns of the trade unions, confirms the statements previously made as to the preponderance of unsuccessful wages strikes.

In support of 94,179 men employed in 235 strikes, the trade unions making returns expended 163,092*l*. from their funds, 1,743*l*. having been subscribed from other sources. In support of 3,571 men locked out, 2,483*l*. was expended.

IX.—CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

(a.) Nature of Data.

Three years ago some of the trade unions expressed to the Board of Trade an opinion that a sufficient attempt was not made to show statistically the advantages arising from their operations as organised bodies, whether gained by strikes or in more peaceable modes without strikes. Since then efforts have been made to obtain full information on these points from the trade unions themselves. The success attending these efforts has been of a very partial character, and but a comparatively small number of the associations applied to furnished the required details. Therefore the particulars sent in cover but a small proportion of the workmen of the kingdom. Slight, however, as the details supplied may be, they are nevertheless sufficient to enable some idea to be formed as to what the extent of the changes in the chief conditions of labour may have been in certain groups of industries during the year. It is to be clearly understood that the figures given in the following summaries are in no sense estimates made by the Board of Trade, but are entirely based upon the figures supplied by trade unions.

Statement of Increases or Reductions of Wages or Hours of Labour in 1892, so far as ascertained.

Trade.	Gains.								Losses.					
	Following Strike.				Without Strike.				Following Strike.		Without Strike.			
	Wages.		Hours of Labour.		Wages.		Hours of Labour.		Wages.		Wages.		Hours of Labour.	
	Persons affected.	Total Weekly Advance in Wages.	Persons affected.	Average Weekly Reduction in Hours per Head.	Persons affected.	Total Weekly Advance in Wages.	Persons affected.	Average Weekly Reduction in Hours per Head.	Persons affected.	Total Weekly Reduction in Wages.	Persons affected.	Total Weekly Reduction in Wages.	Persons affected.	Average Weekly Increase in Hours per Head.
		£ s. d.				£ s. d.				£ s. d.		£ s. d.		
Building trades	10,958	1,306 10 9	2,312	1⅜	51,986	4,400 3 7¾	36,984	2½	51	1 14 3	3,700	215 9 3½	1,345	1⅕
Cabinet making and coachbuilding	26	3 12 6	—	—	63	8 1 9	55	3⅓	63	6 1 6	45	2 14 11¼	—	—
Clothing trades	839	145 12 3	—	—	118	12 10 0	943	2⅘	46	4 12 0	528	78 18 6	—	—
Glass trades	84	8 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labour (agricultural and general unskilled)	51	11 15 10½	—	—	38,090	3,159 8 4	4,166	2⅔	—	—	1,763	198 6 9	—	—
Metal trades (including shipbuilding)	1,532	117 7 1	—	—	1,249	138 15 10¼	2,157	2⅔	3,071	348 13 6	15,667	1,033 7 6¾	—	—
Mining and quarrying	834	45 16 2	—	—	4,565	456 10 0	—	—	82,992	11,039 4 7	12,990	4,306 11 9	—	—
Miscellaneous trades (bakers, basket makers, leather workers, assurance agents, maltsters, millers, and public cleansing).	124	16 15 6	179	2⅘	1,400	17 10 0	—	—	202	11 17 0	—	—	—	—
Printing and paper trades	13	1 12 0	550	3	1,866	76 4 6	1,790	2⅓	—	—	317	31 14 0	42	2
Seafaring, dock, &c. labour	101	9 15 0	—	—	—	—	3,500	1	4,048	539 0 0	—	—	—	—
Textile trades	1,679	148 14 8½	—	—	3,086	229 10 0	--	--	817	52 14 8	4,470	336 8 4	—	—
Transport	—	—	84	4½	544	41 18 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	16,241	1,815 19 10	3,125	2	102,967	8,540 12 1	49,595	2⅓	91,290	12,003 17 6	39,480	6,203 11 1½	1,387	1⅕

Summary of preceding Statement.

	Following Strike.			Without Strike.		
	Persons.	Amount of Weekly Wages.	Average Number of Hours.	Persons.	Amount of Weekly Wages.	Average Number of Hours.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.	
Gains:—Total weekly advance in wages -	16,241	1,815 19 10	—	102,967	8,540 12 1	—
„ average weekly reduction in hours per head.	3,125	—	2	49,595	—	$2\frac{1}{3}$
Losses:—Total weekly reduction in wages -	91,290	12,003 17 6	—	39,480	6,203 11 $1\frac{1}{2}$	—
„ average weekly increase in hours per head.	—	—	—	1,387	—	$1\frac{1}{3}$

(b.) Comments on Summary.

In analysing this summary nothing is to be gained by a mere comparison of total gains and total losses as there shown. There is every reason to suppose that returns as to advantages gained are much more readily supplied than particulars as to losses sustained, and without absolute certainty that the information on both sides is complete any attempt to strike a balance of loss or gain would be misleading. Looking at the totals shown on each side separately it will be observed that even in a year of failing trade there has been a considerable upward movement in the condition of labour, not only in increased wages in some directions, but in reduced hours of labour. In both respects it is again seen that the building trades occupy a very prominent position in this regard, and have gained considerably during the year. As to some extent accounting for this it may be again pointed out that while other trades were, during the year, suffering from a gradually intensifying depression, employment in these trades remained good. It may also be said that these trades are remarkably well organised, not only sectionally, but as a whole. They do not suffer so much from external competition as most other trades, and enjoy a certain amount of indirect protection in other ways. Another and very important factor in bringing about this result, is that there are more joint understandings arrived at between committees of employers and employed as to future conditions of labour in the various branches of the building industry than in most others. Thus many of the elements most likely to cause dispute become, for more or less definite periods, matters of written or implied trade regulation, and under such conditions men are more likely to be able to improve their position than by the more violent method of striking. If any attempt at all may be made to institute a comparison between the two sides of the summary, attention should be called to the fact that while on the side showing "gains," much the larger proportion, both as to persons affected and amounts obtained, was gained without strikes. On the other side, however, the division of "losses" shows that it was after strikes that the greatest amount of loss was sustained, and the greatest number of persons affected.

X.—SUGGESTIONS AS TO MEANS OF PREVENTION OR SETTLEMENT.

The following is an abstract from Tables VI. and VII. of Appendix I. of the suggestions by employers and trade unions of means for preventing and settling labour disputes.

Suggestions.	By Employers.	By Trade Unions.		
		Number of Unions suggesting.	Number in which Number of Members represented is given.	Number of Members represented
Special arbitration	41	51	47	3,783
Compulsory arbitration	10	9	8	560
State boards of arbitration and conciliation, or State appointed umpire.	7	15	13	538
Local boards of arbitration and conciliation, committees and conferences of employers and employed, deputations to employers, sliding scales, &c.	75	126	116	90,808
Strong and responsible organisations and federations of organisations on both sides.	5	21	19	2,401
Profit-sharing, co-operation, &c.	2	5	5	433
Nationalisation of land and municipalisation of industries	—	8	7	544
Uniform price lists, and properly defined demarcation lines of work.	6	2	2	140
Suppression of picketing and intimidation, and protection for "free" or non-union labour.	12	—	—	—
Suppression of trade unions, or limitation of their power	12	—	—	—
Non-interference of persons unconnected with the trade or matters in dispute.	12	—	—	—
More confidence and better feeling between employers and employed.	4	—	—	—
"Tact and forbearance on both sides"	1	—	—	—
The Eight Hours Day	—	2	1	12
"Conseils des Prud'hommes"	—	2	2	14
No firm to pay more than 7½ per cent. dividend to its shareholders or proprietors.	—	1	—	—
Miscellaneous and collective suggestions	31	9	8	482
Total	218	251	229	99,715

The only point in connection with the above summary which calls for special notice is the growing opinion, expressed year by year, both among employers and workmen in favour of various forms of arbitration and conciliation as means of preventing and settling labour disputes.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. BURNETT,
Chief Labour Correspondent.

Commercial, Labour, and Statistical Department,
Board of Trade,
16*th April* 1894.

APPENDIX I.

TABLE I.—GENERAL LIST of STRIKES and LOCK-OUTS, showing Cause, Date, Result, and Mode of Settlement, so far as ascertained.

STRIKES.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							——	Successful or otherwise.	
		BAKING TRADE.			1892.	1892.			
1	1	Bakers - -	London -	For a fixed working week of 60 hours, with payment for overtime at the rate of time and half, the employer offering an alternative piece-work scheme.	26 Mar.	—	Replaced by non-union and other men. (*See* note, p. 154.)	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
2	6	Bakers and confectioners.	Wolverhampton.	For advance in wages, reduction in hours to 60 per week, and abolition of night work. (*See* note, p. 154.)	12 Apr.	—	Majority of employers conceded terms at once. The advance granted varied from 1*s.* to 7*s.* per week.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
3	1	Bakers - -	Irvine, N.B. -	Against employment of a non-union man.	A fortnight in September.		Places filled by other men. (*See* note, p. 154.)	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
4	1	Do. -	Limerick -	For standard wages of district. The strikers were non-union men who replaced the unionists after the strike in November 1891, but afterwards joined the Bakers' Union.	24 Sept.	—	Replaced by men from other districts. (*See* note, p. 154.)	Do.	Do.
		BASKET MAKING.							
5	5	Basket makers -	Leicester -	For advance in wages of 10 per cent.	23 May.	5 July	Agreement arrived at, which had the effect of reducing wages to the extent of about 5 per cent. The employers have now consented to employ union labour exclusively.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
		BREWING TRADE.							
6	1	Maltsters -	Grimsby -	Against proposed agreement requiring an extension of notice to terminate engagements from 7 to 14 days.	1 Sept.	7 Oct.	Places partly filled by other men at a reduction of 1*s.* per week.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
7	1	Beer bottlers -	London, N.W.	Against extensive reductions in wages.	12 Sept.	—	No details of settlement.	—	—
8	1	Engineering department workmen.	Burton - on - Trent.	Objection to a new set of regulations promulgated by the employers.	2 Nov.	5 Nov.	Work resumed under the rules in question.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
		BRUSH MAKING.							
9	3	Brush makers -	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Against proposed reduction in wages of 10 to 25 per cent.	25 Jan.	30 Jan.	Proposed reduction withdrawn.	Successful	Conciliation.
10	11	Do. -	Sheffield District.	For advance in wages	Feb.	—	Places filled by other men.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
11	1	Do. -	Derby - -	For advance in wages of 15 per cent. (*See* note, p. 154.)	6 Feb.	6 Feb.	Work resumed on previous terms.	Do.	Submission.
12	1	Fibre workers -	Sheffield -	Against discharge of workmen for alleged imperfect work, and for discharge of two female workers.	13 Feb.	18 Mar.	Work resumed on previous terms, some being reinstated on day wages instead of piece-work.	Do.	Do.
13	—	Brush makers -	London -	Against proposed reduction in wages.	Mar.	—	Result not known	—	—
14	1	Do. -	London, E.C.	Cause not stated.	June	—	Do. -	—	—

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							——	Successful or otherwise.	
		BUILDING TRADES.							
		Bricklaying.			1892.	1892.			
15	1	Bricklayers' labourers.	Leeds - -	Against employment of a man who refused to join the Builders' Labourers' Union.	15 Jan.	16 Jan.	Man in question left of his own accord.	Successful	—
16	1	Bricklayers -	Southwark, S.E.	Against employment of a sub-contractor for pointing inside brickwork.	26 Jan.	6 Feb.	Sub-contractor dispensed with, and bricklayers employed by day work.	Do.	Conciliation.
17	1	Bricklayers' labourers.	Hunslet, Leeds	Against employment of non-unionist navvies as labourers.	3 Feb.	—	Navvies agreed to join the Builders' Labourers' Union.	Do.	Do.
18	1	Bricklayers -	Birmingham -	Against employment of labourers in fixing laths for tiling.	15 Feb.	2 Mar.	Labourers withdrawn from the work in question.	Do.	Do.
19	1	Bricklayers' labourers.	Brighton -	Against withdrawal of an extra $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour previously granted.	1 day in Feb.		Restoration of the $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour.	Do.	Do.
20	50	Bricklayers and labourers.	Birmingham -	For advance in wages of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour, with an improved code of working rules.	1 Apr.	4 July	Demands of bricklayers conceded on 1st, and of labourers on 4th, July.	Do.	Do.
21	20	Bricklayers -	Coventry -	For advance in wages of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour.	1 Apr.	30 Apr.	Advance conceded -	Do.	Arbitration.
22	—	Do. -	Worcester -	For advance in wages of 1$d.$ per hour.	1 Apr.	18 June	Immediate advance of $\frac{1}{4}d.$ per hour conceded, with promise of an additional $\frac{1}{4}d.$ on 1st November.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
23	15	Do. -	Hartlepool -	Do.	4 Apr.	7 May	Advance granted -	Successful	Do.
24	22	Bricklayers' labourers.	Rochdale -	For advance in wages of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour, the employers desiring the working rules to be amended.	4 Apr.	30 Apr.	Advance conceded, and the mileage rate settled by conference.	Do.	Do.
25	2	Bricklayers -	Bridgnorth -	For advance in wages of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour, with a code of working rules.	4 Apr.	7 May	Demands conceded by one firm on 7th April, and by the other on 7th May.	Do.	Do.
26	14	Do. -	Hinckley -	For advance in wages of 1$d.$ per hour.	4 Apr.	25 Apr.	Advance of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour conceded, with a code of working rules.	Do.	Do.
27	11	Bricklayers' labourers.	Warwick -	For advance in wages from 4$d.$ to 5$d.$ per hour.	4 Apr. (Lasted 4 weeks.)	—	Advance granted -	Do.	Do.
28	3	Do. -	Felixstow -	For advance in wages of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour.	19 Apr.	2 May	Do. -	Do.	Do.
29	1	Do. -	Redditch -	For advance in wages of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour which had been granted by all the other employers.	2 May	—	No details.		
30	12	Bricklayers -	Oxford - -	For advance in wages of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour and a code of working rules.	4 June	24 June	Demands conceded -	Successful	Conciliation.
31	20	Do. -	Sheffield -	For advance in wages of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour and acceptance of a code of working rules.	2 May	20 May	Advance granted. Employers took exception to proposed interpretation of one of the working rules, which was submitted to arbitration and given in their favour.	Do.	Conciliation and arbitration.
32	10	Do. -	Doncaster -	For advance in wages of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour.	2 May	27 June	Advance granted -	Do.	Conciliation.
33	—	Do. -	Stafford -	Do.	2 May	2 May	Do.	Do.	Do.
34	7	Do. -	Loughborough	Do.	2 May	9 May	Do.	Do.	Do.
35	12	Do. -	Wakefield -	Do.	9 May	23 May	Do.	Do.	Do.
36	—	Do. -	Leek - -	For advance in wages of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour and a code of working rules.	16 May	19 May	Do.	Do.	Do.
37	1	Do. -	London, N.W.	Against employment of a sub-contractor.	16 May	28 June	The pickets were withdrawn by mutual agreement, the men claiming the result as successful to themselves.	Do.	Do.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							—	Successful or otherwise.	
		BRICKLAYING —*cont.*							
38	30	Bricklayers -	Exeter -	For a minimum rate of 7*d.* per hour and a code of working rules.	1892. 1 June	1892. 20 June	Demands conceded -	Successful	Conciliation.
39	7	Do.	Redditch -	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour.	1 June	27 June	Advance granted -	Do.	Do.
40	11	Do.	Colchester -	For advance in wages of 1*d.* per hour.	6 June	1 Aug.	Advance of ½*d.* per hour granted, to commence on 1st November.	Partially successful.	Do.
41	45	Do.	Northampton	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour, with a new code of working rules.	6 June	22 Aug.	Immediate advance granted of ¼*d.* per hour, with promise of remainder on 17th November.	Do.	Do.
42	1	Do -	London (various jobs under the firm in question).	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour, which had been generally granted.	19 July	—	The firm obtained sufficient non-union men.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
43	1	Bricklayers and labourers.	London, S.E.	Against employment of a non-union labourer.	26 July	29 July	Work resumed as before.	Do.	Submission.
44	7	Bricklayers -	Bromley, Kent	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour, with a new code of working rules.	13 Aug.	10 Sept.	Demands conceded -	Successful	Conciliation.
45	1	Do. -	Hounslow -	For advance in wages which had been generally granted in district.	20 Aug.	25 Aug.	Advance granted -	Do.	Do.
46	1	Do. -	Londonderry	Against an unskilled labourer being put to work at the trade.	22 Aug.	8 Sept.	Labourer withdrawn	Do.	Do.
47	—	Do. -	Kingston-on-Thames and district.	To enforce the London scale of wages, hours, and working rules.	22 Aug.	1 Oct.	London scale granted	Do.	Do.
48	1	Bricklayers' labourers.	Wolverhampton.	Against employment of a non-union labourer.	26 Sept.	29 Oct.	Employer agreed to employ union labour only.	Do.	Do.
49	1	Bricklayers and labourers.	Hampstead, N.W.	Against employment of a non-unionist to do certain work by piece-work.	1 Nov.	2 Nov.	The sub-contractor left the work.	Do.	—
50	1	Do. -	Do. -	Against re-appearance of the before-mentioned man.	11 Nov.	16 Nov.	Man joined union, and the work was performed by union men.	Do.	Conciliation.
51	—	Bricklayers' labourers.	West Bromwich.	Against proposed reduction in wages of ½*d.* per hour.	12 Nov.	1893. 27 Jan.	Work resumed at the reduction desired.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
52	1	Bricklayers -	London, E.C.	Objection to a certain foreman.	2 days in Nov.	1892.	Foreman removed -	Successful	Conciliation.
53	1	Do. -	Hornsey, N. -	Against extension of working time by ½ hour per day.	28 Nov.	1893. 2 Feb.	Replaced by non-union men, and employment blocked by union.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
54	1	Do. -	Failsworth -	Against refusal to adhere to rules of district while engaged on a contract.	30 Nov.	14 Mar.	Employer agreed to work in accordance with local rules in future.	Successful	Conciliation.
55	1	Bricklayers and labourers.	Near Bedford	In sympathy with labourers, whose wages were stopped for lost time in wet weather.	4 Dec.	—	Work resumed on previous terms.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
56	Not stated.	Bricklayers -	Kidderminster	Against employment of labourers upon bricklayers' work.	Dec. (Taken as 2 months.)	18 Feb.	Strike declared closed by society, but details of settlement not known.	—	—
57	1	Do. -	Wakefield -	Against infringement of working rules in respect to dinner hour.	Dec. (Taken as 2 months.)	Feb.	Men obtained work elsewhere, and were replaced by non-unionists.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							——	Successful or otherwise.	
		BRICKMAKING.			1892.	1893.			
58	8	Brickmakers -	Acton and Shepherds Bush, W.	For advance in wages of 5*d.* per 1,000 bricks.	15 Apr.	15 Apr.	One employer conceded the advance at once, another on the 1st July, the other six closing their works for the season, but reopened them in April 1893, at an advance of 6*d.* per 1,000. (*See* note, p. 157.)	Successful	Conciliation.
						1892.			
59	1	Do. (females)	Dowlais -	For advance in wages	29 Apr.	9 May	Work resumed unconditionally.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
		BUILDERS (generally).							
60	4	Builders' labourers.	Leeds - -	Against employment of non-union men.	15 Feb.	26 Feb.	Non-union men dispensed with.	Successful	Conciliation.
61	1	Do. -	Glasgow -	For advance in wages. (*See* note, p. 157.)	16 Feb.	24 May	Some reinstated on previous terms, others replaced.	Unsuccessful.	Submission and hands replaced.
62	4	Joiners and masons.	Morriston, Glam.	Against proposed alteration in hours of commencing and leaving work.	1 Mar.	22 July	Ended in a compromise.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
63	12	Bricklayers, joiners, and labourers.	Walsall -	For advance in wages of 1*d.* per hour to bricklayers and $\frac{1}{2}d.$ to joiners and labourers, with alteration in working rules.	1 Apr.	14 May	Advance granted of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour to bricklayers and joiners, and $\frac{1}{4}d.$ to labourers.	Do.	Do.
64	1	Builders' labourers.	Glasgow -	For advance in wages. (*See* note, p. 157.)	8 Apr.	9 July 1893.	Replaced by non-union labourers.	Unsuccessful.	Hands replaced.
65	54	Carpenters, masons, bricklayers, plasterers, plumbers, and labourers.	Cardiff and Pontypridd District.	For advance in wages of 1*d.* per hour and abolition of piecework, sub-contracting, and imported work.	30 Apr.	4 May	Advance of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour accepted by carpenters on 3rd June, plumbers in February 1893, plasterers and bricklayers in March, and masons on 4th May, no concession being made on the question of the rules.	Partially successful.	Conciliation and submission.
						1892.			
66	4	Carpenters, &c.	Aberavon -	For advance in wages of 1*d.* per hour, and to prohibit importation of joinery from more than two miles distant.	2 May	17 Sept.	Advance of $\frac{3}{4}d.$ per hour granted, and rule respecting imported joinery signed by two of the firms in a month after strike.	Do.	Conciliation.
67	9	Building trade employés.	Ashford, Kent	For advance in wages of 1*d.* per hour, and reduction in hours of three per week.	2 May	7 May	Work resumed on original terms, through failure of non-unionists to come out in support.	Unsuccessful.	Submission.
68	50	Builders' labourers.	Newport, Mon.	For advance in wages of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour.	9 May	23 May	Advance of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour conceded.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
69	1	Do. -	Leeds - -	Against employment of non-union men. (*See* note, p. 157.)	18 May	18 May	Non-union men not to be engaged if union men were unemployed.	Successful	Do.
70	8	Masons, wallers, and labourers.	Nelson -	For advance in wages of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour.	21 May	27 May	Advance granted -	Do.	Do.
71	1	Builders generally.	Streatham -	In consequence of a dispute, nature not stated. Described as "without sanction of union."	23 May	—	No details of settlement.	—	—
72	1	Do. -	Gateshead -	Against proposed alteration from day to hourly system of working, the trade union rate of wages being in the latter case demanded.	22 June	—	Places filled by other men.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
73	24	Builders' labourers.	Newcastle and Gateshead.	For a minimum rate of 6*d.* per hour, with a code of working rules. Bricklayers and plasterers came out in sympathy.	1 Aug.	20 Aug.	Demands conceded -	Successful	Conciliation.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							——	Successful or otherwise.	
		BUILDERS (generally)—*cont.*			1892.	1892.			
74	1	Builders' labourers.	London, S.W.	One of their number having been reproved for smoking on the job.	16 Sept.	17 Sept.	Work resumed, the strikers being dispensed with.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
75	7	Builders generally.	Croydon -	To bring the district under the London building trade radius as regards wages, hours, and working rules.	17 Nov.	1893. 20 May	Employers agreed to recognise the London rules with regard to wages, hours, &c.	Successful	Conciliation.
76	1	Bricklayers and carpenters.	Dorchester -	Against proposed curtailment of working hours by 1 per day.	25 Nov.	1892. 28 Nov.	Compromised by men sacrificing the breakfast half hour and half an hour at dinner.	Do.	Do.
77	1	Carpenters, masons, and labourers.	Tooting, S.W.	To be paid at the increased hourly rate granted in the London district. (*See* note, p. 157.)	29 Nov.	31 Dec.	Men engaged at fixed weekly wages of 38*s.* and 40*s.* all the year round.	Do.	Do.
78	—	Builders' labourers.	Bridlington -	For advance in wages	12 Sept.	13 Sept.	Advance of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour granted.	Do.	Do.
		CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.							
79	10	Joiners - -	Dunfermline -	For advance in wages of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour.	7 Mar.	23 Apr.	Advance granted -	Successful	Conciliation.
80	8	Do. -	Rothesay -	Do. -	4 Apr.	9 Apr.	Do. -	Do.	Do.
81	5	Do. -	Campbeltown	For advance in wages of 1*d.* per hour.	4 Apr.	9 Apr.	Advance of $\frac{5}{8}d.$ per hour granted, with reduction of hours from 56 to 51 per week.	Partially successful.	Do.
82	—	Carpenters and joiners.	Leek -	For advance in wages of 3*s.*, and a reduction in hours of 3 per week.	1 May	June	Advance of 2*s.* per week granted, with reduction in hours to 54 per week.	Do.	Do.
83	35	Carpenters and joiners, plasterers, &c.	Belfast -	For advance in wages of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour, and reduction of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours per week.	2 May	13 Sept.	Advance of $\frac{1}{4}d.$ per hour conceded.	Do.	Do.
84	2	Carpenters and joiners.	Carrickfergus	For advance in wages and reduction in hours.	2 May	2 July	Advance of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour granted, with reduction in hours of 4 per week.	Successful	Do.
85	1	Do. -	Derby -	Alleged refusal to give an advance of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour, which had been generally granted.	9 May	10 May	Advance granted -	Do.	Do.
86	9	Do. -	Kirkcaldy -	For advance in wages of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour, with weekly payment of wages.	31 May	27 June	Demands conceded.	Do.	Do.
87	25	Do. -	Luton - -	For advance in wages of 1*d.* per hour.	1 June	11 June	Immediate advance granted of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour, with promise of remainder in October.	Do.	Do.
88	10	Do. -	Taunton -	For advance in wages and reduction in hours.	May	—	Advance of 1*d.* per hour conceded, with reduction in hours from 58 to $56\frac{1}{2}$ in summer and 53 in winter.	Do.	Do.
89	—	Do. -	Merthyr -	For advance in wages of 1*d* hour.	1 June	12 July	Advance granted -	Do.	Do.
90	11	Do. -	Newark -	For advance in wages of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour, with a code of working rules.	1 June	7 June	Demands conceded -	Do.	Do.
91	—	Do. -	Grays, Essex	For advance in wages of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour.	11 June	4 July	Advance granted -	Do.	Do.
92	7	Do. -	Hinckley -	For advance in wages of 1*d.* per hour.	13 June	20 June	Advance of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour granted.	Partially successful.	Do.
93	14	Do. -	Lancaster -	For advance in wages, reduction in hours, and extra pay for overtime.	1 July	17 Sept.	Advance of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour granted, with an improved code of working rules.	Successful	Do.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							——	Successful or otherwise.	
		CARPENTERS AND JOINERS—*cont.*			1892.	1892.			
94	18	Carpenters and joiners.	Inverness -	Alleged breach of agreement as to importation of manufactured joinery. Strike commenced in two establishments, but became general on 24th October.	1 Oct.	22 Nov.	Submitted to arbitration, which determined in favour of the employers.	Unsuccessful	Arbitration.
95	1	Do. -	Woolwich -	Alleged refusal of the newly adopted code of rules of the London district, the locality being held to be outside the radius of such agreement.	7 Nov.	14 Nov.	New rules adopted, but some of the older hands stated to be refused reinstatement. (*See* note, p. 158.)	Partially successful.	Conciliation and hands replaced.
		CEMENT WORKING.							
96	1	Cement Workers.	Gateshead -	Employés had consented to accept a reduction of 3½ per cent. on re-opening of works after a stoppage, but on the understanding that all should be engaged. This, they allege, was not carried out.	11 Jan.	29 Feb.	Employers agreed to restart all hands.	Successful	Conciliation.
		PAINTERS.							
97	17	Painters -	Paisley -	For guarantee that a lately conceded advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour should hold good for 12 months.	21 Mar.	23 Mar.	Employers gave the guarantee until the end of the current year.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
98	15	Do. -	Barrow -	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour, with a code of working rules.	1 Apr.	25 Apr.	Demands conceded -	Successful	Do.
99	8	Do. -	Inverness -	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour.	4 Apr.	11 Apr.	Advance granted -	Do.	Do.
100	9	Do. -	Chorley -	Do. -	2 May	7 May	Advance granted, to commence on 1st August.	Do.	Do.
101	25	Do. -	Stockport -	Do. -	2 May	14 May	Advance granted -	Do.	Do.
102	26	Do. -	Lincoln -	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour, with a code of working rules.	2 May	28 May	Advance granted, and the majority of employers conceded the desired rules with a few alterations.	Partially successful.	Do.
103	4	Do. -	Heywood -	Against employment of an excessive number of apprentices, and of labourers upon painters' work.	28 June	—	Strike closed, men obtaining work elsewhere.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
104	1	Do. -	London, N.W.	For discharge of an alleged objectionable foreman.	June	—	No details of settlement.	—	—
105	2	Do. -	Kidderminster	For advance in wages and improved working rules.	1 Apr.	1 Apr.	Advance granted of ½*d.* per hour.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
		PLASTERERS.							
106	3	Plasterers -	Dunfermline -	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour.	27 Feb.	22 Oct.	Advance granted. One firm held out till April 1893. (The men were all successful in getting work elsewhere in the meanwhile.)	Successful	Do.
107	7	Do. -	Coatbridge and Airdrie.	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour, and reduction in hours.	1 Mar.	5 Mar.	Advance granted, with reduction in hours from 56 to 51 per week.	Do.	Do.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							——	Successful or otherwise.	
		PLASTERERS—*cont.*			1892.	1892.			
108	1	Plasterers -	Alloa - -	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour.	2 days in April		Advance granted -	Successful -	Conciliation.
109	1	Do. -	Forfar -	Do. -	16 Apr.	16 Apr.	Do. -	Do.	Do.
110	—	Do. -	Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse.	Do. -	2 May	23 July	Do. -	Do.	Do.
111	1	Do. -	Kilmarnock -	Against proposed reduction in wages.	13 June	—	Proposed reduction withdrawn.	Do.	Do.
112	10	Do. -	Colne and Nelson district.	For advance in wages of 1*d.* per hour.	1 Aug.	7 Sept.	Advance conceded -	Do.	Do.
113	7	Do. -	Rochdale -	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour.	1 Aug.	18 Aug.	Advance conceded, and a code of working rules.	Do.	Do.
114	1	Do. -	Glasgow -	Against alleged tyrannical conduct of relative of employer.	30 Aug.	9 Sept.	Men obtained employment elsewhere, and establishment closed to union men. (In Aug. 1893 negotiations were opened which resulted in the grievances being remedied, the employer paying half the expense of supporting the men out on strike in previous August, and the establishment reopened to union men.)	Do.	Do.
115	—	Do. -	Stirling - -	For extra allowance when engaged on country jobs.	28 Nov.	28 Dec.	Allowance granted of 4*d.* per day within a two-mile radius, and 4*s.* per week when lodgings had to be obtained.	Do.	Do.
116	—	Do. -	Belfast -	For advance in wages and reduction in hours of 1½ per week.	(Lasted 19 weeks)		Advance of ½*d.* per hour granted.	Partially successful.	Do.
117	—	Do. -	London -	Cause not known (announcement only in newspapers.)	—	—	No details of settlement.	—	—
		PLUMBERS AND GLAZIERS.							
118	5	Plumbers -	Greenock -	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour, and weekly instead of fortnightly pays.	14 Mar.	22 Mar.	Demands conceded -	Successful	Conciliation.
119	1	Do. -	Burnley -	Against employment of a man who worked during the strike of 1890.	Mar.	—	No details - -	—	—
120	1	Do. -	Bradford -	Against infringement of union rules with regard to the number of apprentices employed.	Apr.	—	Do. - -		
121	15	Do. -	Bolton - (Strike and lock-out.)	Against proposed reduction of 3*s.* 6*d.* per week in lodging allowance when engaged on country jobs. Followed by a lock-out on the 11th July in all other sections of the building trades to bring pressure to bear upon the plumbers.	2 May	23 July	Submitted to arbitration, which resulted in a reduction of 2*s.* only.	Partially Successful.	Arbitration.
122	26	Do. -	Aberdeen -	Against refusal of employers to accept a code of working rules.	3 May	4 May	Working rules accepted.	Successful	Conciliation.
123	1	Do. -	Gateshead -	For advance in wages	28 May	—	Do. - -	Do.	Do.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							—	Successful or otherwise.	
		PLUMBERS AND GLAZIERS —*cont.*							
124	—	Plumbers and glaziers.	Leicester -	Against refusal of employers to pay to a minimum union rate, and to increase the lodging allowance when on country jobs.	1892. June	1892. June	Demands conceded -	Successful	Conciliation.
125	1	Plumbers -	Shipley -	Against refusal of employer to grant a generally conceded advance of ½*d.* per hour.	Dates not known (In 1st half of year)		Advance conceded -	Do	Do
126	—	Do. -	Worcester -	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour, with a new set of bye-laws.	Dates not known (In 1st half of year)		Demands conceded -	Do.	Do.
127	1	Do. -	Nelson -	Against infringement of union byelaws with regard to apprentices and unskilled labour.	26 Sept.	1 Oct.	Adherence to bye-laws promised.	Do.	Do.
128	Not stated.	Do. -	Exeter -	Against proposed alterations in byelaws.	Dates not known (Sept. quarter.)		Byelaws to remain as before.	Do.	Do.
129	4	Do. -	Penrith -	Against withdrawal of allowance for "walking time."	1 Aug.	19 Aug.	Employers agreed to pay "walking time."	Do.	Do.
130	1	Do. -	Preston -	Objection to joiners fixing basins and doing other plumbers' work.	26 July	27 July	Employers sublet their plumbing work, contractors working according to union rules.	Do.	Do.
131	6	Do. -	Londonderry -	For advance in wages and reduction in hours.	11 Mar.	1 Apr.	Advance in wages of 2*s.* per week granted, with reduction in weekly hours from 57 to 54.	Do.	Do.
		PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.							
132	1	Labourers (canal construction).	Runcorn -	For advance in wages	25 Apr.	27 Apr.	Work resumed on previous terms.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
133	1	Paviors -	Leeds - - -	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour, with time and half rate for overtime.	7 May	8 June	Do. -	Do.	Do.
134	1	Labourers (electric light installation).	Exeter -	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour.	8 July	8 July	Wages paid up and men dismissed.	Do.	Hands replaced.
135	1	Labourers (water pipe laying).	Dundee -	Against alteration in arrangement with regard to meal times.	4 Aug.	4 Aug.	Work resumed upon the terms objected to, the men applying to be reinstated.	Do.	Submission.
136	1	Labourers (gas-holder construction).	Swansea -	For payment when obliged to stop work during wet weather.	5 Dec.	5 Dec.	Some of the men reinstated upon the previous terms.	Do.	Submission and hands replaced.
		SLATERS.							
137	Not known.	Slaters and labourers.	Oldham -	For advance in wages	—	May	Advance of ½*d.* per hour granted, making the wages of slaters 8*d.*, and of labourers 6*d.*, per hour.	Successful	Conciliation.
		STONEMASONS.							
138	20	Granite polishers	Aberdeen - -	For reduction in hours to 9 per day. Strike in 3 yards, followed by a lock-out on 15th Feb. in the remainder.	9 Feb.	29 Feb.	Agreement arrived at, conceding payment at the rate of time and quarter to the extent of 160 hours in a year, with time and half afterwards.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							——	Successful or otherwise.	
		STONEMASONS —*cont.*			1892.	1892.			
139	1	Masons -	Derby -	Against employment of a non-union foreman. (*See* note, p. 159.)	16 Mar.	— (Lasted a fortnight.)	Men on strike immediately obtained work elsewhere. Replaced by non-union men, who were eventually compelled to become members of the union.	Successful	Hands replaced.
140	1	Masons and labourers.	Arbroath -	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour.	27 Apr.	27 Apr.	Advance granted -	Do.	Conciliation.
141	Not stated.	Masons - -	Llanelly -	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour, and abolition of subcontracting. (*See* note, p. 159.)	2 May	5 May	Advance granted, but on condition that no building jobs should be undertaken by men themselves.	Do.	Do.
142	18	Do. -	Rochdale district.	For advance in wages of 1*d.* per hour.	2 May	8 June	Advance granted, with pay at the rate of time and half for overtime.	Do.	Do.
143	3	Do. -	Leek -	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour, and reduction in hours of 1 per week.	2 May	6 June	Demands conceded -	Do.	Do.
144	13	Do. -	Liverpool -	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour.	2 May	18 May	Referred to arbitration, which resulted in the advance being conceded.	Do.	Arbitration.
145	17	Do. -	Pontypridd -	For advance in wages of 1*d.* per hour.	2 May	28 July	Advance conceded -	Do.	Conciliation.
146	Not stated.	Do. -	Colne -	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour.	11 June	25 June	Do. -	Do.	Do.
147	1	Do. -	Sheffield -	Refusal of employer to sign a code of working rules.	June	2 July (Taken as 1 week.)	Working rules accepted by employer.	Do.	Do.
148	20	Do. -	Huddersfield -	For advance in wages of 1*d.* per hour, and reduction in hours.	1 July	13 Aug.	Advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour conceded, with a reduction in hours of ½ hour per week.	Partially successful.	Do.
149	1	Do. -	Sheffield -	Against importation of ready dressed stone.	July	18 Aug.	Employers agreed to dress stone on the spot, and to refund the amount paid as strike pay.	Successful	Do.
150	1	Masons and wallers.	Cudworth -	Do. -	1 Aug.	Aug.	Stated to have been amicably settled without the works being stopped.	Do.	Do.
151	6	Masons - -	Motherwell -	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour.	16 Aug.	1 Sept.	Work resumed on original terms, but an agreement made that wages should remain at a fixed rate for 12 months.	Unsuccessful	Submission and conciliation.
152	1	Masons' labourers	Leeds -	Against employment of an engine-driver upon masons' crane work in his spare time.	10 Oct.	5 Dec.	Employer agreed to discontinue employment of the man on such work in future.	Successful	Conciliation.
153	1	Masons - -	Blaina - -	Refusal to accept rate of wages offered by employers, upon notice of re-engagement, on the basis of day to day contracts during time of slack trade.	17 Oct.	17 Oct.	Masons remained out, refusing to accept the offer of short time and reduced wages.	Indefinite	—
154	1	Do. -	Barnsley -	Against use of ready dressed stone work and carvings in erection of a building.	21 Oct.	28 Oct.	Work completed by men from the contractor's works at Leeds.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
155	5	Do. -	Alloa - -	Against proposed reduction in wages of ½*d.* per hour.	1 Nov.	14 Nov.	Proposed reduction withdrawn.	Successful	Conciliation.
		BUTCHERS.							
156	1	Bacon curers -	Bristol -	Against increased work, 14 men being asked to do work previously performed by 18.	27 Aug.	6 Oct.	Work resumed as before.	Do.	Do.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							——	Successful or otherwise.	
		CABINET MAKING AND FURNITURE TRADES.			1892.	1892.			
157	1	Cabinet makers	Bolton - -	For abolition of piece-work in working certain bad quality timber.	1 Jan.	25 Jan.	Men's terms conceded.	Successful	Conciliation
158	1	Do.	Greenock -	For weekly payment of wages.	11 Feb.	12 Feb.	Do. -	Do.	Do.
159	1	Do. -	Birmingham -	For advance in piece-work prices.	Mar. (Lasted a fortnight)	—	Replaced by non-unionists at an advance of 5 per cent.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
160	Not stated.	Do. -	Sunderland -	Against proposed reduction in wages of 10 per cent.	Mar. (Lasted 6 weeks.)	—	Reduction accepted of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent. on twelve jobs, and $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour off day work prices.	Do.	Submission.
161	1	Do. -	Beith - -	Against sub-division of work usually done throughout by same men.	26 July	1 Oct.	Work resumed on original terms, with exception of toilet furniture, which it was agreed to divide into two parts.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
162	1	Do. -	Bristol -	Against proposed reduction of 10 per cent in wages.	July (Lasted 10 weeks.)	26 Sept.	Proposed reduction withdrawn.	Successful	Do.
163	1	French polishers	London, E. -	Against piece-work.	Nov. (5 months.)	1893. 29 April	Strike abandoned, and shop "blocked" by union.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
164	1	Wood turners -	Birmingham -	Against proposed reduction in wages of 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d. per gross.	8 Nov. (Lasted 4 months.)	—	Ended in defeat. Union broken up.	Do.	Submission.
		CHEMICAL WORKERS.				1892.			
165	1	Chemical workers.	Bristol -	For reduction in hours of labour, and recognition of union.	12 Sept.	28 Dec.	Demands conceded -	Successful	Conciliation.
166	1	Chemical manure workers.	London, E. -	Against proposed reduction of 10 per cent. in wages.	10 Nov.	11 Nov.	Proposed reduction withdrawn.	Do.	Do.
		CLOTHING TRADES.							
		BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURE.							
167	1	Boot and shoe operatives.	Colchester -	Objection to large amount of boy labour, and to alleged excessive fines and objectionable rules.	23 Jan.	7 Mar.	Shop "blocked" by union, and men replaced by non-unionists.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
168	1	Do. -	Kingswood, Bristol.	Against reduction of wages to clickers, and discharge of three men, alleged to be for joining the union.	Jan. (Taken as 3 months.)	April	Satisfactory arrangement made between union officials and employer, upon the understanding that unionists and non-unionists should be on equal footing, many of the latter having taken the places of men who struck.	Partially successful.	Conciliation and hands replaced.
169	3	Do -	Manchester -	Against proposed reduction of 3d. per dozen.	25 Jan.	16 April	Reduction of about 8 per cent. accepted temporarily.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
170	1	Boot and shoe operatives (machine).	Leicester -	Alleged tyrannical conduct of a foreman, who had previously been a trade union secretary. (*See* note, p. 160.)	22 Feb.	7 Mar.	Compromised by foreman being placed in another position.	Successful	Conciliation
171	Not known.	Do. -	Do. -	To enforce the adoption of the factory system by firms to whom extensions of time had been granted.	26 Feb.	5 Mar.	Demands complied with.	Do.	Do.
172	1	Do. -	Leeds -	To enforce the payment of list prices for a certain class of boots.	2 May	10 May	List price obtained -	Do.	Do.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							——	Successful or otherwise.	
		Boot and Shoe Manufacture —*cont.*			1892.	1892.			
173	40	Boot and shoe makers (hand sewn).	Burnley -	For an advance in wages.	9 May	27 June	Advance of 17½ per cent. granted by 35 out of 40 firms.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
174	1	Boot and shoe operatives (machine).	Birmingham -	Objection to employer sending work to a middleman to be finished by machinery.	11 May	19 May	No more work to be finished by the middleman in question.	Successful	Do.
175	1	Do. -	London, S.E.	Alleged refusal of employer to pay up to list prices, or to classify his work according to the accepted scale. (*See* note, p. 160.)	21 May	—	Shop "blocked" by union in May, and non-unionists employed.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
176	1	Do. -	Enderby -	For advance in wages	25 May	4 June	Advance granted of from 3*d.* to 6*d.* per dozen.	Successful	Conciliation.
177	8	Do. -	Northampton-	For a minimum rate of wages for clickers and pressmen, with uniformity of meal hours and hours of labour, application of the principle of arbitration to clickers, and limitation of boy labour. (*See* note, p. 160.)	27 June	2 July	Work resumed pending a conference between representatives of employers' and men's associations, at which the points in dispute were settled generally in favour of the operatives, with exception of the limitation of boy labour, which was submitted to arbitration, with the result that employers were restricted to one boy for every three men. (*See* notes, p. 160.)	Do.	Conciliation and arbitration.
178	1	Boot and shoe makers (hand sewn).	Bradford -	For discharge of two non-unionists.	18 July	24 Sept.	Shop placed "on block" and non-union men employed.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
179	1	Do. -	Norwich -	Against a reduction of 3*d.* per pair on cycling shoes.	Lasted four days (Date not known.)		Settled in favour of men.	Successful	Conciliation.
180	5	Do. -	Drogheda -	For advance in wages.	8 Aug.	14 Sept.	Advance granted of 18 to 20 per cent. on hand-stitched work and repairing, and 7½ per cent. on pegged work.	Do.	Do.
181	1	Clickers and rough - stuff cutters.	London, E. -	Against discharge of four clickers for refusal to accept a reduced statement of prices.	15 Aug.	22 Aug.	Replaced by non-union men.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
182	1	Boot and shoe operatives.	Mansfield -	For advance in wages.	26 Sept.	19 Dec.	Hands replaced by non-unionists.	Do.	Do.
183	30	Do. -	Hinckley and Barwell.	For extra payment on girls' boots when finished "black and brown," and for extra payment for button boots when buttoned by finisher.	Sept. (Taken as lasting 1 week.)	Sept.	Dispute submitted to arbitration, which resulted in an advance of 2*d.* per dozen for "black and brown," and 1*d.* per dozen for buttoning.	Successful	Arbitration.
184	2	Do. -	Mansfield -	For advance in wages of 5 to 7½ per cent., the employers demanding a longer notice.	26 Sept.	26 Nov.	Advance granted -	Do.	Conciliation.
185	1	Do. -	Birmingham -	Objection to work being sent out to be finished by machinery.	Oct.	Oct.	Dispute referred to local arbitration board. Result not stated.	—	—
186	1	Riveters -	Glasgow -	For advance in wages	30 Nov.	1893. Mar.	Machinery laid down, and new hands obtained.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							——	Successful or otherwise.	
		BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURE —*cont.*							
187	1	Boot and shoe operatives.	Sheffield -	For abolition of certain deductions from wages of riveters when under age of 21, and for help given to finishers by boys apportioned to them by employers, which was alleged to be according to custom of other trades in district.	1892. Nov.	1892. Nov.	Machinery introduced, which displaced several men; the others resumed work upon abolition of the usages objected to.	Partially successful.	Hands replaced and conciliation.
188	1	Do. -	Manchester -	Against proposed reduction in wages.	30 Nov.	1893. 2 Jan.	Reduction withdrawn.	Successful	Conciliation.
189	1	Riveters -	Heckmondwike.	Alleged defective ventilation and overcrowding in workrooms.	1 Dec.	1892. 3 Dec.	Work resumed upon promise of alteration and improvement.	Do.	Do.
190	1	Boot and shoe operatives.	Melbourne, Derby.	Against introduction of machinery, causing reduced wages.	Oct. (Lasted 11 weeks.)	Dec.	Many men obtained work elsewhere, and dispute closed by union.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
		GLOVE MANUFACTURE.							
191	1	Glove makers -	Near Yeovil -	Against employment of four foreign workmen.	23 May	6 June	The foreign workmen discharged.	Successful	Conciliation.
		HAT MANUFACTURE.							
192	1	Felt hatters -	HeatonNorris, Stockport.	For advance in wages	21 Mar.	25 Mar.	Resumed work on prices modelled on those of a neighbouring manufacturer.	Partially successful.	Do.
193	1	Hat trimmers -	Bury - -	For advance in wages of 2*d.* per dozen on a certain article.	22 Apr.	16 May	Advance granted of 1*d.* per dozen.	Do.	Do.
194	1	Felt hatters -	Stockport -	For advance in wages	13 May	24 May	Advance granted -	Successful	Do.
195	1	Do. -	Do. -	Against employment of female operatives.	May (Lasted a fortnight)	May	Union abandoned its attitude with respect to female labour.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
196	1	Do. -	Bury - -	To induce non-unionist employés to join the union.	18 July	19 July	All the non-unionists joined the union.	Successful	Conciliation.
197	7	Do. -	Nuneaton, Bedworth, and Atherstone.	Against the employment of female hardeners and on other minor questions, together with a demand for higher prices at Atherstone. Strike commenced in two firms, and lock-out was declared in the others.	May (Taken as lasting 6 months.)	7 Dec. at Atherstone, but ended some weeks earlier in Bedworth and Nuneaton.	Female hardeners retained and prices remained as before.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
198	25	Do -	Denton and district.	Against proposed introduction of Hyde list of prices, meaning a reduction of 5*d.* to 7*d.* per dozen.	5 Dec.	12 Dec.	Submitted to arbitration, which resulted in the present rate of wages being maintained, but providing for the employment of female labour in fur hardening, and future questions as to prices to be settled at a stipulated period of the year.	Successful	Arbitration.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							——	Successful or otherwise.	
		HOSIERY MANUFACTURE.							
199	—	Operatives -	Hinckley -	Cause not known -	1892. Feb.	1892. —	Result not known -	—	—
200	1	Do. -	Earl Shilton -	For advance in wages and right to belong to union.	Feb. (1 month.)	28 Feb.	Advance of 10 per cent. granted, and right to belong to union fully recognised.	Successful	Conciliation.
201	1	Turners-off -	Loughborough	For advance in wages	24 Mar.	31 Mar.	Advance of 5 per cent. granted.	Do.	Do.
202	1	Linkers -	Nottingham -	The linkers in one factory struck against the wages being reduced to the level of another under same ownership, those in the second factory struck for an advance to the rate of the first.	25 Apr.	4 May	Wages in one factory advanced to the level of the other.	Do.	Do.
203	1	Operatives -	Mansfield -	To raise the wages of one man, alleged by the employer to be an inferior workman, to the level of other men in the works.	2 May	3 May	Man discharged and put on funds as a "victim," but proper price obtained for his successor.	Partially successful.	Do.
204	1	Do. -	Leicester -	To compel payment of the recognised list of prices.	7 May (Taken as lasting a fortnight.)	May	Recognised list of prices accepted.	Successful	Do.
205	1	"Circular" hands.	Nottingham	Against a reduction in wages.	4 Sept. (Lasted a fortnight.)	—	Two men resumed at reduced rate, others obtained work elsewhere, or were supported on union funds. Young men obtained and taught the work.	Unsuccessful	Submission and hands replaced.
		TAILORING							
206	1	Tailors and tailoresses.	Manchester -	Against proposed general alteration in system of working. The female workers came out, a few days after the men, against a proposed reduction in wages of about 25 per cent.	18 Jan.	12 Mar.	Strike pay stopped, places having been filled up. Towards the end of the year some men were reinstated, a change in the management having taken place, but upon terms which were not considered entirely satisfactory by the union.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced and submission.
207	38	Tailors - -	Dublin -	Strike in one establishment against alleged unfair distribution of work during slack seasons. (Followed by a lock-out in 37 other firms on 11th February.)	5 Feb.	1 Mar.	Settled by a joint committee of the executives of the employers' and workmen's associations. Employers agreed that work should, as far as possible, be equally distributed.	Successful	Conciliation.
208	3	Do. -	London, W. -	Against proposed reduction in wages, or departure from the log settled in 1891.	8 Feb.	10 Feb.	Demand for reduction withdrawn.	Do.	Do.
209	15	Do. -	Falkirk -	For adoption of Scottish time log, with a uniform rate of 5*d.* per hour, the employers offering 4½*d.*	18 Apr.	23 Apr.	Compromised by payment at the rate of 4¾*d.* per hour, equal to an advance of 12½ per cent.	Partially successful.	Do.
210	6	Do. -	Carluke -	For adoption of Scottish time log, with rate of 4*d.* per hour.	18 Apr.	27 Apr.	Demand granted, meaning an advance in wages of from 5*s.* to 7*s.* per week.	Successful	Do.
211	12	Do. -	Hamilton -	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour.	25 Apr.	7 May	Demands granted. Some of the employers conceded the advance before the date of termination.	Do.	Do

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							——	Successful or otherwise.	
		TAILORING —*cont.*			1892.	1892.			
212	5	Tailors -	Cardigan -	For advance in wages and shorter hours	25 Apr.	7 May	Change from the weekly system to piece-work, allowing increased wages to be made to the extent of 6*s.* per week.	Successful	Conciliation.
213	18	Do. -	Carlisle -	For an advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour and other concessions.	21 May	19 Nov.	Work resumed on previous terms.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
214	50	Do. -	London, W. and S.W.	For the introduction of the uniform London time log, with a minimum rate of 6*d.* per hour.	23 May	30 May	Demands granted at various times during the week by all the firms whose men struck.	Successful	Conciliation.
215	1	Do. -	London, E.C.	For the uniform London time log of 6*d.* per hour.	24 May	21 June	Log granted, making an increase of 1*d.* per hour.	Do.	Do.
216	Not stated.	Tailors (outworkers).	Leeds -	Against an alleged reduction in wages. Strike against subcontractors.	June	—	Employer ceased almost entirely to give work out to be done, the indoor workers not being fully employed, on account of slackness of trade.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
217	5	Tailors - -	Ayr - -	Against proposed reduction in wages of ¼*d.* per hour.	29 Aug.	24 Oct.	Work resumed pending arbitration, the result being a withdrawal of the reduction.	Successful	Arbitration.
218	1	Do. -	Barnsley -	To secure equal distribution of work during slack seasons without reference to capacity, the men complaining also of action of manager, and asking for his dismissal.	8 Sept.	29 Oct.	Fair distribution of work promised, with re-arrangement and reduction of hours of labour. Manager retained.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
219	1	Coat and vest stitchers (female).	Leeds -	Against a reduction of 1*s.* per dozen on certain classes of work.	31 Oct. (2 hours.)	31 Oct.	Resumed work at a reduction of 6*d.* per dozen.	Do.	Do.
		COACH-MAKING TRADES.							
220	1	Wagon builders	Cardiff -	For advance in prices offered, on change from day-work to piece-work on certain wagons.	8 Feb.	20 Feb.	Desired advance granted.	Successful	Conciliation.
221	1	Coachmakers -	Darnall, Sheffield.	Day men struck against piece masters, desiring a share of the profits on the completion of each job.	May	—	Dispute between the two sections remained unsettled, several of the men leaving their union. Shop "blocked" by union.	Indefinite	—
222	1	Wagon builders, &c.	Ebbw Vale -	Application for a new price list. This occurred at time of a strike of other trades in the same employ, the wagon workers being compelled to come out.	29 Aug.	17 Dec.	Improved price-list granted when the other trades resumed.	Successful	Conciliation.
223	1	Do. -	Cardiff -	Against proposed reduction in the price of building certain wagons.	1 Oct.	3 Dec.	Some men found employment elsewhere, others resumed at the reduced rate.	Unsuccessful	Submission and hands replaced.
224	1	Wheel bossers and labourers.	Darnall, Sheffield.	Against proposed reduction in wages of 10 per cent.	21 Nov.	31 Dec.	Reduction of 5 per cent. only, the piece master also submitting to a similar reduction.	Partially successful.	Submission and conciliation.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							—	Successful or otherwise.	
		COOPERS.			1892.	1893.			
225	6	Coopers -	Glasgow, Alloa, and Stirling.	Strike in one establishment in Glasgow for certain machines to be worked by coopers exclusively. (Followed by a lock-out in five other firms in Glasgow, Alloa, and Stirling.)	15 Nov.	7 Mar.	Agreement that the present occupants of the machines should remain, but that any vacancies arising should be filled by coopers, if suitable.	Partially successful.	Conciliation and submission.
		FEMALE LABOUR TRADES.				1892.			
226	1	Jam makers -	London, S.E.	Against proposed levelling of wages, with a minimum rate of 10*s.* per week.	11 June	13 June	New hands obtained	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
227	1	Laundresses -	Aberdeen -	Against requirement to work overtime without extra payment. Employers state that the necessity arose through loss of time during the week.	30 July	—	Replaced by workers from elsewhere, and learners.	Do.	Do.
228	1	Chocolate workers.	London, E.C.	Refusal to accept rate of wages offered for a new class of goods.	Sept.	—	No details of settlement.	—	—
229	1	Confectionery workers.	Bristol -	Against dismissal of colleagues for alleged participation in a previous dispute, and against alleged antagonism of employers to their union.	3 Oct.	1893. 4 Mar.	Replaced by other hands. The Trades Council aided the women, and claim to have obtained work for many of them elsewhere.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
		GAS MAKING.				1892.			
230	1	Gas workers -	Longwood, Huddersfield.	Against orders to sever connection with their union.	1 Apr.	21 May	Four men allowed to resume; three taken on as new hands, and one refused altogether. Places had been, in the interim, filled by non-unionists.	Do.	Submission and hands replaced.
		GLASS TRADE.							
231	1	Box makers (for glass bottles).	Barnsley -	For advance in wages	17 June	18 June	Men earning less than 20*s.* per week received 2*s.* advance, and those over 20*s.* per week 1*s.*	Successful	Conciliation.
		LABOUR (AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL UNSKILLED).							
232	Not stated.	Agricultural labourers.	Binham, Norfolk.	For advance in wages of 1*s.* per week.	Apr.	Apr.	Advance conceded -	Successful	Conciliation.
233	Do.	Do. -	North - west Norfolk.	For advance in wages of 1*s.* per week, with a reduction in hours.	Apr.	Apr.	Demands conceded in the majority of the villages affected.	Partially successful.	Do.
234	Do.	Do. -	Rudston, near Bridlington.	Against proposed withdrawal of privilege of leaving work at 4 o'clock on Saturdays.	6 Apr.	10 Aug.	Employers withdrew the demand with exception of three, whose men obtained work elsewhere.	Do.	Conciliation and hands replaced.
235	—	Gardeners -	Tamworth -	For reduction of two hours on Saturdays.	16 May	—	No details of settlement.	—	—
236	6	Agricultural labourers.	East Essex -	For advance in harvest wages.	15 Aug.	Aug.	Some employers granted an advance, others obtained new men.	Partially successful.	Conciliation and hands replaced.
237	1	Do. -	Near Olney, Bucks.	Refusal of harvest work at less wages than paid by neighbouring farmers.	Aug.	Aug.	Places filled by other men.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							——	Successful or otherwise.	
		LABOUR (AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL UNSKILLED)—*cont.*			1892.	1892.			
238	1	Agricultural labourers.	Mendlesham, Suffolk.	Against reduction in wages of 1*s.* per week.	3 Oct.	—	Places filled by other men.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
		LEATHER AND RUBBER TRADES.							
239	1	Leather workers	London, S.E.	For advance in weekly and piece-work rates to men and lads.	May (Lasted a fortnight.)	May	Advance conceded of 2*s.* per week to day men and lads, and 1*d.* per dozen on common goods at piece-work.	Successful	Conciliation
240	11	Leather dressers	Do.	For advance in wages, and reduction in hours to 54 per week.	25 June	26 July	Work resumed on previous terms.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
241	3	Skinners	Glasgow	For advance in wages of 1*d.* per hour.	10 Sept.	—	Advance conceded by two of the firms in dispute, the other obtained unskilled labour to do the work.	Partially successful.	Conciliation and hands replaced.
242	1	Curriers	Do.	Against proposed reduction in wages.	25 Oct.	23 Nov.	Proposed reduction withdrawn.	Successful	Conciliation.
243	1	India-rubber workers (spreaders).	Maryhill, N.B.	Against withdrawal of a recently granted advance of 2*s.* per week.	2 days in Nov.		Compromised by amount in question being returned, but short time to be worked.	Partially successful.	Conciliation and submission.
		MAT MAKING.							
244	3	Mat makers	Manchester	For advance in wages	2 Apr.	30 July	Advance of 50 per cent. granted by two firms, the other obtained non-union labour.	Partially successful.	Conciliation and hands replaced.
		METAL TRADES.							
		IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.							
245	1	Shinglers	Near Derby	Against proposed reduction in wages.	4 Jan.	16 Jan.	Men submitted to a reduction of about 13 per cent.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
246	1	Millmen	Glasgow	For an advance in wages in one department, and against a revision of wages involving a reduction in another.	25 Mar.	16th to 23rd May	Advance granted in one department, and revision enforced in the other.	Partially successful.	Conciliation and submission.
247	1	Do.	Do.	Against a revision in wages, involving a reduction.	26 Mar.	26 May	Revision of wages accepted, meaning a reduction of about 10 per cent.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
248	1	Do.	Do.	Against proposed reduction in wages.	Apr.	2 May	Work resumed at the reduction proposed by the employer.	Do.	Do.
249	1	Puddlers	Tipton	Against discharge of the men's representative on the Midland Wages Board, and for compensation of 6*d.* per ton on account of use of "slack" instead of coal.	11 Apr.	11 May	Men's representative not reinstated, but employer became a subscriber to Wages Board. Other question settled by use of coal instead of "slack."	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
250	1	Millmen	Glasgow	Against proposed dismissal of certain workmen who, owing to alterations in the method of working, were no longer required.	7 May	26 May	Reduction in wages of 10 per cent. accepted in consideration of all men being retained.	Do.	Conciliation and submission.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							—	Successful or otherwise.	
		IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE—*cont.*			1892.	1892.			
251	1	Puddlers - -	Near Bilston -	Against proposed substitution of "slack" for coal without the recognised extra payment of 6*d.* per ton in such cases.	9 May	4 July	Extra payment granted as compensation for the reduced yield.	Successful	Conciliation.
252	1	Millmen and furnacemen.	Gorseinon, Glam.	Against reduction in wages.	6 June	2 Aug.	Replaced by other men at the reduced rate.	Unsuccessful.	Hands replaced.
253	1	Furnacemen, enginemen, &c.	Frodingham, Linc.	Against degradation of a stoveminder to rank of labourer, whilst working out his notice to leave the employment.	25 Nov.	25 Nov.	Man allowed to continue his usual employment whilst working out his notice.	Successful	Conciliation.
		IRON FOUNDING.							
254	9	Malleable iron casters.	Birmingham and Coventry.	Dispute as to the deductions to be made for sand weighed in with castings, employers requiring 5 and the men offering $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	12 Dec.	—	Replaced by non-union men.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
255	1	Moulders -	Darlington -	Against proposed introduction of piece-working.	Dates not known (Lasted 8 weeks.)		Strike unsuccessful. Men placed upon ordinary unemployed benefit by their society.	Do.	Do.
256	1	Do. -	Do. -	Against proposed reduction in wages.	Dates not known (Lasted 7 weeks and 4 days.)		Work resumed at previous wages.	Successful	Conciliation.
		IRON PLATE WORKING, GALVANISING, &c.							
257	9	Tin plate workers	Blackburn -	For a minimum wage of 30*s.* per week of 54 hours, and increased rates for overtime. *See* note, p. 163.)	15 Feb.	24 Sept.	Strike terminated by the gradual granting of concessions by the employers. A minimum weekly wage of 28*s.* granted, with improved rates for overtime. Ten men unemployed at end of strike. One firm re-employed its men for a week, but afterwards locked them out on account of refusal to leave their trade union.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
258	1	Iron and tin plate workers. (Trunk making.)	Birmingham -	For payment of the 10 per cent. bonus usual in district. Iron plate workers came out in support of tin workers on 2nd May.	12 Mar.	Not known.	Bonus to be continued for three months, the men to endeavour to obtain uniformity in all Midland shops. (*See* note, p. 163.)	Successful	Do.
259	1	Iron and tin plate workers.	Do. -	Against the withdrawal of the 10 per cent. bonus granted in 1890.	16 Apr.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
260	1	Iron plate workers.	Do. -	For reinstatement of a unionist who had been replaced by a non-unionist. The employers' terms for resumption of work included withdrawal of the 10 per cent. bonus granted in 1890.	9 May	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
261	1	Do. -	Wolverhampton.	Dissatisfaction with prices for manufacture of camp tubs.	May	—	Three of the strikers resumed work at former rates, the other found work elsewhere.	Unsuccessful	Submission.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							——	Successful or otherwise.	
		IRON PLATE WORKING, GALVANIZING, &c. —*cont.*							
262	1	Iron and tin plate workers.	Birmingham -	Against proposed withdrawal of the 10 per cent. bonus.	1892. 15 Aug.	1892. 19 Aug.	Bonus continued to be paid.	Successful	Conciliation
263	1	Do. -	Do. -	Do.	Oct.	Not stated.	Bonus to be continued for three months, the men undertaking to endeavour to bring the wages of all shops up to the standard rate, in which the employers promised their co-operation.	Do.	Do.
264	18	Do. -	Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Bilston, and Walsall.	Do. -	5 Dec.	1893. 28 Feb. and 11 Mar.	The strike in Wolverhampton did not terminate till 11th March.	Do.	Do.
		ENGINEERING.							
265	1	Mechanics, &c. -	Tondu, Glam.	Against a reduction in wages of 10 per cent.	1 Jan	1892. 16 Jan.	Reduction accepted -	Unsuccessful	Submission.
266	1	Moulders -	Sheffield -	Against the introduction of piece-working.	5 Jan.	16 Jan.	Men resumed on the day-work system.	Successful	Conciliation.
267	1	Do. -	Do. -	Alleged exaction of an unreasonable amount of work to be done in a day.	Dates not stated.		One man only affected. Supported on the union dispute benefit the full time, afterwards being placed on the ordinary unemployed benefit.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
268	1 (strike) 21 (lock-out.)	Engineers - (Followed by combined strike and lock-out on the Tyne and Wear.)	Jarrow-on-Tyne.	Against transfer of certain work to plumbers, in accordance with the settlement made at conference held in July 1891, as the outcome of a strike in April 1891 in the same establishment, and between the same classes of workmen. (*See* Report on Strikes and Lock-outs for 1891, p. 285.) The Employers' Association on the Tyne and Wear, consisting of 21 firms owning 31 establishments, gave lock-out notices to 25 per cent. of the men of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in their employ, which was replied to by the remaining 75 per cent. handing in strike notices. The combined strike and lock-out commenced on 30th January.	7 Jan. 30 Jan.	26 Apr.	Work resumed upon the terms of the conference of July 1891, pending reference of the question to arbitration, which resulted in favour of the employers and plumbers. (*See* note, p. 163.)	Do.	Arbitration.
269	1	Engineers' labourers.	Leicester -	For an advance in wages of 1*d.* per hour or about 25 per cent.	14 Mar.	30 Mar.	A few of the strikers taken back at the old rate of wages, the remainder dispensed with.	Do.	Submission.
270	1	Do. -	Do. -	For an advance in wages of 1*d.* per hour or about 25 per cent., and other concessions as regards overtime, &c.	Mar. (Dates not known)	—	Do.	Do.	Do.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result. —	Result. Successful or otherwise.	Mode of Settlement.
		ENGINEERING —*cont.*							
271	1	Engineers, smiths, &c.	Gateshead-on-Tyne	Dispute as to payments and deductions for the short day on Saturdays.	1892. 21 Apr.	1892. 30 Apr.	Men reinstated after being suspended one week, with the exception of 19 who were dispensed with.	Unsuccessful	Conciliation.
272	1	Axle turners -	Rotherham -	For an advance in the price paid for turning an unusual kind of axle.	7 May	16 May	Advance granted of 4*d.* per axle.	Successful	Do.
273	1	Fitters, turners, planers, &c.	Bradford -	Against employment of unskilled labourers on certain new lathes.	15 July (Taken as 9 months.)	1893. Apr.	Work carried on by apprentices. Men continued the struggle until April 1893, when the employer agreed to take them back as soon as employment could be found.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced and conciliation.
274	1	Engineers' labourers.	Hyde - -	For a minimum weekly wage of 18*s.*, and increased rate for overtime.	18 July	1892. 10 Aug.	Advance of 2*s.* per week granted, and increase in overtime rate.	Successful	Conciliation.
275	1	Blacksmiths -	Paisley -	Against employment of a certain non-unionist.	July (Lasted 1 day.)	—	No details of settlement.	—	—
276	1	Fitters, pattern-makers, locomotive men, &c.	Ebbw Vale -	To raise wages nearer the level obtained by members of the trade in other districts. (*See* note, p. 165.)	1 Sept.	1893. 11 Jan.	Advance in wages granted of about 8 per cent.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
277	1	Fitters (electrical engineering).	Ponder's End, Middlesex.	Against alleged overbearing conduct of an under foreman, and objection to employment of Birmingham men at less than London wages.	8 Sept.	1892. 30 Sept.	Satisfactory settlement effected at a conference, and men reinstated.	Successful	Do.
278	1	Engineers, plumbers, blacksmiths, &c.	Barrow - in - Furness.	Against reduction in wages of 5 per cent.	8 Sept.	15 Oct.	An immediate reduction accepted of 6*d.* per week to those earning 20*s.* to 25*s.* per week, of 1*s.* to those earning 25*s.* and upwards, with a further reduction of 6*d.* on 1st January 1893 to those earning more than 30*s.*	Unsuccessful	Submission.
279	1	Electrical engineers.	Belfast -	For extra rate of ay for overtime.	30 Sept.	6 Oct.	Time and a quarter granted for work after 5.30 p.m. on week days; time and half for work on Sundays and holidays.	Successful	Conciliation.
280	1	Engineering hands.	Darlington -	Against an alteration in winter working hours, involving a loss of the breakfast hour.	1 day in Nov.		A new system of winter working hours arranged amicably.	Partially successful.	Do.
		BOILER AND TUBE MAKING.							
281	1	Boilermakers -	Ebbw Vale -	For advance in wages.	9 Jan.	1893. 1 May	Advance of 2*s.* 10*d.* per week granted.	Successful	Conciliation.
282	1	Fitting and socket makers.	Tipton - -	Against proposed reduction in wages.	7 Mar.	1892. 19 Mar.	Work resumed at old rate of wages.	Do.	Do.
283	1	Boilermakers -	Huddersfield -	Objection to working tubes supplied by a non-union establishment in Manchester.	March (Lasted 10 days.)		Employer agreed that the men should not be required to work the tubes, but they afterwards voluntarily agreed to do so.	Do.	Do.
284	1	Boilermakers, smiths, &c.	Wednesbury -	For discharge of an alleged objectionable foreman.	4 Apr.	2 May	Foreman removed to another department.	Do.	Do.
285	1	Tube workers -	Netherton -	Against proposed reduction in wages.	About July.	—	No details.	—	—

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							——	Successful or otherwise.	
		BOILER AND TUBE MAKING—*cont.*							
					1892.	1893.			
286	5	Boilermakers -	South Wales -	For advance in wages (*See* note, p. 165.)	1 Sept.	8 July	Advance of 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per week granted in one case, in others the men resumed on previous terms or were replaced.	Partially successful.	Conciliation and submission.
						1892.			
287	1	Boilermakers, labourers, &c.	Stanningley, Leeds.	Against alleged interference by a time keeper.	3 Nov.	3 Nov.	Interview with manager, who promised that official in question should discontinue interference.	Successful	Conciliation.
		SHIPBUILDING.							
288	9	Boilermakers and helpers (repairing yards).	London, E. -	To commence work at 7 a.m. instead of 6 a.m.	1 Jan.	23 Jan.	Men to commence work at 7 a.m., wages rates unaltered.	Successful	Conciliation.
289	10	Shipyard helpers	Sunderland -	Against immediate reduction in wages of 6*d.* a week, and a further reduction of 6*d.* in two months.	21 Jan.	2 Feb.	Work resumed on original terms until 18th February, when a reduction of 1*s.* per week to be accepted.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
290	11	Shipsmiths -	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Against reduction of 5 per cent. on piecework prices. (*See* note, p. 165.)	26 Jan.	4 Apr.	Reduction accepted. Strike prolonged on account of two extensive disputes then in progress.	Do.	Do.
291	1	Drillers -	Leith -	For reduction in the number of apprentices.	11 Feb.	20 Feb.	Work resumed unconditionally.	Do.	Do.
292	1	Rivet-heaters -	Do. -	Against alleged unfairness in the selection of one of their number as apprentice riveter.	26 Feb.	2 Mar.	Do. - -	Do.	Do.
293	Not stated.	Platers' helpers	Dundee -	For increase in wages of ½*d.* per hour. (Strike against platers.)	Feb.	9 Mar. (Lasted 3 weeks.)	Platers conceded the advance.	Successful	Conciliation.
294	1	Shipwrights -	Hull - -	Against employment of navvies and pile-drivers upon work alleged to be that of shipwrights. (*See* note, p. 165.)	18 Mar.	20 Apr.	Navvies and pile-drivers withdrawn from the work in dispute.	Do.	Do.
295	1	Sailmakers -	Greenock -	Against the employment of a foreign workman. (*See* note, p. 165.)	Mar.	—	Workman in question dismissed.	Do.	Do.
296	5	Patternmakers -	Belfast -	For advance in wages of 1*s.* per week.	9 Apr.	25 Apr.	Some men resumed work at the old rate, others replaced.	Unsuccessful	Submission and hands replaced.
297	1	Painters -	Hull - -	For advance in wages of 2*s.* 3*d.* per week.	11 Apr.	—	Employer got most of the work done abroad, the rest by non-union labour. The painters afterwards resumed without consent of their union, at a reduction of ½*d.* per hour.	Do.	Hands replaced and submission.
298	1	Joiners -	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Against employment of shipwrights on the wood carving of paddle boxes, and for modification of certain rules.	19 Apr.	20 May	Amicable settlement arranged on demarcation question, and the yard rule objected to withdrawn.	Successful	Conciliation.
299	1	Smiths' strikers	Middlesbrough	For advance in wages of 5 per cent. (Strike against smiths.)	2 May	Sept. (Taken as lasting 4 months.)	Work resumed at previous rate as vacancies arose.	Unsuccessful	Submission and hands replaced.
300	1	Shipyard labourers.	Hull - -	For discharge of two men who had seceded from union to join a rival organisation, and had not paid up certain arrears.	2 May	6 May (4½ days.)	Men discharged -	Successful	Conciliation.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							——	Successful or otherwise.	
		SHIPBUILDING —*cont.*			1892.	1892.			
301	1	Platers' helpers	Belfast -	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour. (Strike against platers.)	25 May	18 July	Advance of 1*s.* per week granted pending consideration of question of a new price list.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
302	1	Shipwrights -	Greenock -	For dismissal of two workmen who exceeded the recognised daily scale of work, and for the introduction of a new scale of prices.	9 June	22 June	Men in question compelled to come out on strike and submit to a fine. The request with respect to wages failed.	Do.	Conciliation and submission.
303	1	Holders-on -	Do. -	Against desire of riveters that holders-on should join the boilermakers' society.	9 June	23 July	Holders-on joined the boilermakers' society.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
304	1	Do. -	Govan -	The boilermakers desired to include in their society all the holders-on, who had at the time an independent society of their own.	10 June	14 June	Do. - -	Do.	Do.
305	1	Shipwrights -	Do. -	Dissatisfaction with dismissal of two men by an official.	14 June	18 June	Men reinstated -	Successful	Conciliation.
306	1	Do. -	Dumbarton -	For the introduction of a caulking scale limiting the daily number of feet to be caulked.	14 June	25 June	Work resumed on original terms.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
307	1	Riveters -	Do.	Refusal to work with holders - on unless the latter joined the boilermakers' society.	1 July	6 July	Holders - on joined boilermakers' society.	Successful	Conciliation.
308	1	Platers - -	Greenock -	Against proposed reduction in wages of 4½*d.* per plate.	July (Lasted 4 weeks.)	—	Work resumed on original terms.	Do.	Do.
309	1	Iron shipbuilders	Port Glasgow	Against employment of apprentices transferred from firm's other shipyard to lay a keel upon which certain men had refused to work at a reduced rate of pay.	23 July	21 Dec.	The apprentices were required to strike, but resumed the following day. Both yards were boycotted till December, when work was resumed, trade being brisk.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
310	1	Joiners - -	Greenock -	Dispute with shipwrights as to laying decks on top of deck houses.	27 July	29 July	Work in dispute to be done by joiners, shipwrights withdrawing.	Successful	Conciliation.
311	1	Shipwrights -	Newport, Mon.	Refusal of employer to pay a recognised extra charge of 3*s.* 9*d.* to first man or foreman when docking and undocking ships.	30 July	10 Aug.	Charge money paid to men's delegate, pending a reference to the Conciliation Board.	Do.	Do.
312	1	Boilermakers, &c.	Leith - -	Refusal to work more than seven hours overtime per week.	Aug.		Restriction as to amount of overtime abandoned by union.	Unsuccessful	Submission
313	1	Fitters - -	Sheerness -	To obtain extra payment during a basin or mooring trial of a ship's machinery.	2 Aug.	8 Aug.	Men returned to work on direction of their union, without obtaining concession of their demand.	Do.	Do.
314	1	Shipwrights -	Aberdeen -	Dispute with joiners as to demarcation line of work, and for limitation in number of apprentices. (*See* note, p. 165.)	16 Aug.	14 Sept.	Mutual arrangement with regard to work, firm agreeing not to engage more apprentices for 12 months.	Successful.	Conciliation.
315	1	Ship joiners -	Leith - -	For advance in wages for planing teak decks.	17 Aug.	5 Sept.	Advance granted of 1*d.* per hour in planing teak only.	Do.	Do.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							—	Successful or otherwise.	
		SHIPBUILDING —*cont.*			1892.	1892.			
316	1	Riveters - -	Hartlepool -	For advance in wages when engaged on shell riveting.	22 Aug.	13 Sept.	Advance granted -	Successful	Conciliation.
317	1	Ship joiners -	Greenock -	Against employment of shipwrights upon fitting and bolting cants on ships'decks.	20 Sept.	28 Sept.	Work in dispute to be completed by shipwrights.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
318	1	Platers - -	Do. -	No details - -	Sept.	1 Oct.	Work resumed. Terms of settlement not stated.	—	—
319	1	Labourers -	Whitby -	Against the discharge of a workman alleged to be for active participation in the formation of the union.	6 Oct.	—	Man reinstated - -	Successful	Conciliation.
320	1	Shipwrights -	Glasson Dock	Against proposed reduction in wages of 10 per cent.	7 Oct.	—	The majority of the men obtained work at other ports.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
321	1	Platers, &c. -	Govan -	Refusal of union to allow a squad, who had made a low tender for certain work, to proceed with the job, employer desiring to hold men to their terms.	13 Oct.	18 Nov.	Men resumed work -	Do.	Submission.
322	Not known.	Hammermen -	Glasgow -	Dispute between boilermakers and hammermen, the boilermakers wishing to reduce the wages of hammermen by 7½ per cent.	13 Oct.	19 Dec.	Reduction accepted -	Do.	Do.
323	1	Platers - -	Grangemouth	For the dismissal of apprentices brought from another yard under same ownership.	14 Oct.	15 Oct.	Apprentices withdrawn, and thrown out of employment.	Successful	Conciliation.
324	1	Riveters - -	Do.	Against the employment of apprentices in excess of number allowed by union rules. (This strike, though in the same firm and on the same day as the previous one, was entirely distinct.)	14 Oct.	15 Oct.	Apprentices in excess of number withdrawn, and thrown out of employment.	Do.	Do.
325	Not stated.	Shipyard helpers	River Clyde -	Against reduction in wages of 7½ per cent. (Strike against platers.) (*See* note, p. 165.)	14 Oct.	16 Nov.	Reduction accepted -	Unsuccessful	Submission.
326	1	Riveters - -	Grangemouth	For advance above price list on certain jobs.	18 Oct.	22 Oct.	Advance of 5 per cent. granted.	Successful	Conciliation.
327	2	Ship joiners -	Leith - -	Against a reduction in wages of ¼*d.* per hour.	Oct. (Lasted 1 week.)	Oct.	Reduction withdrawn	Do.	Do.
328	1	Do. -	Jarrow -	Against the dismissal of a workman alleged to be frequently late at work.	1 Nov.	3 Nov.	Man reinstated, firm considering that the suspension was sufficient punishment.	Do.	Do.
329	3	Do. -	Stockton and Hartlepool.	Against proposed withdrawal of an allowance of 6*d.* per day when engaged in shop on work for repairs to ships. (*See* note, p. 165.)	2 Nov.	21 Nov.	Allowance retained -	Do.	Do.
330	1	Boilermakers -	Cardiff - -	Against the discharge of three men.	4 Nov. (Taken as 1 day.)	—	Hands replaced -	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
331	1	French polishers	Govan -	Against a reduction in wages of ¼*d.* per hour. (*See* note, p. 165.)	7 Nov.	25 Nov.	Employer states that 4 out of 56 were reduced, but the union states that all successfully resisted the reduction.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							——	Successful or otherwise.	
		SHIPBUILDING —*cont.*							
332	1	Boilermakers -	Glasgow -	For the dismissal of two helpers engaged by an iron stower, the helpers being at the time engaged in a strike against the platers.	1892. 16 Nov.	1892. 17 Nov.	Helpers retained -	Unsuccessful	Submission.
333	1	Shipwrights	Maryport -	Against proposed reduction in wages of 5*s.* per week.	17 Nov.	1893. 9 Jan.	Proposed reduction withdrawn.	Successful	Conciliation.
334	1	Do. -	Blackwall -	Against a reduction in wages of 2*s.* 4*d.* per week, simultaneously with a reduction in hours of labour from 54 to 48 per week. (*See* note, p. 165.)	24 Nov.	—	Still in progress in 1893.	—	—
335	1	Riveters and caulkers.	Leith - -	For advance in wages on an alleged difficult job. (*See* note, p. 168.)	30 Nov.	1892. 5 Dec.	Union states that a partial advance was granted, and the employer that the work was done by a different class of tradesmen.	Indefinite	—
336	1	Joiners, cabinet makers, polishers, &c.	Govan - -	Against proposed reduction in wages of ¼*d.* per hour to time-workers, and 5 per cent. to piece-workers.	23 Dec.	1893. 17 Feb.	Proposed reduction withdrawn.	Successful	Conciliation.
337	1	Joiners - -	Leith - -	Against a reduction in wages of ½*d.* per hour.	30 Dec.	16 Jan.	Reduction accepted -	Unsuccessful	Submission.
338	Not known	Riggers -	Greenock -	Do.	Dec.	1892. 14 Dec.	Work resumed at previous rate.	Successful	Conciliation.
339	1	Barge builders	Battersea, S.W.	Against introduction of piece-working.	Dec. (Taken as 3 months.)	1893. 1 Mar.	Men obtained from Yarmouth.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced
		MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.							
		BEDSTEAD MAKING.							
340	1	Bedstead makers	Birmingham -	Against employment of unskilled labour upon what was considered to be skilled work, alleged to have the effect of reducing prices.	Jan.	1892. —	Employer agreed to discontinue innovation complained of.	Successful	Conciliation
		BOLT MAKING.							
341	1	Bolt makers -	Blackheath, Staff.	Against a proposed reduction in wages on certain bolts.	Sept.	—	Employers are stated to have refused the order in dispute, and the men were out of employment through want of work.	Unsuccessful	—
		BRASS WORKING.							
342	1	Casters - -	Netherton, Dudley.	For advance in wages and payment by weight instead of per dozen boxes.	May	May	Hands immediately replaced, 4 of the strikers afterwards reinstated at reduced wages.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
343	1	Do. -	Walsall -	Employer refused to accept castings with an excessive amount of sand adhering.	20 Aug. (Lasted about 2 weeks).	—	Men consented to remove the sand from the castings.	Do.	Submission.
344	1	Labourers -	London, W.C.	For advance in wages to 6*d.* per hour.	Sept.	Sept.	Hands immediately replaced.	Do.	Hands replaced.
345	1	Finishers - -	Glasgow -	Dissatisfaction with price offered for manufacture of certain new articles.	4 Nov.	1893. 14 Jan.	Work in question finished by apprentices, but an understanding arrived at satisfactory to the men with reference to future work.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							——	Successful or otherwise.	
		CHAIN MAKING.			1892.	1892.			
346	1	Chain makers -	Cradley Heath	Union withdrew the men who had been working at less than the standard wage.	22 Feb.	2 Apr.	Work resumed at the standard wage.	Successful	Conciliation.
347	1	Do. -	Do.	Alleged payment at less than list prices for certain gauge chains.	1 Mar.	12 Mar.	Work resumed on previous terms by advice of union executive, it being discovered that the rate in question had obtained for some time.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
348	17	Chain makers (outworkers in the employ of about 17 firms).	Dudley, Cradley Heath, Old Hill and district.	Against reduction in wages varying from 10 to 20 per cent.	30 July	17 Aug.	Men gradually resumed work at the reduction.	Do.	Do.
349	1	Chain makers -	Rowley Regis	Against deductions for defective welding of links. (*See* note, p. 168.)	10 Sept.	—	Still in progress in 1893.	—	—
		COPPER WORKING.							
350	1	Furnacemen -	Cwmavon, S. Wales.	For guarantee of a weekly minimum wage of 35*s*.	7 Apr.	9 Apr.	Weekly wage of 35*s*. guaranteed.	Successful	Conciliation.
351	1	Smelters - -	Llanelly -	For reinstatement of some of their number discharged for refusal to work with alleged inferior coal.	13 Apr.	2 May	Work resumed unconditionally, the union declining support as the strike was entered upon without sanction.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
		CUTLERY AND EDGE TOOL MAKING.							
352	1	Cutlers (spring knife).	Sheffield -	Against a reduction of 5 per cent. due to loss of trade owing to action of McKinley Tariff.	4 July	1 Nov.	Reduction accepted. Promise to restore the 5 per cent. should trade revive.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
353	1	Hoe makers -	Wolverhampton	Refusal to accept price offered in finishing a certain kind of hoe. (*See* note, p. 168.)	27 Aug.	14 Sept.	Work performed by unskilled men.	Do.	Hands replaced.
		FILE MAKING.							
354	9	Filecutters -	Glasgow -	Against a reduction in wages of 7½ per cent.	29 Feb.	16 Apr.	Reduction accepted -	Unsuccessful	Submission.
355	1	Filesmiths -	Dudley - -	Cause not known -	Feb.	—	No details - -	—	—
		NAIL MAKING.							
356	50	Spike-nail makers	Halesowen and district.	For the enforcement of the "December, 1889," list of prices.	7 Mar.	16 Mar.	The list conceded, being equivalent to an advance of from 10 to 25 per cent.	Successful	Conciliation.
357	Not known	Nail makers - -	Ossett and Horbury.	For advance in wages	Nov.	—	No details of settlement.	—	—
		STOVE AND STOVE-GRATE MAKING.							
358	1	Fitters (stove) -	Sheffield -	Against reduction in wages.	22 Feb.	23 June	5 per cent. reduction in wages accepted by some of the hands, others found work elsewhere.	Unsuccessful	Submission and hands replaced.
359	1	Gas stove makers	Warrington -	Against employment of non-unionists.	Feb.	—	Hands replaced by non-unionists.	Do.	Hands replaced.
360	1	Moulders -	Sheffield -	Against the introduction of piece-work in stove-grate department.	27 Sept.	15 Nov.	Stove-grate department closed to unionists.	Do.	Do.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							——	Successful or otherwise.	
		TIN PLATE MANUFACTURE.			1892.	1892.			
361	1	Tin plate workers	Llanelly -	Against the discharge of workmen for absenting themselves contrary to rules, and refusing to obey orders.	1 Jan.	19 Jan.	Men allowed to resume work on their undertaking to abide by the rules of the works.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
362	1	Do -	Briton Ferry -	Dissatisfaction with proposed discharge of workmen through a reduction of the output. (*See* note, p. 168.)	4 Jan.	23 Jan.	Compromised by a double shift of men, with eight-hour shifts, in two mills instead of five.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
363	1	Annealers -	Port Talbot -	Foreman annealer wished to be paid by standing wages and not by contract.	6 Jan.	18 Jan.	Men resumed work on original terms.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
						1894.			
364	1	Tin plate workers	Penclawdd, Glam.	Against a demand on the part of the employer for concessions alleged to be equal to a reduction in wages of 10 per cent.	10 Mar.	27 Feb.	Reduction accepted for six months. To be afterwards returned if profits on business amount to 5 per cent. on capital invested.	Do.	Do.
						1892.			
365	1	Labourers - -	Pontymister -	Against the introduction of the "check" system.	16 May	17 May	Men returned to work pending a settlement, which resulted in the retention of the "check" system, but with alterations of hours and wages which were to the advantage of the men.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
366	1	Firemen (tin plate works).	Kidwelly, Glam.	For an advance in wages, the work demanded being alleged to be beyond the usual requirements.	June	18 June	Work of the four men on strike done by two new hands.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
367	1	Assorters - -	Pontardawe -	Against dismissal of one of their colleagues.	30 July	2 Aug.	Replaced by others -	Do.	Do.
368	1	Tin plate workers	Resolven -	Objection to patent tinning pots and to alleged stoppage of men without notice.	Aug. (Lasted about 1 month.)	—	No details.	—	—
369	1	Do. -	Llansamlet -	Against a reduction in wages of 10 per cent.	Sept.	—	Strike still in progress.	—	—
370	1	Do. -	Llanelly -	For a change in the method of working.	4 Oct.	5 Oct.	Returned to work on original conditions.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
		WIRE WORKING.				1893.			
371	1	Wire drawers -	Lindley - -	Against a reduction in wages of 15 per cent.	Sept. (Taken as 10 months.)	24 July	Men whose places had not been filled to be allowed to resume work on daily wages.	Do.	Submission and hands replaced.
		MILLERS.				1892.			
372	1	Corn millers -	Elland, Yorkshire.	For reduction in hours, and extra payment for overtime.	13 Feb.	9 Apr.	Hours reduced from 59 to 53 per week, overtime to be paid at time and quarter rate after first three hours, and double pay for Sunday work.	Successful	Conciliation.
373	1	Do. -	Brighouse -	For reduction in hours of labour.	26 Feb.	15 Apr.	Employer states a reduction of half an hour per week to skilled men, and four hours to unskilled. Union states that hours were reduced from 60 to 53 per week, with extra pay for overtime.	Do.	Do.
374	1	Do. -	Belfast -	Against reduction in wages of a foreman miller.	May	—	Failure for the men -	Unsuccessful	Submission.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							——	Successful or otherwise.	
		MINING.							
		Coal Mining.			1892.	1892.			
375	1	Hauliers - -	Neath -	For advance or a levelling up in wages.	1 Jan.	25 Jan.	Compromised by promotion of some of the lower grades of hauliers.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
376	2	Miners - -	Abersychan district, Mon.	Refusal to sign a sliding scale agreement of a $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. reduction in wages.	1 Jan.	25 Jan.	Terms of sliding scale agreement accepted.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
377	1	Do. - -	Caerphilly -	Against method of working required, alleged to cause a reduction in wages to the extent of 20 per cent.	1 Jan.	15 Feb.	Settled in favour of the men by a conference.	Successful	Conciliation.
378	1	Do. - -	Sheffield -	Against employment of certain non-union men.	4 Jan.	4 Jan.	Work resumed, the employers abstaining from taking legal proceedings. The non-union men agreed to join miners' union.	Partially successful.	Conciliation and submission.
379	1	Do. -	Aberdare -	Against enforcement of "No. 2" Truck Book, the men desiring to make their own medical arrangements.	7 Jan.	9 Jan.	Work resumed upon a temporary understanding, the whole question of deductions to be settled at end of February.	Do.	Conciliation.
380	1	Do. - -	Resolven -	Refusal to sign certain portions of the sliding scale agreement.	Jan.	—	In progress in 1893.	—	—
381	1	Do. - -	Wakefield -	Dispute as to the "tare" for corves used in weighing coal, the men desiring them to be thoroughly free from dirt before weighing.	11 Jan.	27 Jan.	Mutual concessions as to the amount of cleaning to be done.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
382	1	Do. - -	Aberdare -	Refusal of employers to accept an arrangement offered in lieu of the "truck" deduction system.	14 Jan.	16 Jan.	Work resumed until matter could be considered by delegates, no deductions to take place meanwhile.	Do.	Conciliation and submission.
383	1	Do. - -	Great Harwood	Against proposed reduction in wages.	Jan.	—	No details of settlement.	—	—
384	1	Pit boys - -	Rotherham -	For advance in wages. Pit laid idle in consequence of the strike of the boys.	18 Jan.	20 Jan.	Boys summoned and fined 5*s.* each. Work resumed upon issue of summonses.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
385	1	Miners - -	Bedwas, Mon.	Refusal to accept reduction in wages settled under the sliding scale agreement.	22 Jan.	26 Jan.	Miners accepted sliding scale award, but resumed work on double-shift system as desired.	Partially successful.	Conciliation and submission.
386	3	Do. - -	Clackmannanshire.	Against proposed reduction of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., which the employers threatened to increase to 15 per cent.	25 Jan.	15 Feb.	Work resumed at the reduction of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
387	1	Do. - -	Pontypridd -	For advance of 4*d.* per ton in prices for cutting coal.	25 Jan.	8 Feb.	Work resumed at day wages until case could be settled by arbitration of sliding scale committee.	Indefinite.	—
388	1	Do. - -	Durham -	In sympathy with a part occupier of a colliery cottage who had been required to vacate when his fellow occupier had left his employment at colliery.	27 Jan.	27 Jan.	Notice withdrawn -	Successful	Conciliation.
389	1	Do. - -	Wednesfield -	For extra allowance upon introduction of safety lamps, inability to perform as much work in consequence being alleged.	29 Jan.	8 Mar.	Colliery sold to a new company, and nature of agreement not known.	Indefinite.	—

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							——	Successful or otherwise.	
		COAL MINING — *cont.*			1892.	1892.			
390	1	Miners - -	Burnley -	For advance in wages in consequence of difficulty in getting coal in a newly opened pit. (*See* note, p. 168.)	A few days in January.		Day wages granted until a more remunerative piece-work wage could be earned.	Successful	Conciliation.
391	1	Do. - -	Dunfermline -	Against proposed reduction in wages.	1 Feb.	3 Feb.	Proposed reduction withdrawn.	Do.	Do.
392	1	Do. - -	Bedwas, Mon.	Against proposed withdrawal of an extra allowance of 2½*d.* per ton for getting difficult coal.	6 Feb.	8 Feb.	Reduction of 1½*d.* per ton accepted by coal getters.	Partially successful.	Conciliation and submission.
393	1	Do. - -	Chesterfield -	For advance in wages of 1*d.* per ton for "ripping" coal.	8 Feb.	24 Mar.	Employers offered ½*d.* per ton. The whole case submitted to arbitration, and a settlement described as a compromise effected.	Do.	Arbitration.
394	1	Do. - -	Wolverhampton.	For payment at the rate of 2*s.* 9*d.* per ton on change from day-work to piece-work, the employer offering 2*s.*	29 Feb.	19 Mar.	Payment at the rate of 2*s.* 1*d.* per ton accepted.	Do.	Conciliation.
395	1	Do. - -	Newton-le-Willows.	Dispute as to prices -	Feb. (Lasted 6 months.)	Aug.	Temporary arrangement made until quality of coal should improve.	Do.	Do.
396	150	Miners and cognate trades.	Durham County.	Against a proposed reduction in wages of 10 per cent., which the employers afterwards wished to increase to 13½ per cent. (*See* note, p. 168.)	12 Mar.	1 June	Reduction of 10 per cent. accepted, with agreement to submit future wages disputes to a conciliation committee. Settled by mediation of the Bishop of Durham.	Do.	Conciliation by mediation.
397	10	Miners - -	Cumberland -	Against proposed reduction in wages. (*See* note, p. 169.)	14 Mar.	6 June	Reductions varying from 5 to 12 per cent. settled by a committee of employers and miners, with the Mayor of Carlisle as final arbiter.	Unsuccessful	Submission and arbitration.
398	1	Do. - -	Bristol - -	Against proposed alteration to a uniform hour of descending and ascending the pit.	21 Mar.	29 Mar.	Work resumed upon a slight re-arrangement of the previous system of various hours.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
399	1	Do. -	Great Harwood.	Dispute as to prices, alleged to be below the recognised or agreed list.	21 Mar.	30 Mar.	A temporary settlement agreed to, the intention of the employer being to work the mine in a different manner at a stipulated date.	Do.	Do.
400	1	Do. -	Near Rotherham.	Objection of employers to a check-weighman.	21 Mar.	28 Mar.	Checkweighman retained.	Successful	Do.
401	1	Do. - -	Near Ashton-under-Lyne.	Dispute as to tonnage rate in changing from day to piece-work.	21 Mar.	Sept.	Pit temporarily closed, and men obtained work elsewhere. In September an agreement was arrived at which lasted until the following February.	Indefinite.	—
402	1	Banksmen -	Trowell, Notts.	For advance in wages of 6*d.* per day.	21 Mar.	2 Apr.	Advance of 3*d.* per day granted.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
403	1	Miners -	Baillieston -	Against reduction of 6*d.* per ton in consequence of introduction of an improved system of haulage.	26 Mar.	—	No details of settlement.	—	—
404	1	Hauliers - -	Abertillery, Mon.	For guarantee of full day's payment when compelled to cease work owing to miners working short time.	1 Apr.	2 Apr.	Work resumed upon an agreement to pay for half a day up to noon, and a full day if required to work after that hour.	Successful	Conciliation.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							——	Successful or otherwise.	
		COAL MINING —*cont.*			1892.	1892.			
405	1	Miners - -	Swansea -	Against alteration in system of working, causing reduction in wages.	1 Apr.	19 Apr.	Compromised by withdrawal of part of employers' claim.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
406	1	Do. -	Abertillery, Mon.	Refusal to work with men who were non-unionists.	2 Apr.	15 Apr.	Men consented to join the union.	Successful	Do.
407	1	Do. -	Llantrissant -	Dispute as to price list.	9 Apr.	30 June	Advance of 2*d.* per ton given until the coal should equal the quality at a neighbouring mine.	Do.	Do.
408	1	Do. - -	Llancaiach -	Money for payment of wages due not being forthcoming.	11 Apr.	—	Colliery closed, having apparently failed.	Indefinite.	—
409	1	Do. - -	Llansamlet, Glam.	Dispute as to price for driving a heading in one section of the mine.	11 Apr.	5 Nov.	Advance of 8*d.* per yard granted.	Successful	Arbitration.
410	1	Do. - -	Bedwas, Mon.	For compensation of 12½ per cent. upon substitution of safety lamps for naked lights.	13 Apr.	20 Apr.	Work resumed without compensation. The colliery was afterwards closed for several months.	Unsuccessful	Submission
411	1	Do. - -	Wrexham -	Against proposed reduction in wages.	Apr. (1 month.)	4 May	Satisfactory settlement arranged at a conference between employer and representatives of the men.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
412	1	Do. - -	Motherwell -	Against proposed alteration in method of payment, alleged to cause a reduction in wages.	21 Apr.	26 Apr.	Proposed change in method withdrawn, and an increase of 2¼*d.* per ton granted.	Successful	Do.
413	1	Do. - -	Ynysybwl, S. Wales.	Dispute as to interpretation of price list.	25 Apr.	—	No details of settlement.	—	—
414	1	Do. - -	Llansamlet -	For advance in price in driving a heading, the employer's offer being 3*s.* 6*d.* and the men's demand 4*s.* per yard.	Apr. (Lasted 20 weeks.)	29 Aug.	Submitted to arbitration the award being 4*s.* 2*d.* per yard.	Successful	Arbitration.
415	1	Pit boys - -	Rotherham -	For payment for the extra time previously worked to ensure a short day on Saturdays, that day being, under the men's arrangement, adopted as a "stop day."	26 Apr.	28 Apr.	Demands conceded -	Do.	Conciliation.
416	1	Miners - -	Pontycymmer	For dismissal of manager in consequence of alleged interference with respect to the employment of a recognised medical practitioner for the colliery.	3 May	14 May	Men withdrew their claim.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
417	1	Do. - -	Motherwell	Against proposed reduction in wages. (*See* note, p. 170.)	5 May	11 July	The reduction required by employers submitted to.	Do.	Do.
418	1	Banksmen, screenmen, &c.	Birley, Sheffield.	Refusal to work overtime without payment to make up for the "stop day."	10 May	10 May	Payment for the extra time worked granted.	Successful	Conciliation.
419	1	Miners - -	Ebbw Vale -	Objection of South Wales and Monmouthshire Federation men to working with a minority who belonged to the National Federation.	11 May	11 May	Work resumed in order to give a month's notice in event of continued refusal of men struck against.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
420	1	Do. - -	Ormiston, East Lothian.	Against proposed reduction in excess of that generally arranged in the district.	11 May	23 May	Scale of reductions mutually arranged, in no case to exceed 10 per cent.	Successful	Conciliation.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							——	Successful or otherwise.	
		COAL MINING—*cont.*			1892.	1892.			
421	1	Oncost men -	Irvine - -	For advance in wages to the level of other parts of the county.	16 May	—	No details of settlement.	—	—
422	1	Jennymen -	Forest of Dean	For advance in wages, or a corresponding diminution in quantity of work required.	16 May	21 May	Reduced quantity of work permitted.	Successful	Conciliation.
423	1	Miners - -	Pinxton, Notts.	Against alleged excessive deductions for "slack."	18 May	20 May	Deductions for "slack" reduced to half the previous rate.	Partially successful.	Submission and conciliation.
424	1	Stokers, enginemen, &c.	Mansfield	For advance in wages of 6*d.* per day.	25 May	—	Replaced by other men.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
425	1	Miners and boys	Normanton -	Against proposed payment one day earlier, or retention of one day's payment in hand by employers at holiday time.	31 May	31 May	Work resumed on employers' terms.	Do.	Submission.
426	1	Miners - -	Clayton West, Yorkshire.	Against proposed change in the system of computing cannel coal, the employer desiring that it should be averaged, not weighed.	2 weeks in May		Employer put down a weighing machine, and the men consented to have coal weighed thereby.	Successful	Conciliation.
427	1	Do. -	Haydock, Lancashire.	Against alteration in system of payment, alleged to cause a reduction of 3*d.* per ton.	May	—	No details of settlement.	—	—
428	1	Do. -	Wortley, Leeds.	Against being compelled to perform more than their regular "stint" of work.	May	—	Still in progress in 1893.	—	—
429	1	Do. -	Near Batley -	Against proposed change in system of payment from day work to tonnage rate.	May (Taken as 6 months.)	Nov.	Satisfactory piecework list arranged. (*See* note, p. 170.)	Successful	Conciliation.
430	1	Do. -	South Shields	Against refusal of employers to supply house coal during difficulty in resuming work after general Durham strike.	10 June	11 June	Supply of house coal to miners continued as previously.	Do.	Do.
431	1	Do. -	Baxenden, Accrington.	Against refusal of employers to reinstate men whose places had been filled by others during general stop week.	13 June	—	Places filled by non-union men. 100 men reported to be still idle in October 1893.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
432	1	Do. -	Maesteg -	Against withdrawal of 2*d.* per ton allowed when "double shift" working was required.	13 June	21 June	Summonses issued, but withdrawn upon the miners consenting to resume upon employer's terms.	Do.	Submission.
433	1	Pit boys - -	Barnsley -	For an all round advance in wages of 3*d.* to 6*d.* per day.	15 June (Lasted 3 weeks.)	July	Employer's original offer accepted of a graduated scale of advances to about half the boys, viz., 2*d.*, 3*d.*, and 4*d.* per day.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
434	1	Miners -	Gorseinon, Glam.	Against desire of employers to increase output of colliery by placing three men in each stall instead of two.	11 July	2 Aug.	Work resumed upon original terms for two months, upon promise to fall in with the employers' wish at the end of that period if output had not then increased.	Successful.	Do.
435	1	Do. -	Denny, Stirlingshire.	Dispute as to the amount of "tare" for coal-hutches.	July	22 July	Work resumed on advice of miners' agent, who undertook to inquire into matter.	Indefinite.	—

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							——	Successful or otherwise.	
		COAL MINING —*cont.*			1892.	1892.			
436	1	Miners -	Normanton -	Against withdrawal of 1*s.* per ton given as "consideration money" during opening of a new seam of coal. (*See* note, p. 171.)	14 July	15 Aug.	"Consideration money" withdrawn, but revised scale of wages agreed upon, being an increase of 2*d.* per ton.	Partially successful	Conciliation.
437	—	Do. -	Rhondda Valley.	For advance in wages of 10 per cent.	18 July	20 July	Work resumed on original terms, both parties agreeing to be governed by sliding scale arrangement.	Unsuccessful	Submission and conciliation.
438	1	Drivers and putters.	Maryport -	Against extension of 2½ hours per day in working time simultaneously with a general reduction of 10 per cent.	25 July	25 July	Agreement that wages remain as before, with an increase of 1½ hours per day only.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
439	1	Enginewinders and miners.	Leigh -	For advance in wages; this being refused, and the winders having been replaced by others, the miners refused to work with the new men.	27 July	1 Aug.	Agreement made to work with three of the old and three new winders.	Do.	Conciliation and submission.
440	1	Miners - -	Oughtibridge	Against a proposed reduction of 20 per cent. in wages.	July	—	No details of settlement.	—	—
441	1	Do. -	Bedminster, Bristol.	Against discharge (alleged to be at request of former employers) of certain men who, while on strike from a neighbouring colliery, had been given work at the colliery in dispute.	1 day in July		Employers consented to reinstate the men.	Successful	Conciliation.
442	1	Do. -	Barnsley -	Against employment of contractors, and the "butty" system with a reduced scale of wages.	Aug.	—	No details of settlement.	—	—
443	1	Pit Boys	Dronfield -	Against prohibition to ride ponies from drift to stables, on account of furious riding. (*See* note, p. 171.)	18 Aug.	18 Aug.	Boys promised to ride carefully, and submitted to a deduction from wages of 2*s.* 6*d.* each.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
444	1	Miners -	Barnsley	Alleged insufficiency of work and means of working.	23 Aug.	23 Aug.	Work resumed, the men being summoned and fined for leaving work without due notice.	Do.	Do.
445	1	Pit Boys -	Nottingham -	For an advance in wages which had already been settled but had not been communicated to the boys.	30 Aug.	1 Sept.	Advances granted varying from 2*d.* to 10*d.* per day.	Successful	Conciliation.
446	1	Miners -	Workington -	Against proposed reduction of 4*d.* per ton in one seam.	5 Sept.	15 Sept.	Reduction of 2½*d.* per ton accepted in the seam in question, an increase of 1¼*d.* per ton being given in the more difficult parts.	Partially successful.	Do.
447	1	Do.	Maryport -	Against deduction of alleged excessive quantity of coal instead of infliction of money fines for dirt sent up with coal.	5 Sept.	19 Sept.	An adjustment arranged of an amount of coal to be deducted equal in value to the money fines.	Do.	Do.
448	1	Do. -	Dronfield -	For advance in wages for certain extra work in the pit.	6 Sept.	10 Sept.	Advance granted of about 2 per cent.	Successful	Do.
449	1	Pit Boys -	Gateshead -	Against dismissal of two colleagues.	6 Sept.	9 Sept.	Boys summoned for leaving work without due notice, and fined 12*s.* each. Work resumed.	Unsuccessful	Submission.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							—	Successful or otherwise.	
		Coal Mining—*cont.*							
450	1	Miners -	Treherbert, Glam.	Against withdrawal of an allowance of 2*d.* per ton when the causes for extra payment were alleged by the employers to have ceased to exist.	1892. 15 Sept.	1892. —	Men obtained employment elsewhere, and the workings were temporarily abandoned.	Unsuccessful	—
451	3	Do. -	Hamilton and Motherwell.	Against alteration in method of working, causing a reduction in wages.	19 Sept.	29 Sept.	Work resumed on employers' terms, meaning a reduction of 9*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* per day.	Do.	Submission.
452	1	Do. -	Caerphilly -	Against proposed institution of the "double-shift" system.	23 Sept. (Lasted 4 months.)	—	Men submitted and worked on the "double-shift" system, without being paid the customary 2*d.* per ton extra allowance.	Do.	Do.
453	1	Do. -	Pontefract district.	Refusal to accept price offered by employers upon change from day to piece-work.	28 Sept.	1893. 9 Dec.	Work resumed at 1*s.* 9*d.* per ton, 1*d.* per ton on account of lamps, and 2*d.* per ton extra for six months.	Successful	Conciliation.
454	1	Do. -	Tyldesley -	Against withdrawal of an allowance in respect of difficulty in working coal, when working had resumed its normal condition.	1892. 3 weeks in Sept.		Work resumed at the reduced rate of wages.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
455	1	Do. -	Ashton-under-Lyne.	On re-opening colliery the employer desired a reduction in the piece prices of 4*d.* per ton.	Oct.	—	No piece-work price could be arranged. Work resumed at day wages.	Indefinite.	—
456	1	Do. -	Larkhall, N.B.	Against proposed reduction in wages.	7 Oct.	15 Nov.	Work resumed on previous terms, 70 of the men receiving an advance of 6*d.* per day.	Successful	Conciliation.
457	1	Do. -	Maryport -	Misunderstanding with an official as to recent re-adjustment of deductions.	13 Oct.	15 Oct.	Understanding arrived at.	Do.	Do.
458	1	Do. -	Llantrissant -	Being compelled to do "tramming" during absence of ponies.	13 Sept.	—	No details of settlement.	—	—
459	1	Do. -	Do. -	Dissatisfaction with prices, and objection to tram coals, which they held to be the work of ponies.	31 Oct.	22 Nov.	Work resumed on previous terms.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
460	1	Do. -	Bridgend -	For increase of 4*d.* per ton in consideration of cleaning coal, the masters offering 2*d.*	31 Oct.	3 Nov.	Advance of 3*d.* per ton granted.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
461	1	Do. -	Hoyland, Barnsley.	Against proposed alteration in method of working, alleged to have the tendency to reduce wages.	1 Nov.	1893. 18 Jan.	Work resumed on original terms, safer machinery being meanwhile put down.	Successful	Do.
462	1	Do.	South Shields	Against excessive deductions for dirt in coal.	2 Nov.	1892. 5 Nov.	Work resumed, leaving the question to be settled by union executive.	Indefinite	—
463	1	Enginemen -	Penicuik -	Against proposed reduction in wages of 3*d.* per day.	10 Nov.	14 Nov.	Reduction accepted, five men losing their employment.	Unsuccessful	Submission and hands replaced.
464	1	Miners -	Blaenavon -	Dispute as to prices for thin coal with intervening "clod."	16 Nov.	17 Nov.	Satisfactory price list arranged at a conference.	Successful	Conciliation.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							——	Successful or otherwise.	
		COAL MINING —*cont.*							
465	1	Miners -	Burnley -	For dismissal of a non-union man to whom miners had an objection.	1892. 17 Nov.	1892. 19 Nov.	Work resumed on original terms, with proviso for seven days' notice in any future dispute. Employers afterwards discharged the man in question.	Partially successful.	Submission and conciliation.
466	1	Do. -	Wilsden, Yorks.	For advance in prices of 5*d.* per ton.	14 Nov.	1893. 19 Jan.	Advance of 1*d.* per ton conceded.	Do.	Conciliation.
467	1	Do. -	Eastwood, Notts.	Against extension of working hours without increase in wages.	21 Nov.	1892. 29 Nov.	Work resumed at the longer hours as regards winders, but coal getters remaining as before.	Do.	Submission and conciliation.
468	1	Do. -	Annfield Plain, Durham.	Refusal to ride in the cages with defaulting union men and non-unionists.	20 Dec.	27 Dec.	Non-unionists consented to join Miners' Association.	Successful	Conciliation.
		IRON MINING							
469	6	Ironstone miners	Frodingham district.	Refusal to work with non-union men, the employers declining to distinguish between unionists and non-unionists. Strike in three establishments. The blast furnacemen, engine and boiler-men in three other establishments came out in support. (*See* note, p. 171.)	3 Dec.	1893. 19 Jan.	Work resumed upon the employers' terms, many of the men, however, lost their employment.	Unsuccessful	Submission and hands replaced.
		LEAD MINING.							
470	1	Lead miners -	Middleton-in-Teesdale.	For alterations in proposed working arrangements, the men desiring to complete their week's work of 40 hours, to be completed in four days instead of five. (*See* note, p. 172.)	28 Oct.	1892. 16 Dec.	Employers' terms of five days of eight hours each, with the needful meal times accepted.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
		SHALE MINING.							
471	1	Shale miners -	Burntisland -	Against proposed reduction in wages of 10 per cent.	12 May	13 May	Reduction of 7½ per cent accepted.	Partially successful.	Submission and conciliation.
		QUARRYING.							
472	1	Chalk quarrymen	Grays, Essex	Against reductions in wages varying from 9 to 12 per cent.	Apr.	Apr.	Reduction accepted by some men, others replaced.	Unsuccessful	Submission and hands replaced.
473	1	Stone breakers -	Rowley Regis	Against requirement to break stone to a certain size, alleged to have the effect of reducing wages.	10 May	23 May	Proposed gauge abandoned, upon undertaking by union that stone should be properly broken.	Successful	Conciliation.
474	9	Settmakers - (Strike and lock-out.)	Airdrie and Kilsyth districts.	Settmakers in one quarry struck for an advance in wages of 6*d.* per ton, and the other employers locked out their men on 14th May.	7 May	5 Dec.	Work resumed upon agreement to submit dispute to arbitration, which resulted in an advance of 3*d.* per day. Some employers restarted their men before the date named.	Partially successful.	Arbitration.
475	1	Quarrymen and labourers.	Wortley, Yorks.	For advance in wages	21 May	14 June	Advance of 1*s.* per week granted to quarry men and blacksmiths only. (*See* note, p. 173.)	Do.	Conciliation.
476	1	Limestone quarrymen.	Haswell, near Sunderland.	Against proposed reduction in wages of 10 per cent.	6 June	1 Aug.	Submitted to arbitration, resulting in a reduction of 7½ per cent. or 3*s.* 4*d.* per ton.	Do.	Arbitration.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							——	Successful or otherwise.	
		QUARRYING—*cont.*			1892.	1892.			
477	5	Quarrymen -	Morley -	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour.	17 June	17 Oct.	Work resumed on original terms.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
478	22	Do. -	Whitworth Valley, Lancashire.	Against proposed reduction in wages of 10 per cent.	4 Oct.	5 Nov.	Reduction accepted -	Do.	Do.
479	1	Settmakers -	Airdrie -	For an advance in wages which other men in the district were on strike to obtain, but which movement the men in question had not, hitherto, joined.	29 Oct. (Taken as 10 months.)	1893. Aug.	Agreement arrived at, with an advance of 5 to 10 per cent.	Successful	Conciliation.
480		Quarrymen and settmakers.	Stoney Stanton, Leicester.	For reinstatement of a man discharged for alleged unsatisfactory production of work.	10 Dec.	15 June	The man in question at once left the neighbourhood, and the employers announced that the strikers could only be re-employed on individual application. A few only did so, the remainder obtaining work elsewhere.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced and submission.
		TIN MINING.				1892			
481	1	Tin miners -	Near Redruth	Dissatisfaction with computation of produce by officials, and alleged diminution in wages.	23 Nov.	23 Nov.	Grievance discovered to be without foundation. Rules slightly modified. Work resumed.	Do.	Submission.
		POTTERY TRADE.							
482	1	Glost placers -	Hanley -	For advance in wages	2 Jan.	—	Places filled by other men.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
483	1	Ovenmen -	Tunstall -	Stated by men to be against payment at less than the accepted rate, employer attributing the cause to desire of union to compel reinstatement of a dismissed man. (As a consequence of this and the previous strike, an extensive lock-out took place. No. 697, p. 86.)	8 Feb.	21 May	Settled at same time, and on same terms as the lock-out (No. 697, 86.)	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
484	1	Potters - -	Swadlincote -	Against proposed reduction in prices for a certain article of manufacture.	2 July	July	Amicable settlement effected at an interview between employers and men.	Successful	Do.
485	1	Kilnmen -	Kilmarnock -	Against employment of non-union men in emptying kilns. The men state that the employers required them to perform more work in a given time.	10 Oct.	24 Oct.	Work resumed on piece-work instead of day wages.	Indefinite.	—
486	6	Pottery workers	Glasgow -	For advance in wages	Oct. (Taken as lasting 1 month.)	11 Nov.	Work resumed on previous terms.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
487	1	Printers and transferrers.	Longton -	For alteration in method of working, meaning a desired advance in wages upon goods of a different pattern.	14 Nov.	26 Nov.	Printers summoned to Police Court for neglect of work and fined. Work resumed on previous terms. (*See* note, p. 173.)	Do.	Do.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							——	Successful or otherwise.	
		PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES							
488	1	Bookbinders and cutters.	London, E.C.	For an eight hours day, the cutters coming out in support of the binders.	1892. Feb.	1892. Feb.	Work resumed upon an equivalent to the eight hours day, viz., an advance in wages of 5*s.* per week.	Successful	Conciliation.
489	1	Printers' cutters and warehousemen.	Do. -	Against employment of non-union men, and to equalise the wages on the basis of the union scale.	5 July	17 Oct.	Settlement effected after four days stoppage, but men refused to resume, two of their number being refused reinstatement, and are also stated to have been "black listed" by the employers. Strike ended in October by some of the men resuming work on the old terms, others being replaced.	Unsuccessful	Submission and hands replaced.
490	1	Compositors -	Darlington -	Against declared intention not to employ union men.	28 Oct.	—	Replaced by non-union men at the society rate of wages.	Do.	Hands replaced.
491	1	Pullers and metallers (colour printing.)	London, E. -	For advance in wages	31 Oct.	31 Oct.	Places filled by other men.	Do.	Do.
492	1	Platen machine minders.	London, S.E.	For advance in wages to the scale fixed by trade union of 28*s.* and 25*s.* per week, according to size of machines.	Nov. (Lasted	Nov. 15 days.)	Wages advanced, the minimum trade union rate being accepted all round.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
493	15	Compositors -	Dublin -	For reduction in hours from 57 to 54 per week.	5 Nov.	19 Nov.	Reduced hours granted	Successful	Do.
		PUBLIC CLEANSING.							
494	1	Nightsoil men -	Bradford -	For advance in wages of 2*s.* per week, fixed working hours, and overtime pay for work beyond those hours.	28 Mar.	15 April	Advance of 1*s.* per week granted to some men, with a reduction in hours of two per day.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
495	1	Scavengers and carters.	Kilmarnock -	For advance in wages of 1*s.* per week.	3 June	8 June	Advance granted	Successful	Do.
496	1	Scavengers -	Leeds -	Against suspension of one man for alleged neglect of duty.	11 July	14 July	Work resumed on understanding that the case would be investigated. The man in question was dismissed, the union being represented at the investigation.	Unsuccessful	Submission and conciliation.
497	1	Nightsoil men -	Sheffield -	Dissatisfaction with increase in strength of working parties during an exceptional pressure.	20 Sept.	21 Sept.	Work resumed, it being demonstrated to the satisfaction of the men that the increased numbers would have the effect of increasing earnings.	Partially successful.	Do.
498	1	Sanitary men -	Bradford -	Against dismissal of three men for alleged insubordination.	5 Nov	8 Nov.	Dismissed men not reinstated. Others resumed work on understanding that whole case should be considered.	Unsuccessful	Do.
499	1	Do. -	Do. -	For advance in wages and reduction in hours.	2 Dec.	1893. 6 Jan.	Advance of 1*s.* per week made to some men.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							——	Successful or otherwise.	
		SEAFARING, DOCK, AND WATERSIDE LABOUR.							
		OCEAN-GOING SEAMEN AND FIREMEN.			1892.	1892.			
500	2	Whalers and sealers.	Dundee -	For advance in monthly wages, and in emoluments—oil, bone, and skin money. (*See* note, p. 173.)	19 Jan.	11 Feb.	An advance in wages and emoluments to harpooners only, viz., 5*s.* per month, 10*s.* per ton on bone money, 3*d.* per ton on oil, and 2*s.* per 1,000 skins. Some ships obtained temporary crews, the men on strike rejoining them abroad.	Partially successful.	Conciliation and submission.
501	1	Do. -	Peterhead -	Refusal to sign articles for the run to St. John's, Newfoundland, with the option of engaging there for the fishing. Men of a steamer sailing the previous day had been engaged for the whole voyage. (*See* note, p. 173.)	25 Jan.	5 Feb.	Non-union men obtained as "runners" at the rate refused by the union men.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
502	1	Firemen -	Southampton	Non-union, or "free men," refused to sail with a negro engaged at the last moment as a substitute.	Jan.	Jan.	The negro paid off and another man shipped. Strikers were brought to police court and fined.	Indefinite.	—
503	1	Seamen and firemen.	Sunderland -	Refusal to accept less than the recognised weekly wages of the port.	25 Mar.	—	"Runners" engaged to take the vessel to a neighbouring port to ship a crew.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
504	50	Do. -	Sunderland and Seaham Harbour.	Against proposed reduction of 10*s.* on monthly, and 2*s.* 8*d.* on weekly, wages.	1 April	14 June	Reduction accepted -	Do.	Submission.
505	6	Do. -	Hartlepool -	Do. - (*See* note, p. 174.)	Beginning of April.	30 June	Do. -	Do.	Do.
506	1	Do. -	Glasgow -	Against proposed reduction in wages of 10*s.* per month.	2 May	5 May	Proposed reduction withdrawn.	Successful	Conciliation.
		RIVER AND CANAL NAVIGATION.							
507	9	Timber rafters -	Greenock and Port Glasgow.	For advance in wages and general re-arrangement in connection with tides and night work.	29 Feb.	14 Mar.	General advance not granted, but a re-arrangement of tides work, including a slight advance, conceded.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
508	1	Canal boatmen	Manchester district.	For advance in wages from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 2*d.* per ton in carrying grain from Liverpool to Sowerby Bridge. (*See* note, p. 174.)	27 May	30 June	Advance to 1*s.* 1*d.* per ton conceded.	Do.	Do.
509	1	Canal bargemen	London, E. -	Against dismissal of one of their number for refusal to work with non-unionists.	31 May	10 June	Places filled by other men.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
510	5	Bargemen -	River Medway	Against proposed reduction of 12½ per cent. on freightage.	1 June	14 July	Places filled by non-union men.	Do.	Do.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							——	Successful or otherwise.	
		River and Canal Navigation—*cont.*							
511	1	Watermen (salt carrying).	River Weaver	Alleged infringement of an arrangement as to working hours, the principal cause of complaint being alleged excessive hours of work. The non-union men who had been engaged on a contract during the strike were bought out by the unionists. (*See* note, p. 174.)	1892. 17 Aug.	1892. 6 Sept.	Work resumed, the employers promising to try for three months some modifications in method of working craft. The settlement was effected by the mediation of the Bishop of Chester.	Partially successful.	Mediation and conciliation.
512	Not stated.	Seamen in pilot boats.	Barry, Cardiff	Against proposed reduction in wages to the Cardiff rate.	10 Sept.	10 Oct.	Reduction in wages accepted of 2*s.* 6*d.* per week.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
		Fishing Trade.							
513	1	Salmon fishermen	Limerick -	Against continued employment of men who would not join the recently established "Fishermen's Union." (*See* note, p. 176.)	15 Feb.	6 Apr.	New men gradually employed.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
514	9	Cod fishermen -	Grimsby -	For advance in wages of 2*s.* per week. (*See* note, p. 177.)	11 Apr.	27 Apr.	Work resumed on previous terms.	Do.	Submission.
515	2	Fishermen -	Whalsay, Shetland.	For advance of 6*d.* per cwt. on certain kinds of fish.	14 Apr.	17 Apr.	Advance conceded -	Successful	Conciliation.
		Dock, Wharf, and Waterside Labour.							
516	3	Stone loaders -	Guernsey -	Objection by union to employers appointing their own cargo trimmers.	4 Jan.	4 Jan.	Work performed by non-union men.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
517	1	Quay labourers	Newcastle -	Dissatisfaction with appointment by firm of a new stevedore.	11 Jan.	25 Jan.	"Free labour" supplied, some men on strike gradually resuming work. Union states that the strike lasted 18 weeks.	Do. -	Hands replaced and submission.
518	1	Coal heavers -	Hull - -	Application for increased rate for overtime on Saturdays not having been granted. Struck before completion of notice.	11 Feb.	12 Feb.	Work resumed, pending further arrangement. "Free labour" engaged during absence of the strikers.	Indefinite.	—
519	15	Copper ore men	Swansea -	Objection in one establishment to introduction of steam cranes, on the grounds of increasing the dust, and having the effect of reducing the number of men employed. "Free labour" engaged, and most of the dock labourers of the port struck in consequence on 26th April.	22 Mar.	4 May	Terms of settlement arranged at a conference, including the recognition of the "free labour" principle, men agreeing to work with the non-unionists. The employers agreed to hold over question of formation of a conciliation board, and to allow men to sign individual contracts, and not a general contract book.	Partially successful.	Submission and Conciliation.
520	1	Wharf labourers	London, E. -	Demand of weekly wage men for "corn" piece-work rates in unloading rice in bulk, which had previously been shipped in bags.	29 Mar.	28 May	Replaced by other men.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
521	1	Dock labourers -	Belfast -	Refusal to work with non-union men.	19 Apr.	22 Aug.	"Free labour" supplied, and the men on strike gradually came back of their own accord.	Do.	Hands replaced and submission.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							——	Successful or otherwise.	
		DOCK, WHARF, AND WATERSIDE LABOUR—*cont.*							
					1892.	1892.			
522	1	Coal tippers, and dock labourers.	Hull - -	Coal tippers came out for an advance in wages of 1*d.* per waggon. Dock labourers and others, to the number of 2,000, came out in sympathy.	21 Apr.	30 Apr.	Advance granted of 20 per cent. on bunkers, 10 per cent. in sailing ships, to date back from 11th February, and 5 per cent. on "other tipping," to commence on date of settlement.	Successful	Conciliation.
523	1	Wharf labourers	London, E. -	For discharge of two "free" or non-union men.	Apr.	Apr.	Men entirely replaced by non-unionists.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
524	—	Grain porters -	Bristol -	Against employment of "free labour."	25 May	—	Strike collapsed, in view of proposed further supply of "free men" by Shipping Federation.	Do.	Submission.
525	1	Dock labourers -	Liverpool -	Refusal of employer to permit union badge or button to be worn while at work.	13 June	17 June	Badge allowed to be worn, and preference to be given to union men.	Successful	Conciliation.
526	1	Deal runners -	Swansea -	Against proposed reduction in tariff of 1*s.* per day.	20 Sept.	29 Oct.	"Free labour" engaged. The union secretary states that work being plentiful in other establishments at the previous rate, the men found employment elsewhere.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
						1893.			
527	4	Do. (Strike and lock-out.)	Bristol -	Strike in one employ against discharge of a vessel by the owner's own men from Cardiff. The men were prepared to return to work, but other employers locked out their men, desiring to substitute piece-work instead of the day wage system previously in force.	12 Nov.	10 June	Work sub-let to contractors, who employ the men at the previous daily wages of casual men, 5*s.* per day. A few permanent men engaged by merchants direct at 27*s.* per week.	Partially successful.	Conciliation and submission.
						1892.			
528	1	Coal labourers -	Montrose -	Against proposed reduction in wages.	27 Dec.	28 Dec.	Work resumed on previous terms.	Successful	Conciliation.
		TEXTILE TRADES.							
		BLEACHING AND CALENDERING.							
529	1	Bleachers -	Ramsbottom -	Against proposed reduction in wages of 10 per cent.	13 May	10 Nov.	A new basis of wages calculation arranged, giving an average reduction of about 9 per cent.	Partially successful.	Conciliation and submission.
530	1	Finishers -	Bury -	For a general advance in wages.	20 May	3 June	New men engaged -	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
531	1	Bleachers, &c. -	Do. -	Stated by union to be a demand for weekly pays and the abolition of overtime. According to employer the men were dismissed for insubordination.	23 Nov.	—	Places filled by non-unionists, the men who struck being still out in June 1893.	Do.	Do.
		COTTON MANUFACTURE.							
532	1	Weavers -	Haslingden -	For payment on a scale calculated by farthings instead of eighths of a penny.	7 Jan.	8 Jan.	Demand conceded -	Successful	Conciliation.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							——	Successful or otherwise.	
		COTTON MANUFACTURE —*cont.*			1892.	1892.			
533	1	Spinners -	Haslingden -	Against a reduction in wages of 9*d.* per 100 lbs., or about 7*s.* per week.	7 Jan.	– (Lasted 12 months.)	Places filled by other workpeople, and those unable to obtain employment were placed on "victim" pay.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
534	1	Operatives	Do. -	Alleged bad material	11 Jan.	11 Jan.	Advance in wages granted for three weeks.	Successful	Conciliation.
535	1	Weavers -	Burnley -	Do. -	12 Jan.	13 Jan.	Work resumed on previous terms.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
536	1	Do. -	Blackburn -	Do. -	14 Jan.	16 Jan.	Advance in wages of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. granted for one month.	Successful	Conciliation.
537	1	Do. -	Burnley -	Do. -	18 Jan.	1 Feb.	Weavers returned to work and paid a fine of 1*s.* per loom.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
538	1	Cardroom hands	Droylsden -	For reinstatement of certain hands engaged in a strike in the previous year, and objection to employment of a particular man.	20 Jan.	2 Feb.	Employers engaged only the hands they desired.	Do.	Do.
539	1	Weavers -	Blackburn -	Alleged bad material. (Attributed by employers to severe weather and insufficient humidity in sheds.) (*See* note, p. 178.)	21 Jan.	21 Jan.	Settled amicably to the satisfaction of both parties.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
540	1	Do. -	Do. -	Alleged bad material	25 Jan.	28 Jan.	Inferior yarn to be returned to spinners.	Successful	Do.
541	1	Spinners and cardroom hands.	Accrington -	Do. -	28 Jan.	23 May	Work resumed on a promise of improvement, and temporary advance of 5 per cent. given.	Do.	Do.
542	1	Twiner minders	Oldham -	For increase in wages, the employer refusing to pay up to an alleged agreed scale.	Jan.	—	No details of settlement.	—	—
543	1	Weavers -	Blackburn -	Alleged bad material	1 Feb.	3 Feb.	Employer promised to look into alleged grievance.	Successful	Conciliation.
544	1	Cardroom hands	Leigh -	Against discharge of two of their number incident to a new system of work.	4 Feb.	5 Feb.	Reinstatement of discharged hands and return to original method of working.	Do.	Do.
545	1	Weavers -	Ramsbottom -	Alleged bad material	4 Feb.	5 Feb.	Weavers returned to work without compensation, but on promise of improvement.	Do.	Do.
546	1	Do. -	Burnley -	Do. -	4 Feb.	11 Apr.	Compensation of 10 per cent. granted for four weeks.	Do.	Do.
547	1	Do. -	Haslingden -	Do. -	10 Feb.	18 Feb.	Work resumed on promise to improve material.	Do.	Do.
548	1	Do. -	Do. -	Do. - (*See* note, p. 178.)	11 Feb.	17 Feb.	Do.	Do.	Do.
549	1	Cardroom hands	Do. -	Sympathy with spinners (No. 533), in accordance with agreement between the two trades.	17 Feb.	— (Lasted 12 months.)	Same result as in the case of the spinners (No. 533).	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
550	1	Spinners -	Padiham -	Alleged payment at less than standard list.	24 Feb.	28 Mar.	Resumed work as before.	Do.	Submission.
551	1	Weavers and other operatives.	Swinton -	The weavers demanded an advance of 10 per cent., and other operatives came out in sympathy.	25 Feb.	4 Mar.	Resumed work on original terms, employer promising to consider claim in a month's time.	Partially successful	Submission and conciliation.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							——	Successful or otherwise.	
		COTTON MANUFACTURE —*cont.*							
					1892.	1892.			
552	1	Spinners -	Wigan -	Complaint as to scarcity of doffing cans, the spinners desiring the empties to be carried upstairs to them.	29 Feb.	22 Apr.	Work resumed on previous terms as regards carriage, but an adequate supply guaranteed.	Partially successful.	Submission and conciliation.
553	1	Weavers -	Haslingden -	Alleged bad material	Feb. (2 hours.)	Feb.	Men supplied with other material.	Successful	Conciliation.
554	1	Do. -	Do.	Do. -	17 Feb.	17 Feb.	Do. -	Do.	Do.
555	1	Doffers - -	Shaw -	For an advance of 6*d.* per week to full-timers, and 3*d.* per week to half-timers.	Feb.	29 Feb.	Advance granted -	Do.	Do.
556	1	Weavers -	Glasgow -	Against a reduction in wages of 6 per cent., and against introduction of the three-quarter loom system.	10 Mar.	16 June	Weavers returned to work at a reduction of 3½ per cent. The three-quarter loom system was adopted for 3 months, and then dropped in consequence of threat to renew strike.	Partially successful.	Conciliation and submission.
557	1	Spinners, piecers, and cardroom hands.	Wardle, near Rochdale.	For adoption of a new list of prices, which required engagement of an extra piecer.	18 Mar.	2 Apr.	Compromised by allowance of 6*s.* for extra work in lieu of extra piecer being engaged.	Successful	Conciliation.
558	1	Weavers -	Burnley -	For an increase in wages on certain kinds of work.	29 Mar.	—	Result not known.	—	—
559	1	Do. -	Cloughfold -	Against the system of "bating" for short cuts.	31 Mar.	31 Mar.	Amicable arrangement with employer.	Successful	Conciliation.
560	1	Weavers and minders.	Bury -	Dispute as to whether weavers or overlookers should be responsible for weight of cloth. Dissatisfaction with other conditions of work.	31 Mar.	27 Apr.	Weavers to be responsible for weight of cloth, overlookers to count picks and carry it to warehouse. Advance in wages of ½*d.* per lb. of weft woven.	Do.	Do.
561	1	Weavers -	Blackburn -	Dissatisfaction with officials.	Mar.	6 Apr.	Amicable settlement	Do.	Do.
562	1	Printwork labourers.	Ramsbottom -	For an increase in wages of 1*s.* per week.	4 April (Lasted 4 weeks.)	—	Some men resumed at previous prices, others at a reduction, and the remainder were not reinstated.	Unsuccessful	Submission and hands replaced.
563	1	Piecers -	Dukinfield -	For promotion of one of their number instead of appointing from outside to a vacant post.	5 Apr.	6 Apr.	Piecers resumed with the exception of four, who were discharged.	Do.	Do.
564	1	Cardroom hands and spinners.	Bolton -	Against discharge of a tenter for refusal to clean machinery while in motion. Spinners struck in sympathy.	14 Apr.	28 May	A committee formed from employers' and operatives' associations to settle the question of compensation to the operative in question. Many of former hands taken back, and preference to be given the rest in future vacancies.	Partially successful.	Conciliation and hands replaced.
565	1	Weavers - -	Blackburn -	Certain weavers desiring Easter Monday as a holiday.	18 Apr.	20 Apr.	Work resumed as before, the holiday having been taken.	Indefinite.	—
566	1	Do. -	Darwen -	Desire for a half-holiday on Easter Monday.	18 Apr. (Half a day.)	18 Apr.	Six of the leaders discharged; the rest of the hands fined.	Unsuccessful	Submission and hands replaced.
567	1	Warp dressers -	Colne -	Against the discharge of a dresser for late arrival at work.	18 Apr.	26 May	Operatives replaced by new hands, who were taught the work.	Do.	Hands replaced.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.	Successful or otherwise.	Mode of Settlement.
		COTTON MANUFACTURE —*cont.*							
568	1	Weavers -	Blackburn -	Against infliction of fines upon certain weavers for absenting themselves without leave.	1892. 19 Apr.	1892. 20 Apr.	Work resumed, the weavers in question submitting to be fined.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
569	1	Tacklers -	Clayton - le - Moors.	For compensation alleged to have been promised for enforced partial employment by stoppage of weavers during bad trade.	20 Apr.	—	Work resumed on original terms.	Do.	Do.
570	1	Weavers -	Preston -	Against alleged excessive "bating" for inferior work.	21 Apr.	22 Apr.	Weavers paid damages for stoppage of machinery.	Do.	Do.
571	1	Doublers' doffers	Pendlebury -	Dispute with overlooker.	22 Apr.	22 Apr. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hours.)	Work resumed on the previous terms.	Do.	Do.
572	1	Weavers -	Clayton - le - Moors.	In defence of member of union committee, whom weavers alleged to have been "victimised."	26 Apr.	30 Apr.	Weavers paid a fine of 6*d.* per loom for leaving work without notice.	Do.	Do.
573	1	Twisters -	Burnley -	For an advance in wages. (*See* note, p. 178)	27 Apr.	9 May	Advance granted, stated by employer to be $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., by trade union 10 per cent.	Successful	Conciliation.
574	1	Winders - -	Summerseat -	Against reduction in rate of wages in consequence of improved machinery, but which employers allege would admit of increased earnings.	31 May	26 July	Resumed work on employers' terms.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
575	1	Spinners -	Hindley -	Alleged inferior work and low wages.	27 May	1893. 10 Feb.	An advance granted of 1*d.* per 1,000 hanks.	Successful	Conciliation.
576	1	Operatives -	Bury - -	For increase in prices for certain work.	1 week in	1892. May	Employer conceded half of the desired advance.	Partially successful.	Do.
577	1	Weavers -	Whittlefield, Burnley.	Alleged "victimisation" of a weaver for complaint of underpayment on a certain piece.	1 June (Lasted about 5 weeks.)	—	Referred to arbitration, which decided that the charge of "victimisation" was not made out. Work resumed.	Unsuccessful	Arbitration.
578	1	Do. -	Norden, Rochdale.	Against refusal of employer to allow the union secretary to inspect alleged damaged work for which a fine was imposed; also for official recognition of weavers' union. (*See* note. p. 178.)	8 June	29 July	Employer consented to negotiate in future with union officials.	Successful	Conciliation.
579	1	Do. -	Burnley -	For advance in wages and improved weft.	13 June	20 June	Resumed work on a promise of improved weft.	Partially successful.	Do.
580	1	Do. -	Todmorden -	Cause not known. Strike occurred without consent of union.	June	—	Result not known, but a meeting of the union condemned the action of the weavers in question.	—	—
581	1	Ring spinners -	Wigan - -	Against discharge of an overlooker.	13 June	20 June	Returned to work under new overlooker.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
582	1	Weavers -	Burnley -	Alleged bad material	14 June	22 June	Weavers returned to work, and paid a fine of 1*s.* per loom.	Do.	Do.
583	1	Winders -	Brierfield, Burnley.	Alleged payment at less than list prices.	June	June	Employer agreed to pay to union list of prices.	Successful	Conciliation.
584	1	Ring spinners -	Pemberton, Wigan.	Against discharge of a jobber.	5 July	11 July	Resumed work without reinstatement of the jobber.	Unsuccessful	Submission.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							——	Successful or otherwise.	
		COTTON MANUFACTURE —*cont.*			1892.	1892.			
585	1	Card and blowing room operatives.	Huddersfield	Against a new system of payment, alleged by operatives to be a reduction in wages of 2*s.* 6*d.* per week, but by the employer to be an increase to some and a slight reduction to others.	8 July	18 July	Operatives returned to work under new system.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
586	1	Weavers and winders.	Near Darwen	Against infliction of fines for a cessation of work for half a day on occasion of general election. (*See* note, p. 178.)	12 July	28 July	Returned to work and submitted to fines.	Do.	Do.
587	1	Spinners	Castleton	To be paid by indicator instead of by weight.	14 July	5 Aug.	Places filled by non-unionists, paid by the weight system.	Do.	Hands replaced.
588	1	Piecers	Oldham	Dispute with spinners upon question of cleaning.	July	—	No details of settlement.	—	—
589	1	Piecers and creelers.	Bury	Alleged bad material and difficulties in working.	2 Aug.	Aug.	Promise of improved material, and of removal of difficulties with respect to machinery.	Successful	Conciliation.
590	1	Weavers	Near Bamber Bridge.	Against alteration in classification and payment for a certain class of work.	12 Aug.	15 Aug.	Original classification and payment to be adhered to. Settled by employers' and operatives' associations.	Do.	Do.
591	1	Broad loom weavers.	Croston	Dissatisfaction with material supplied, causing low earnings.	18 Aug.	29 Aug.	Employer agreed to mix broad with narrow looms, thus enabling the weavers to make better wages.	Do.	Do.
592	1	Printwork labourers.	Burnley	For an advance in wages of 1*s.* per week. The employer was willing to grant the advance, but made a counter claim for abolition of certain customs which had gradually grown up.	19 Aug.	24 Aug.	Some of the hands allowed to resume work at the increased rate, others dispensed with.	Partially successful.	Conciliation and hands replaced.
593	1	Weavers	Do.	Dissatisfaction with new list for linen goods.	29 Aug.	29 Aug.	Amicably arranged	Successful	Conciliation.
594	1	Winders	Heywood	Alleged bad material and low earnings. The operatives' statement is that the winders were discharged without notice. (*See* note, p. 178.)	2 Sept.	10 Oct.	Bad yarn to be thrown aside and wound at hourly rate. County court proceedings against employer abandoned.	Do.	Do.
595	1	Spinners	Preston	Against refusal to reinstate certain men after a stoppage of mill on account of bad trade.	7 Sept.	7 Oct.	Men in question reinstated.	Do.	Do.
596	1	Do.	Tyldesley	Alleged bad material	14 Sept.	19 Sept.	Resumed work unconditionally.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
597	1	Operatives	Blackburn	Stated by employer to be in consequence of a misunderstanding with the manager.	22 Sept.	29 Sept.	Work resumed, the misunderstanding being cleared up.	Successful	Conciliation.
598	1	Spinners and cardroom hands.	Bury	For payment by indicator instead of weight. Cardroom hands came out in accordance with federation arrangement.	28 Sept.	—	In progress, July 1893.	—	—

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							—	Successful or otherwise.	
		COTTON MANUFACTURE —*cont.*							
					1892.	1892.			
599	1	Weavers - -	Haslingden -	Alleged bad material	29 Sept.	30 Sept.	Work resumed on promise of improved material.	Successful	Conciliation.
600	1	Do. -	Do. -	Do.	10 Oct.	14 Oct.	Do.	Do.	Do.
601	1	Spinners and piecers.	Walton - le - Dale.	Bad material and low wages. The employers describe it as a closing of mills owing to repeated acts of insubordination.	12 Oct.	21 Dec.	Written apology given by the operatives, and work resumed.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
602	1	Overlookers -	Nelson - -	For reinstatement of a discharged colleague.	27 Oct.	3 Nov.	Hands replaced by others, but strike, according to the trade union, is not yet finished.	Do.	Hands replaced.
603	1	Spinners -	Stalybridge -	For reinstatement of a discharged spinner, and dissatisfaction with material, &c.	27 Oct.	27 Oct.	Returned to work unconditionally, discharged spinner not reinstated.	Do.	Submission.
604	1	Weavers -	Blackburn -	Against introduction of a new price list settled by joint committee.	9 Nov.	10 Nov.	Work resumed upon the new list of prices.	Do.	Do.
605	1	Reelers - -	Pendlebury -	Against proposed alteration in method of work, causing a reduction in wages.	17 Nov.	23 Nov.	Resumed work under the required system.	Do.	Do.
606	1	Spinners and piecers.	Bolton -	Alleged payment at less than list prices.	23 Nov. (3 hours.)	23 Nov.	Work resumed, upon agreement to pay full list prices.	Successful	Conciliation.
						1893.			
607	1	Weavers -	Ribchester -	On the introduction of the newly arranged price list, the weavers desired the discontinuance of a system of paying 5 per cent. less than the Blackburn price list, in order to compensate for local disadvantages.	23 Nov.	16 Jan.	Work resumed on agreement to pay the full list prices.	Do.	Do.
608	1	Spinners -	Mossley -	Against a reduction in wages.	24 Nov.	—	Places filled by others	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
609	1	Do. -	Burnley - -	Alleged bad material	1 Dec.	4 Jan.	Improvement in material secured.	Successful	Conciliation.
						1892.			
610	1	Weavers -	Do. -	Alleged objectionable conduct of an overlooker.	5 Dec.	6 Dec.	Resumption of work by weavers, the overlooker having been examined before the Federation Committee of the various trades connected with the weaving industry and reprimanded. (*See* note, p. 178.)	Do.	Do.
						1893.			
611	1	Spinners -	Heywood -	For payment according to Bolton list rather than that of Oldham, a difference of about 25 per cent.	15 Dec.	25 Mar.	Compromised by payment of Oldham piece-work list, but with an increase of 12½ per cent.	Partially successful.	Do.
						1892.			
612	1	Warp dressers -	Brierfield, Burnley	Men left work because employer refused to light up factory during temporary darkness, and were locked out for 10 days. (*See* note, p. 178.)	15 Dec.	26 Dec.	Men returned to work and paid 3*l.* to a Burnley hospital.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
		FLAX MANUFACTURE.							
613	1	Reelers - -	Blairgowrie -	Against proposed reduction in wages of 5 per cent.	2 May	3 May	Reduction accepted -	Do.	Do.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							——	Successful or otherwise.	
		FLAX MANUFACTURE —*cont.*							
614	1	Flax dressers -	Arbroath -	Refusal to accept wages offered on new work—hemp dressing.	1892. 1 Aug.	1892. 15 Aug.	Cause of dispute removed. Hemp to be dressed by machinery.	Successful	Conciliation.
		FUSTIAN MANUFACTURE.							
615	1	Fustian cutters -	Hebden Bridge	For advance in wages upon one class of work.	28 Sept.	28 Sept.	Work resumed on previous terms.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
616	9	Do. -	Do. -	For adoption of a new price list, involving an advance in wages of 5 to 7½ per cent.	21 Nov.	26 Nov.	Do.	Do.	Do.
		JUTE MANUFACTURE.							
617	1	Spinners -	Dundee -	Alleged bad material	2 Mar.	—	Work resumed on previous terms by all but three.	Unsuccessful.	Submission and hands replaced.
618	1	Weavers -	Barrow-in-Furness.	Having to work double looms without assistance, and against a reduction in wages.	2 June	2 June	Work resumed in order to obtain sanction to strike from union head-quarters.	Do.	Submission.
619	1	Do. -	Dundee -	Against proposed reduction in wages.	30 Sept.	30 Sept.	Reduction not persisted in.	Successful	Conciliation.
620	1	Do. -	Do. -	Alleged bad material and lengthening of cuts.	12 Oct. (4 hours.)	12 Oct.	½*d.* per cut extra allowed, until material in question exhausted.	Do.	Do.
621	1	Spinners -	Do. -	Dispute as to amount taken off under a recently arranged reduction of 5 per cent.	17 Oct.	24 Oct.	Work resumed as before, satisfactory explanation being given by management.	Do.	Do.
622	1	Weavers -	Do. -	Alleged bad material and consequent diminution in earnings of 2*s.* per week.	31 Oct.	1 Nov.	Work resumed on previous terms.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
		ROPE MANUFACTURE.							
623	1	Rope makers -	Hull - -	Against alterations in conditions of working, which would have the effect of reducing wages.	21 Nov.	1893. 17 Mar.	Work performed by machinery, and men lost their employment.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
		SILK MANUFACTURE.							
624	1	Silk dressers, &c.	Brighouse -	For return of a reduction of ½*d.* per pound made during a period of bad trade, the employer desiring a further reduction.	14 Jan. (Lasted 9 months.)	1892. Oct.	Places filled by other operatives at weekly wages.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
625	1	Do. -	Do. -	Refusal to dress silk for the firm in the previous case.	Feb.	—	Work resumed. No details of settlement.	—	—
		TEXTILE MACHINERY MANUFACTURE.							
626	1	Spindle and flyer makers.	Halifax -	For advance in wages of 10 per cent.	9 June (Lasted 11 weeks.)	—	Work resumed on previous terms.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
627	1	Do. -	Leeds -	Against reduction in wages of 5 per cent.	10 June	1893. 10 Jan.	Re-arrangement by mutual consent of piece-work price list, wages practically remaining as before.	Successful	Conciliation.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							——	Successful or otherwise.	
		TEXTILE DYERS			1892.	1892.			
628	1	Woollen dyers -	Sowerby Bridge.	Alleged unfair treatment of certain men, who refused to go into work at 2 p.m. after having had to play for three days. A demand for increased wages was added.	28 Jan	1 Feb.	Men reinstated. Wages increased, and to be paid weekly instead of fortnightly.	Successful	Conciliation.
629	1	Do. -	Lowmoor -	Men struck work under the impression that 50 of their number were to be discharged, their checks having been misplaced by timekeeper.	1 Feb.	1 Feb.	Misapprehension removed, and wages to be paid on Fridays, thus removing another source of dissatisfaction.	Do.	Do.
630	1	Do. -	Halifax -	For advance in wages of ¼*d.* per hour to men receiving over 20*s.* per week, and ½*d.* per hour to those receiving 20*s.* and under.	5 Feb.	9 Feb.	Advance conceded of 10 and 5 per cent. respectively.	Do.	Do.
631	1	Do. -	Brighouse -	Payment of a generally granted advance having been withheld from certain men.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	Advance granted -	Do.	Do.
632	1	Dyers - -	Glasgow -	Against a reduction in wages of 10 per cent., the men demanding an advance.	4 Mar.	18 Mar.	The whole establishment came out, and an advance was obtained instead of a reduction.	Do.	Do.
633	1	Woollen dyers -	Bradford -	For advance in wages	4 Mar.	15 Mar.	15 per cent. advance granted.	Do.	Do.
634	1	Do. -	Do. -	For advance in wages of 10 per cent.	Mar. (Lasted 6 days.)	—	Advance granted -	Do.	Do.
635	1	Do. -	Do. -	For advance in wages of 1*s.* to 2*s.* per week.	8 Apr.	19 Apr.	Advance of 5 per cent. granted. Settled by intervention of the Bradford Board of Conciliation. (*See* note, p. 179.)	Do.	Conciliation by mediation.
636	1	Do. -	Do. -	For advance in wages	14 May	16 May	Advances granted of 1*s.* and 2*s.* per week.	Do.	Conciliation.
637	3	Silk dyers -	Leek -	For advance in wages of 10 per cent.	13 June	—	No details of settlement.	—	—
638	1	Cotton dyers -	Near Stockport	Dissatisfaction with reference to dyeing a certain colour, which required more time and labour.	27 June	11 July	Slight advance granted as compensation.	Successful	Conciliation.
639	1	Woollen dyers -	Halifax -	For advance in wages and reduction in hours.	19 July	22 Aug.	Hands replaced by non-unionists.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
640	1	Do. -	Bradford -	Against employment of non-union men when unionists were unemployed.	22 Aug.	23 Aug. (1½ days.)	Non-unionists discharged.	Successful	Conciliation.
641	1	Do. -	Leeds (Hunslet).	Against discharge of a fellow workman on account of a dispute with manager.	26 Aug.	31 Aug.	Workman reinstated on promising to work amicably with the manager.	Do.	Do.
642	7	Do. - (Strike and lock-out.)	Bradford -	For reinstatement of two men discharged for refusal to attend to two machines, when required, instead of one. (The Employers' Association, consisting of six other firms, locked out their men in support of the firm where strike took place, and for withdrawal by Dyers' Union of a notice to another firm requiring employment of unionists only. The question of overtime was also in dispute, the employers desiring men to work till 8 p.m. at ordinary rate.)	29 Oct.	11 Nov.	Men resumed work on original terms without reinstatement of dismissed hands. The question of overtime was settled by agreement to work till 7 p.m. at ordinary rate for a given period. (*See* note, p. 179.)	Unsuccessful	Submission.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							——	Successful or otherwise.	
		WOOLLEN AND WORSTED MANUFACTURE			1892.	1892.			
643	1	Warpdressers -	Keighley -	Against change in method of work, causing increased work and reduced wages.	2 days in Jan.		Work resumed on altered method.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
644	1	Weavers -	Batley -	Against increase in number of picks without adequate compensation.	3 Feb.	6 Feb.	Employer agreed to pay for any increase in the number of picks.	Successful	Conciliation.
645	1	Do. -	Mytholmbridge	Against proposed reduction in wages of 17½ per cent.	6 Feb.	23 Apr.	10 per cent. reduction up to 40 picks per inch. No reduction above 40 picks.	Partially successful.	Do.
646	1	Do. -	Yeadon - -	For advance in wages	Feb. (4 weeks.)	—	Weavers obtained work elsewhere and were replaced.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
647	1	Do. -	Ravensthorpe	Against reduction in wages of 1*s.* 3*d.* per cut.	25 Mar.	26 Apr.	Resumed work at a reduction of 3*d.* per cut.	Partially successful.	Conciliation and submission.
648	1	Do. -	Leeds -	Against proposal to attend to two looms instead of one.	28 Mar.	20 Apr.	Weavers returned to work on the one loom system, but at a reduction of from 10 to 20 per cent.	Do.	Do.
649	1	Shawl weavers -	Marsden -	For advance in wages of 1*d.* per shawl on a new class of goods.	Mar. (17 days.)	Apr.	Advance of ½*d.* per shawl granted.	Do.	Conciliation.
650	1	Weavers -	Near Holmfirth	Against proposed reduction in wages on slow looms.	21 Jan.	12 May	The men weavers who struck remained out, but the females obtained a slight increase in their wages for fast looms.	Do.	Conciliation and hands replaced.
651	1	Do. -	Ossett -	Dispute as to price to be paid for a certain class of goods.	Apr.	—	Resumed work unconditionally.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
652	1	Woolsorters -	Keighley -	For advance in wages of 2*s.* per week. (*See* note, p. 179.)	7 May	20 May	Advance granted to some men, the others dispensed with.	Partially successful.	Conciliation and hands replaced.
653	1	Do. -	Bradford -	For advance in wages of 1*s.* per pack.	4 days in May.		Advance granted -	Successful	Conciliation.
654	1	Grease extractors	Do. -	For advance in wages	4 June	—	Returned to work unconditionally.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
655	1	Teasing room hands.	Linthwaite -	Do.	3 Oct.	8 Oct.	Work resumed on previous terms, a promise of advance at a future occasion being given to the elder hands.	Do.	Do.
656	1	Weavers -	Holmfirth -	Refusal to accept work on slow looms at fast loom prices, meaning a reduction in wages of 20 per cent.	8 Oct.	1893. Apr.	Strike declared closed. Men placed on "victimised" pay.	Do.	Hands replaced.
657	1	Stockers -	Dewsbury -	Employer discharged one man for refusing to run four pairs of stocks. Others struck in sympathy.	Oct.	—	Men's demands conceded.	Successful	Conciliation.
658	1	Teasers and fettlers.	Longwood -	Against increased work caused by the dismissal of three men.	31 Oct. (3 weeks.)	1892. —	Hands replaced -	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
659	1	Woolsorters -	Keighley -	For advance in wages of 5 per cent.	Oct. (about 1 week)	Oct.	Many men obtained work elsewhere, the employer obtaining fresh hands.	Do.	Do.
660	1	Do. -	Bingley -	Against a reduction in wages caused by introduction of new classes of work.	Nov.	Dec.	Majority resumed on concession of their demands, others replaced.	Partially successful.	Conciliation and hands replaced.
661	1	Do. -	Bradford -	For advance in wages	12 Dec.	15 Dec.	Partial concession of the men's demands —about 10 per cent.	Do.	Conciliation.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							——	Successful or otherwise.	
		WOOLLEN AND WORSTED MANUFACTURE—*cont.*							
					1892.	1893.			
662	1	Weavers -	Milnrow -	Against reduction in wages of ½*d.* per pick. (*See* note, p. 179.)	31 Dec.	20 Feb.	Work resumed at old rate of wages. The question of a reduction to be further considered at the end of three months.	Successful	Conciliation.
		THEATRICAL EMPLOYÉS.							
						1892.			
663	1	Supernumeraries	London, W. -	For advance in wages	2 Jan.	2 Jan.	Advance granted -	Successful	Conciliation
664	3	Flymen, gasmen, &c.	Manchester -	Against requirement of a signed agreement, with a week's notice on either side. Men refused to resume without an advance in wages to the London scale.	Dec. (Taken as 1 day.)	—	Places filled by non-unionists and others.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
		TRANSPORT (LAND).							
		CABS AND HACKNEY CARRIAGES.							
665	—	Cabmen -	Dewsbury -	For advance in wages to 21*s.* 6*d.* per week.	9 May	May	Work resumed on original terms. Collapsed through failure of the majority to come out on strike.	Unsuccessful.	Submission.
666	6	Cabmen, yardmen, and horsekeepers.	Oldham -	For one day per fortnight as holiday.	3 June	9 June	One day's holiday per month granted.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
667	1	Cabmen, &c. -	Glasgow -	For advance in wages, and against deductions for accidents to cabs.	16 June	28 June	Places generally filled by other employés of the company.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
668	1	Cabmen - -	London, E.C.	For reduction in the price of cab hire from 14*s.* 8*d.* to 10*s.* 8*d.* per day at end of summer season.	28 Sept.	29 Sept.	Graduated scale of prices agreed to for the autumn and winter months.	Successful	Conciliation.
		CARMEN AND CARTERS.							
669	—	Coal porters and carmen.	London -	Commenced in one firm for discharge of a non-unionist, the union also alleged that men were not being paid at the standard rate.	29 Jan.	17 Feb.	Work resumed on understanding that the old hands should be reinstated.	Unsuccessful	Submission and conciliation.
670	—	Railway carters	Belfast -	For advance in wages and reduction in hours.	30 Mar.	—	No details of settlement.	—	—
671	1	Carters and lurrymen.	Mossley -	For a second advance of 1*s.* per week, alleged to have been promised.	Mar.	—	Employers dispensed with men, and had the work done by contractors.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
672	1	Carters - - (Gasworks.)	Glasgow -	Against employment of a non-union labourer.	14 Nov.	19 Nov.	Union men replaced by non-unionists.	Do.	Do.
673	1	Carters - -	Liverpool -	For advance in wages and reduction in hours.	29 Nov.	30 Nov.	A reduction in hours granted of 4½ per week.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
		TRAMWAYS.							
674	1	Drivers and conductors.	Bolton -	To obtain one day off every fortnight, without deduction from wages. (*See* note, p. 179.)	11 June	21 June	One day in every three weeks granted, and in three months from date one day per fortnight.	Successful	Conciliation mediation.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result. —	Result. Successful or otherwise.	Mode of Settlement.
		TRAMWAYS—*cont.*			1892.	1892.			
675	1	Drivers and conductors.	Southport -	Against alleged intention of a new manager to reduce wages and increase the hours of work.	17 June	17 June	Work resumed on previous terms after conference with employers.	Successful	Conciliation.
676	1	Do.	Birkenhead -	Against deduction of one day's pay for their free Sunday every three weeks.	21 Oct.	—	Places filled by other men.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.

ADDENDUM.

STRIKES occurring in 1892, but not brought to light until the General Tables were completed.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result. —	Result. Successful or otherwise.	Mode of Settlement.
					1892.	1893.			
677	5	Bakers -	Preston -	To minimise night and Sunday labour. (*See* note, p. 179.)	6 June	14 Feb.	Day-work system adopted by majority of employers, the men giving way to some extent on the question of Sunday work.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
						1892.			
678	12	Bricklayers -	Shrewsbury -	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour, with a code of working rules.	2 May	21 May	Demands conceded -	Successful	Arbitration.
679	—	Bricklayers' and plasterers' labourers.	Grimsby -	For advance in wages	18 May	25 May	Advance of ½*d.* per hour granted.	Do.	Conciliation.
680	—	Bricklayers -	Bristol -	For advance in wages and improved working rules. (*See* note, p. 179.)	1 July	11 Aug.	Advance granted, and a code of working rules for the whole of the building trade drawn up at a conference in the following February. (*See* note, p. 179.)	Do.	Do.
681	1	Do. -	Dublin -	Against employment of men other than bricklayers to "flat point" brick work.	19 Oct.	26 Nov.	Agreed that bricklayers only should do the pointing work then in hand.	Do.	Do.
682	—	Do. -	Wolverhampton.	For alteration of working rules.	Date not known.		No details.	—	—
683	12	Stonemasons -	Ardrossan -	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour.	Oct.	Nov. (Lasted 1 month.)	Advance granted -	Successful	Conciliation.
684	1	Do. -	Saltcoats -	Do. -	Dates not known.		Advance of ½*d.* per hour granted.	Do.	Do.
685	1	Cabinet makers	Stockport -	Against reduction of 15 per cent. in certain piece-work prices. (*See* note, p. 181.)	10 July (Taken as 6 weeks.)	Aug.	Reduction accepted, but modifications made with regard to the work, calculated to assist the men.	Unsuccessful	Submission and conciliation.
686	1	Boot and shoe operatives.	Chesham, Bucks	Against alleged excessive deduction from wages on introduction of certain labour saving machinery.	May (Lasted 2 months.)	—	Places filled by other operatives at the prices rejected.	Do.	Hands replaced.
687	7	Tailors (strike)	Liverpool -	For abolition of out-working with respect to all but vest making. (*See* note, p. 181.)	July		Men obtained employment elsewhere, and the shops were closed to union men.	Partially successful.	Arbitration.
	286	(lockout)	23 towns in the United Kingdom.	In August the Employers' Association instituted a lock-out for withdrawal of the block placed upon these shops by the union, and also to close the strike at Carlisle (No. 213, p. 51.)	22 Aug.	7 Sept.	Block removed from the Liverpool shops and the lock-out raised simultaneously.		

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							——	Successful or otherwise.	
688	Not stated	Harvest labourers	South Lincolnshire.	For advance in wages of 6*d.* per acre for tying corn.	1892. 24 Aug.	1892. 30 Aug.	Advance granted to the majority of the men.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
689	1	Agricultural labourers.	Kessingland, Norfolk.	Refusal to accept terms offered by employer in arranging for harvest work.	Aug.	—	Actual details of settlement not received.	—	—
690	1	Carpenters (shipbuilding).	Belfast - -	Against proposed reduction in wages of ½*d.* per hour.	19 Dec.	—	Places filled by non-union men, the shop being blocked by union.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
691	1	Platers' helpers -	Middlesbrough	Demand upon platers that helpers' squads should be increased from four to five men each in construction of certain ships' frames, alleged to be usual at Stockton and on the Tyne. (*See* note, p. 181.)	23 Nov.	1893. 5 Jan.	Platers completed the work in question without helpers. On commencement of new work, the two classes of workpeople arrived at the following agreement:— 1. That the practice in the Stockton yards should be ascertained, and should be the guide in future. 2. That a joint committee be appointed to draw up a proper scale of help for the future to avoid similar disputes.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
692	1	Woollen weavers	Milnrow - -	Against proposed reduction in wages.	31 Dec.	20 Feb.	Work resumed on previous terms.	Successful	Do.

LOCK-OUTS.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							——	Successful or otherwise.	
693	6	Painters -	Keighley -	Men having given notice for a code of working rules were locked out.	1892. 1 Jan.	1892. 12 Jan.	Working rules arranged by mutual agreement.	Successful to workmen.	Conciliation.
694	24	Boot and shoe operatives.	Bristol	In view of objection of men to the employers' interpretation of an award made in May 1891, under the existing Arbitration Board system, the employers gave seven days notice and locked out the operatives.	16 Jan.	3 Feb.	The disputed portion of the award referred to independent arbitration, which decided in favour of the men's contention.	Do.	Arbitration.
695	1	Coal miners -	Barrow - in-Furness.	Locked out for refusal to accede to desire of employer, that work should be commenced at 6 a.m.	27 June	—	Employer states that the matter ended by refusal of the men to commence at the required time.	Indefinite.	—
696	1	Do. -	Blaina, Mon. -	Men refused to sign a contract indemnifying owners from liability under the Truck Act in respect of deduction for tools supplied, and sick fund poundage, and were locked out.	1 Jan.	6 Jan.	Work resumed without signing the contract in question.	Successful to miners.	Conciliation.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							——	Successful or otherwise.	
697	50	Pottery workers	North Staffordshire.	Two strikes in the trade being still unsettled, and the Employers' Associations and Operatives' Associations failing to agree as to whether there should be an annual time bargain, or merely a notice of 28 days in order to terminate contracts, and upon other questions respecting working rules, and questions of settlement of disputes, the employers closed their establishments to the operatives. The employers also desired to reconstitute a board of arbitration which had been previously in existence in the trade, but to which the operatives objected.	1892. 2 May.	1892. 21 May	Work resumed on agreement to establish a board of conciliation for the settlement of general trade working disputes, the reconstitution of the arbitration board for wages' disputes being postponed until an emergency should arise. An amicable settlement effected upon the general questions in dispute, and the works re-opened.	Partially successful to operatives.	Conciliation.
698	1	Compositors	London, E.C.	Failure to settle terms with Compositors' Union as to the rate of remuneration upon type-setting machinery. Notice given of intention to conduct business on non-union lines. Men locked out before completion of notice.	16 Jan.	—	Union men replaced by non-unionists, and the business conducted on non-union lines.	Unsuccessful to men.	Hands replaced.
699	170	Cotton operatives	Oldham district and other parts of South-east Lancashire.	To bring to an end a strike of spinners in an establishment in Stalybridge, which had been in progress since the previous September. (*See* No. 746 of 1892.)	18 Apr.	7 May	Settlement effected at a conference between the employers' and operatives' associations, which admitted the principle of compensation for decreased earnings in respect of bad material, upon which question the strike at Stalybridge had arisen.	Successful to operatives.	Conciliation.
700	329	Spinners, card-room hands, &c.	Oldham, Ashton, Rochdale, Hyde, Stockport, Manchester, Heywood, Darwen, Bury, Mossley, Stalybridge, Dukinfield, Glossop.	Refusal of operatives to submit to a reduction of 5 per cent. in wages, they proposing as an alternative to resort to short time. The weavers and other operatives in other districts were thrown out of work in consequence, were or only working short time.	7 Nov.	1893. 25 Mar.	Reduction of about 3 per cent., or 7*d.* in the £, accepted.	Partially successful to operatives.	Conciliation and submission.

Table II.—Showing Number of Persons affected by Strikes and Lock-outs.

Strikes.

The numbers marked * are taken from newspaper reports.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Number of Firms or Establishments.		Number of Persons directly on Strike.					Number of Persons employed in Factories or Works where Strike occurs, and who are thrown out of Work, but are not directly on Strike.					General Total of Persons affected.	Number who refused to go out on Strike.	Reference Number.
		Number affected by Strike.	Number reporting, individually or by Masters' or Men's Associations.	Skilled Workmen.	Unskilled Workmen.	Women.	Apprentices, Boys and Girls.	Total.	Skilled Workmen.	Unskilled Workmen.	Women.	Apprentices, Boys and Girls.	Total.			
1	Bakers	1	1	15	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	15	35	1
2	„	6	6	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	2
3	„	1	1	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3
4	„	1	1	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	4
5	Basket makers	5	5	115	—	—	—	115	2	10	—	—	12	127	—	5
6	Brewing trade	1	1	50	25	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	75	—	6
7	„	1	—	100		—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	100*	—	7
8	„	1	1	247	239	—	—	486	700		—	—	700	1,186	220	8
9	Brush making	3	3	27	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	9
11	„	1	1	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	11
12	„	1	1	66	—	26	45	137	—	—	—	—	—	137	—	12
13	„	Not stated		60	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	60*	—	13
	Building Trades.															
15	Bricklaying	1	1	—	60	—	—	60	30	—	—	1	31	91	—	15
16	„	1	1	10	6	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	16
18	„	1	1	29	—	—	—	29	—	35	—	—	35	64	3	18
19	„	1	1	—	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	19
			1	30	30	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—			
			1	6	11	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—			
			1	21	38	—	—	59	—	—	—	—	—			
20	„	50	1	10	10	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	2,400†	—	20
			1	15	—	—	—	15	35	—	—	2	37			
			1	5	5	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—			
			1	32	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—			
21	„	20	20	90	—	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	90	—	21
22	„	Not stated		150	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	150*	—	22
23	„	15	15	74	—	—	—	74	—	30	—	—	30	104	—	23
24	„	22	22	—	70	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	24
25	„	Not stated		25	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	25*	—	25
26	„	14	14	30	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	26
27	„	11	11	—	55	—	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	27
28	„	3	3	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	28
30	„	12	12	70	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	30
31	„	20	20	260	—	—	—	260	—	—	—	—	—	260	—	31
32	„	10	10	70	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	32
33	„	Not stated		30	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	33
34	„	7	7	48	—	—	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	48	—	34
35	„	12	12	100	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	35
36	„	Not stated		20	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	36
37	„	1	1	60	—	—	—	60	—	20	—	—	20	80	—	37
38	„	30	30	50	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	38
39	„	7	7	46	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	39
40	„	11	11	60	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	40
41	„	Not stated		150	—	—	—	150	—	50	—	—	50	200	20	41
43	„	1	1	19	13	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	43
44	„	7	7	20	—	—	—	20	—	20	—	—	20	40	—	44
46	„	1	1	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	46
48	„	1	1	—	46	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	48
49	„	1	1	11	10	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	49
50	„	1	1	5	10	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	50
53	„	1	1	11	—	—	—	11	—	6	—	—	6	17	—	53
54	„	1	1	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	54
55	„	1	1	16	54	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	55
57	„	1	1	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	57
58	Brickmaking	8	—	—	500 men and boys			500	—	—	—	—	—	500*	—	58
59	„	1	1	—	—	33	—	33	—	2	44	—	46	79	3	59
60	Builders (generally)	4	4	—	127	—	—	127	—	—	—	—	—	127	—	60
61	„	1	1	—	47	—	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	61
62	„	4	4	17	3	—	2	22	—	3	—	—	3	25	30	62
63	„	12	12	300	200	—	—	500	—	—	—	—	—	500	50	63
64	„	1	1	—	12	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	7	64
65	„	54	54	2,000	600	—	—	2,600	400	—	—	—	400	3,000	600	65
66	„	4	4	37	—	—	2	39	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	66
67	„	9	9	21	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	67
68	„	50	50	—	140	—	—	140	250	—	—	—	250	390	—	68
69	„	1	1	—	24	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	69
70	„	8	8	200	—	—	—	200	—	60	—	—	60	260	30	70
71	„	1	—	150	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	150*	—	71
72	„	1	1	20	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	72

† Estimated at 1,400 skilled and 1,000 unskilled directly and indirectly affected. The estimate is taken from a statement furnished by one of the firms concerned.

The numbers marked * are taken from newspaper reports.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Number of Firms or Establishments.		Number of Persons directly on Strike.					Number of Persons employed in Factories or Works where Strike occurs, and who are thrown out of Work, but are not directly on Strike.					General Total of Persons affected.	Number who refused to go out on Strike.	Reference Number.
		Number affected by Strike.	Number reporting, individually or by Masters' or Men's Associations.	Skilled Workmen.	Unskilled Workmen.	Women.	Apprentices, Boys and Girls.	Total.	Skilled Workmen.	Unskilled Workmen.	Women.	Apprentices, Boys and Girls.	Total.			
73	Builders (generally)	24	24	110	417	—	—	527	—	12	—	—	12	539	—	73
74	,,	1	1	—	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	74
75	,,	Not stated		30	60	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	90	—	75
76	,,	1	1	70	70	—	—	140	—	—	—	—	—	140	—	76
77	,,	1	1	11	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	77
79	Carpenters and joiners.	10	10	42	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	79
80	,,	8	8	14	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	80
81	,,	5	5	30	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	81
83	Plasterers, &c.	35	35	900	—	—	—	900	—	—	—	—	—	900	90	83
84	Carpenters and joiners.	2	2	8	—	—	—	8	7	—	—	—	7	15	—	84
86	,,	9	9	50	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	86
87	,,	25	25	150	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	87
88	,,	10	10	100	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	88
90	,,	11	11	61	—	—	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	61	—	90
92	,,	7	7	14	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	92
93	,,	14	14	139	—	—	—	139	—	—	—	—	—	139	—	93
94	,,	18	18	117	—	—	—	117	—	—	—	—	—	117	—	94
95	,,	1	1	64	—	—	8	72	—	—	—	—	—	72	—	95
96	Cement working	1	1	250		—	—	250	—	—	—	—	—	250	—	96
97	Painters	17	17	75	—	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	75	—	97
98	,,	15	15	70	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	98
99	,,	8	8	50	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	99
100	,,	9	9	50	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	100
101	,,	25	25	120	—	—	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	120	—	101
102	,,	26	26	90	12	—	12	114	—	—	—	—	—	114	—	102
104	,,	1	1	12	2	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	104
106	Plasterers	3	3	22	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	106
107	,,	7	7	22	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	107
109	,,	1	1	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	109
110	,,	Not stated		90	—	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	90	—	110
112	,,	10	10	70	—	—	18	88	—	—	—	—	—	88	—	112
113	,,	7	7	19	—	—	—	19	—	9	—	—	9	28	—	113
114	,,	1	1	16	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	114
118	Plumbers and glaziers.	5	5	41	—	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	41	—	118
121	,,	15	15	Strike - 62 Lock-out, 1000		—	—	1,062	—	—	—	—	—	1,062*	—	121
122	,,	26	26	70	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	122
123	,,	1	1	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	123
127	,,	1	1	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	127
129	,,	4	4	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	129
130	,,	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	130
131	,,	6	6	17	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	131
132	Public works construction.	1	1	—	1,000	—	—	1,000	400	—	—	—	400	1,400	—	132
133	,,	1	1	18	33	—	—	51	—	39	—	—	39	90	—	133
134	,,	1	1	—	32	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	134
135	,,	1	1	—	70	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	135
136	,,	1	1	—	25	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	136
138	Stonemasons	20	20	—	32	—	—	32	268	—	—	—	268	300	—	138
139	,,	1	1	25	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	25	1	139
141	,,	Not stated		90	—	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	90	—	141
142	,,	18	18	40	—	—	—	40	10	—	—	—	10	50	—	142
143	,,	3	3	20	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	143
144	,,	13	13	120	—	—	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	120	—	144
145	,,	17	17	300	—	—	—	300	—	—	—	—	—	300	—	145
146	,,	Not stated		60	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	146
147	,,	1	1	36	—	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	147
148	,,	20	20	200	—	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	148
149	,,	1	—	50	—	—	—	50	Included in directly affected					50*	—	149
151	,,	6	6	100	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	151
152	,,	1	1	—	31	—	—	31	10	—	—	—	10	41	—	152
155	,,	5	5	90	—	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	90	—	155
156	Butchers	1	1	18	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	156
	Cabinet Making.															
157	Cabinet making and furniture trades.	1	1	6	—	—	—	6	2	2	—	1	5	11	—	157
158	,,	1	1	40	—	—	—	40	—	4	10	10	24	64	—	158
159	,,	1	1	4	3	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	159
161	,,	1	1	60	—	8	2	70	—	1	—	—	1	71	—	161
162	,,	1	1	40	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	162
163	,,	1	1	108	—	—	—	108	—	—	—	—	—	108	—	163
165	Chemical workers	1	1	—	15	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	165
166	,,	1	1	—	170	—	—	170	—	—	—	—	—	170	—	166

The numbers marked * are taken from newspaper reports.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Number of Firms or Establishments.		Number of Persons directly on Strike.					Number of Persons employed in Factories or Works where Strike occurs, and who are thrown out of Work, but are not directly on Strike.					General Total of Persons affected.	Number who refused to go out on Strike.	Reference Number.
		Number affected by Strike.	Number reporting, individually or by Masters' or Men's Associations.	Skilled Workmen.	Unskilled Workmen.	Women.	Apprentices, and Girls. Boys	Total.	Skilled Workmen.	Unskilled Workmen.	Women.	Apprentices, and Girls. Boys	Total.			
	Clothing Trades.															
167	Boot and shoe manufacture.	1	1	47	—	—	—	47	19	42	32	--	93	140	130	167
168	„ -	1	1	80	—	25	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	105	—	168
169	„ -	3	3	46		—	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	169
170	„ -	1	1	865	—	359	—	1,224	32	—	50	80	162	1,386	—	170
171	„ -			3,000 persons				3,000	—	—	—	—	—	3,000*	—	171
172	„ -	1	1	46	—	—	4	50	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	172
173	„ -	40	40	50	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	173
174	„ -	1	1	13	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	174
175	„ -	1	1	60	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	175
176	„ -	1	1	30	20	2	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	176
177	„ -	8	8	350	100	140	60	650	—	—	—	—	—	650	—	177
178	„ -	1	1	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	178
180	„ -	5	5	34	—	2	1	37	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	180
181	„ -	1	1	17	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	17	130	181
182	„ -	1	1	60	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	182
183	„ -	30	—	4,500 persons				4,500	—	—	—	—	—	4,500*	—	183
184	„ -	2	2	130	—	—	10	140	—	—	—	—	—	140	—	184
185	„ -	1	—	100 persons				100	Included in directly affected					100*	—	185
186	„ -	1	1	15	15	—	5	35	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	186
188	„ -	1	1	28	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	188
190	„ -	1	1	30	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	190
191	Glove manufacture	1	1	18	—	—	9	27	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	191
192	Hat manufacture -	1	1	60	30	—	—	90	180 persons				180	270	—	192
193	„ -	1	1	277	—	143	20	440	40 persons				40	480	—	193
194	„ -	1	1	70	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	194
196	„ -	1	1	180	—	200	—	380	100 persons				100	480	—	196
197	„ -	7	7	1,500 persons				1,500	--	—	—	—	—	1,500	—	197
198	„ -	25	25	2,500 persons				2,500	—	500	—	—	500	3,000	—	198
200	Hosiery manufacture.	1	1	24	12	40	—	76	150 persons				150	226	—	200
201	„ -	1	1	—	—	20	—	20	450 persons				450	470	—	201
202	„ -	1	1	—	—	34	—	34	100 persons				100	134	—	202
203	„ -	1	1	27	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	+	27	—	203
205	„ -	1	1	13	—	—	—	13	—	—	25	—	25	38	—	205
206	Tailoring - -	1	1	17	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	206
207	„ - -	38	38	600	—	—	75	675	—	—	—	—	—	675	—	207
208	„ - -	3	3	60	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	208
209	„ - -	15	15	40	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	209
210	„ - -	6	6	16	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	210
211	„ - -	12	12	34	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	211
212	„ - -	5	5	22	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	212
213	„ - -	18	18	90	—	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	90	—	213
214	„ - -	50	50	200	—	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	214
215	„ - -	1	1	14	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	14	15	215
216	„ - -	Not stated		250 persons				250	—	—	—	—	—	250*	—	216
217	„ - -	5	5	53	—	—	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	53	—	217
218	„ - -		—	13	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	218
219	„ - -	1	1	—	—	120	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	120*	—	219
220	Coach making -	1	1	12	—	—	—	12	12	10	—	8	30	42	—	220
221	„	1	1	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	221
222	„ -	1	1	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	222
223	„ -	1	1	9	—	—	—	9	5	5	—	—	10	19	—	223
224	„ -	1	1	44	—	—	—	44	350		—	—	350	394	—	224
226	Female labour trades.	1	1	—	—	58	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	58	—	226
227	„ -	1	1	—	—	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	227
229	„ -	1	1	—	—	119	—	119	—	—	—	—	—	119	—	229
230	Gas making -	1	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8*	—	230
231	Glass trade -	1	1	84	—	—	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	84	—	231
234	Labour (agricultural and general unskilled).	Not stated		—	28	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	234
236	„ -	6	6	—	38	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	236
238	„ -	1	1	—	16	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	238
239	Leather and rubber trades.	1	—	40	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	40*	—	239
240	„ -	11	11	600 men and boys				600	—	—	—	—	—	600	—	240
241	„ -	3	3	18	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	6	6	24	—	241
242	„ -	1	1	40	—	—	10	50	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	242
243	„ -	1	1	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	243
244	Mat making -	3	3	26	—	24	—	50	18 persons				18	68	—	244

The numbers marked * are taken from newspaper reports.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Number of Firms or Establishments.		Number of Persons directly on Strike.					Number of Persons employed in Factories or Works where Strike occurs, and who are thrown out of Work, but are not directly on Strike.					General Total of Persons affected.	Number who refused to go out on Strike.	Reference Number.
		Number affected by Strike.	Number reporting, individually or by Masters' or Men's Associations.	Skilled Workmen.	Unskilled Workmen.	Women.	Apprentices, Boys and Girls.	Total.	Skilled Workmen.	Unskilled Workmen.	Women.	Apprentices, Boys and Girls.	Total.			
	Metal Trades.															
245	Iron and steel manufacture.	1	1	7	—	—	—	7	170	242	—	49	461	468	—	245
246	"	1	1	64	—	—	—	64	1,000 persons				1,000	1,064	—	246
247	"	1	1	78	—	—	—	78	784 persons				784	862	—	247
248	"	1	1	64	—	—	—	64	1,000 persons				1,000	1,064	—	248
249	"	1	1	29	11	—	—	40	32	48	—	—	80	120	—	249
250	"	1	1	78	—	—	—	78	784 persons				784	862	—	250
251	"	1	1	28	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	251
252	"	1	1	13	14	—	—	27	198	63	56	37	354	381	—	252
253	"	1	1	150		—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	253
254	Iron founding	9	—	60	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	60*	—	254
257	Iron plate working, galvanising, &c.	9	9	63	—	—	—	63	—	—	—	—	—	63	—	257
258	"	1	1	8	—	—	—	8	9	3	2	—	14	22	—	258
259	"	1	1	33	4	8	4	49	—	—	—	—	—	49	—	259
260	"	1	1	16	4	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	260
261	"	1	1	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	261
263	"	1	—	40	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	40*	—	263
264	"	18	18	460	—	—	—	460	—	—	—	—	—	460	—	264
265	Engineering	1	1	600	—	—	—	600	—	—	—	—	—	600	—	265
268	"	1	1	671	—	—	—	671	65	254	—	—	319	10,785	—	268
		21	—	6,451	—	—	—	6,451	1,565	1,779	—	—	3,344			
269	"	1	—	—	70	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	70*	—	269
270	"	1	—	—		—	—		—	—	—	—	—		—	270
271	"	1	1	98	42	—	12	152	—	—	—	—	—	152	101	271
272	"	1	1	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	272
273	"	1	1	57	—	—	—	57	—	3	—	—	3	60	26	273
274	"	1	1	—	55	—	1	56	—	—	—	—	—	56	—	274
276	"	1	1	143	34	—	39	216	—	—	—	—	—	216	44	276
277	"	1	1	30	26	—	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	56	96	277
278	"	1	1	655	—	—	—	655	2,345 men and boys				2,345	3,000*	—	278
279	"	1	1	12	8	—	2	22	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	279
280	"	1	1	100 men and boys				100	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	280
281	Boiler and tube making.	1	1	27	—	—	34	61	—	—	—	—	—	61	—	281
282	"	1	1	14	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	282
283	"	1	1	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	283
284	"	1	1	112	80	—	45	237	—	—	—	—	—	237	35	284
286	"	5	5	55	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	286
287	"	1	1	14	30	—	5	49	—	—	—	—	—	49	—	287
288	Shipbuilding	9	9	800	300	—	100	1,200	—	—	—	—	—	1,200	—	288
289	"	10	—	—	1,200	—	—	1,200	—	—	—	—	—	1,200*	—	289
290	"	11	11	300	—	—	—	300	—	500	—	—	500	800	—	290
291	"	1	1	33	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	291
292	"	1	1	—	—	—	50	50	100	50	—	—	150	200	—	292
294	"	1	1	350	—	—	—	350	—	—	—	—	—	350	—	294
296	"	5	5	90	—	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	90	—	296
297	"	1	1	30	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	297
298	"	1	1	300	20	—	—	320	—	10	—	—	10	330	—	298
299	"	1	1	—	27	—	—	27	41	—	—	—	41	68	—	299
300	"	1	1	—	575	—	—	575	—	—	—	—	—	575	—	300
301	"	1	1	—	680	—	—	680	1,400	—	—	—	1,400	2,080	—	301
302	"	1	1	65	—	—	—	65	650	350	8	200	1,208	1,273	—	302
303	"	1	1	—	80	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	303
304	"	1	1	—	100	—	—	100	200	—	—	100	300	400	50	304
305	"	1	1	402	—	—	—	402	—	—	—	—	—	402	—	305
306	"	1	1	33	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	33	4	306
307	"	1	1	60	—	—	30	90	—	30	—	—	30	120	—	307
308	"	1	1	8	—	—	—	8	—	18	—	3	21	29	—	308
309	"	1	1	7	28	—	—	35	400 men and boys				400	435*	—	309
310	"	1	1	355	—	—	—	355	—	—	—	—	—	355	—	310
311	"	1	1	100	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	311
313	"	1	1	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	313
314	"	1	1	29	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	314
315	"	1	1	120	—	—	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	120	—	315
316	"	1	1	32	16	—	16	64	—	—	—	—	—	64	—	316
317	"	1	1	264	—	—	—	264	—	—	—	—	—	264	—	317
319	"	1	1	—	90	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	90	—	319
320	"	1	1	13	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	320
321	"	1	1	7	40 (includes boys).	—	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	321
322	"	Not stated		—	84	—	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	84	—	322
323	"	1	1	160	—	—	—	160	—	—	—	—	—	160	—	323

The numbers marked * are taken from newspaper reports.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Number of Firms or Establishments.		Number of Persons directly on Strike.					Number of Persons employed in Factories or Works where Strike occurs, and who are thrown out of Work, but are not directly on Strike.					General Total of Persons affected.	Number who refused to go out on Strike.	Reference Number.
		Number affected by Strike.	Number reporting, individually or by Masters' or Men's Associations.	Skilled Workmen.	Unskilled Workmen.	Women.	Apprentices, Boys and Girls.	Total.	Skilled Workmen.	Unskilled Workmen.	Women.	Apprentices, Boys and Girls.	Total.			
324	Shipbuilding	1	1	160	—	—	—	160	—	—	—	—	—	160	—	324
325	„	Not stated		—	1,021	—	—	1,021	—	—	—	—	—	1,021	—	325
326	„	1	1	160	60	—	—	220	—	—	—	—	—	220	—	326
328	„	1	1	170	—	—	—	170	—	—	—	—	—	170	—	328
329	„	3	3	80	—	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	329
330	„	1	4	245	—	—	—	245	—	—	—	—	—	245	—	330
331	„	1	1	56	—	—	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	56	—	331
332	„	1	1	25	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	332
333	„	1	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5*	—	333
334	„	1	1	110	—	—	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	110	—	334
335	„	1	1	60	50	—	40	150	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	335
336	„	1	1	661	—	—	—	661	—	—	—	—	—	661	—	336
337	„	1	1	94	—	—	—	94	—	—	—	—	—	94	—	337
339	„	1	1	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	339
340	Bedstead making	1	—	600				600	—	—	—	—	—	600*	—	340
342	Brass working	1	1	10	—	—	9	19	—	—	—	—	—	19	14	342
343	„	1	1	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	343
344	„	1	1	—	20	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	344
345	„	1	1	19	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	345
347	Chain making	1	1	14	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	347
348	„	17	17	400 persons				400	—	—	—	—	—	400	—	348
350	Copper working	1	1	60	—	—	—	60	430				430	490	—	350
351	„	1	1	80	30	—	—	110	250 men and boys				250	360	—	351
352	Cutlery and edge tool making.	1	1	200	50	—	50	300	—	—	59	—	59	350	300	352
353	„	1	1	13	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	353
354	File making	9	9	36	—	—	5	41	—	—	—	—	—	41	—	354
356	Nail making	50	50	127		114	17	258	9		8	1	18	276	—	356
358	Stove and stove-grate making.	1	1	50	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	50	60	358
360	„	1	1	29	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	360
361	Tin plate manufacture.	1	1	33	33	25	—	91	—	—	248		248	339	—	361
362	„	1	1	50	15	15	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	362
363	„	1	1	2	2	—	—	4	150	2	32	—	184	188	—	363
364	„	1	1	80	24	—	—	104	12	11	22	61	106	210	—	364
365	„	1	—	—	50	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	50*	—	365
366	„	1	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	366
367	„	1	1	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	367
368	„	1	1	150 men and boys				150	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	368
369	„	1	1	68	—	—	—	68	10	10	50		70	138	—	369
370	„	1	1	70	11	7	82	170	110	100	20	130	360	530	4	370
371	Wire working	1	1	34	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	371
372	Millers	1	1	16	13	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	29	30	372
373	„	1	1	16	24	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	373
374	„	1	1	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	374
	Mining.															
375	Coal mining	1	1	—	80	—	—	80	800				800	880	—	375
376	„	2	2	800	—	—	—	800	60 men and boys				60	860	—	376
377	„	1	1	13	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	377
378	„	1	1	480	—	—	—	480	—	—	—	—	—	480	—	378
379	„	1	—	3,000 men and boys				3,000	—	—	—	—	—	3,000*	—	379
381	„	1	1	600 men and boys				600	—	—	—	—	—	600	20	381
382	„	1	—	1,000 men and boys				1,000	—	—	—	—	—	1,000*	—	382
384	„	1	—	—	—	—	30	30	Colliery stopped. Number affected not known.					30	—	384
385	„	1	1	200		—	30	230	—	—	—	—	—	230	—	385
386	„	3	3	1,000 men and boys				1,000	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	386
387	„	1	1	260	—	—	—	260	—	—	—	—	—	260	—	387
389	„	1	1	180	—	—	—	180	20 persons				20	200	12	389
390	„	1	1	20	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	390
391	„	1	1	200	—	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	391
392	„	1	1	20	180	—	30	230	—	—	—	—	—	230	—	392
393	„	1	1	357		—	—	357	—	—	—	—	—	357	—	393
394	„	1	1	47	48	—	—	95	—	48	—	—	48	143	—	394
396	„	150	150	75,000 men and boys				75,000	—	—	—	—	—	75,000	—	396
397	„	10	10	3,955 men and boys				3,955	4,600 men and boys				4,600	8,555	—	397
398	„	1	1	340 men and boys				340	—	—	—	—	—	340	—	398
400	„	1	1	60 men and boys				60	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	400
401	„	1	1	40	—	—	1	41	—	—	—	—	—	41	—	401
402	„	1	1	—	30	—	—	30	250 men and boys				250	280	—	402
404	„	1	1	—	50	—	—	50	1,300 men and boys				1,300	1,350	—	404
405	„	1	1	180	—	—	—	180	—	—	—	—	—	180	—	405
406	„	1	1	1,300 men and boys				1,300	50 men and boys				50	1,350	—	406
407	„	1	1	50	20	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	70	5	407
409	„	1	1	38	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	409
410	„	1	1	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	410

The numbers marked * are taken from newspaper reports.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Number of Firms or Establishments.		Number of Persons directly on Strike.					Number of Persons employed in Factories or Works where Strike occurs, and who are thrown out of Work, but are not directly on Strike.					General Total of Persons affected.	Number who refused to go out on Strike.	Reference Number.
		Number affected by Strike.	Number reporting individually or by Masters' or Men's Associations.	Skilled Workmen.	Unskilled Workmen.	Women.	Apprentices, Boys and Girls.	Total.	Skilled Workmen.	Unskilled Workmen.	Women.	Apprentices, Boys and Girls.	Total.			
411	Coal mining	1	—	600 men and boys				600	—	—	—	—	—	600*	—	411
412	„	1	1	215 men and boys				215	34	40	—	6	80	295	—	412
413	„	1	—	60	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	60*	—	413
415	„	1	1	—	—	—	150	150	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	415
416	„	1	1	650 men and boys				650	—	—	—	—	—	650	—	416
417	„	1	1	131	41	2	15	189	13	41	2	15	71	260	—	417
418	„	1	1	—	60	—	40	100	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	418
419	„	1	1	650	150	—	—	800	—	—	—	—	—	800	—	419
420	„	1	1	40	14	—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	54	—	420
422	„	1	1	—	6	—	—	6	26	—	—	—	26	32	—	422
424	„	1	1	15	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	424
425	„	1	1	600 men and boys				600	—	—	—	—	—	600	—	425
427	„	1	—	24	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	24*	—	427
431	„	1	1	222 men and boys				222	—	—	—	—	—	222	—	431
432	„	1	1	159	—	—	—	159	84	193	—	73	350	509	23	432
433	„	1	—	—	—	—	130	130	1,000			—	1,000	1,130*	—	433
434	„	1	1	75	20	—	5	100	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	434
436	„	1	1	55	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	5	5	60	—	436
439	„	1	1	300 men and boys				300	—	—	—	—	—	300	—	439
441	„	1	1	600 men and boys				600	—	—	—	—	—	600	—	441
443	„	1	1	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	443
444	„	1	—	123	—	—	—	123	—	—	—	—	—	123*	—	444
445	„	1	1	—	—	—	150	150	950 men and boys				950	1,100	—	445
446	„	1	1	80	30	—	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	110	—	446
447	„	1	1	107	—	—	—	107	157	17	8	37	219	326	—	447
448	„	1	1	200 men and boys				200	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	448
449	„	1	—	—	—	—	50	50	Pit laid idle. Number affected not stated.					50*	—	449
450	„	1	1	14	—	—	14	28	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	450
451	„	3	3	50	—	—	—	50	1,000	190	—	—	1,190	1,240	—	451
452	„	1	1	60	20	—	—	80	12	—	—	—	12	92	—	452
453	„	1	1	60	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	453
454	„	1	1	17	—	—	3	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	230	454
456	„	1	1	120	—	—	80	200	—	30	—	30	60	260	—	456
457	„	1	—	150	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	150*	—	457
459	„	1	1	75	—	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	75	—	459
460	„	1	1	176	44	—	40	260	33	21	—	3	57	317	—	460
461	„	1	1	193 men and boys				193	—	—	—	—	—	193	—	461
462	„	1	1	1,300 men and boys				1,300	—	—	—	—	—	1,300	—	462
463	„	1	1	15	—	—	—	15	1,000 men and boys				1,000	1,015	—	463
465	„	1	1	1,600 men and boys				1,600	—	—	—	—	—	1,600	1	465
466	„	1	1	15	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	466
467	„	1	1	346	—	—	—	346	—	—	—	—	—	346	19	467
468	„	1	1	100 men and boys				100	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	468
469	Iron mining	6	6	1,000	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	469
470	Lead mining	1	1	164	—	—	—	164	—	—	—	—	—	164	—	470
471	Shale mining	1	1	250	—	—	10	260	—	—	—	—	—	260	—	471
473	Quarrying	1	1	40 men and boys				40	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	473
474	„	9	9	180	—	—	8	188	—	—	—	—	—	188	—	474
475	„	1	1	50	25	—	5	80	—	—	—	—	—	80	25	475
476	„	1	1	68	10	—	9	87	—	—	—	—	—	87	—	476
477	„	5	5	200	250	—	—	450	—	—	—	—	—	450	—	477
478	„	22	22	1,200	650	—	350	2,200	—	—	—	—	—	2,200	—	478
479	„	1	1	20	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	479
480	„	1	1	90	18	—	—	108	—	—	—	—	—	108	—	480
481	Tin mining	1	—	300	—	—	—	300	—	—	—	—	—	300*	—	481
	Pottery Trade.															
482	Pottery trade	1	1	22	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	482
484	„	1	—	60	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	60*	—	484
485	„	1	1	37	—	—	7	44	—	1	2	—	3	47	—	485
486	„	6	6	84	—	—	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	84	—	486
487	„	1	1	9	—	9	9	27	25	10	5	5	45	72	9	487
	Printing, &c.															
488	Printing and bookbinding trades.	1	—	18	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	18*	—	488
489	„	1	1	50		—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	489
490	„	1	1	21	—	—	1	22	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	490
491	„	1	1	—	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	491
492	„	1	1	13	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	492
493	„	15	15	350	—	—	—	350	—	50	100	50	200	550	—	493
	Public Cleansing.															
494	Public cleansing	1	1	—	150	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	494
495	„	1	1	—	16	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	495
496	„	1	1	—	240	—	—	240	—	—	—	—	—	240	—	496
497	„	1	1	—	65	—	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	65	—	497
498	„	1	1	—	140	—	—	140	—	—	—	—	—	140	—	498
499	„	1	1	—	150	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	499

The numbers marked * are taken from newspaper reports.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Number of Firms or Establishments.		Number of Persons directly on Strike.					Number of Persons employed in Factories or Works where Strike occurs, and who are thrown out of Work, but are not directly on Strike.					General Total of Persons affected.	Number who refused to go out on Strike.	Reference Number.
		Number affected by Strike.	Number reporting, individually or by Masters' or Men's Associations.	Skilled Workmen.	Unskilled Workmen.	Women.	Apprentices, Boys and Girls.	Total.	Skilled Workmen.	Unskilled Workmen.	Women.	Apprentices, Boys and Girls.	Total.			
	Seafaring, Dock and Waterside Labour.															
500	Seamen and firemen.	2	2	240	—	—	30	270	—	—	—	—	—	270	—	500
501	„ -	1	1	60	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	501
502	„ -	1	—	22	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	22*	—	502
504	„ -	50	50	1,000	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	504
505	„ -	6	6	40	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	505
506	„ -	1	1	300	—	—	—	300	—	—	—	—	—	300	—	506
507	River and canal navigation.	9	9	90	—	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	90	—	507
508	„ -	1	1	89		—	—	89	—	25	—	—	25	114	14	508
509	„ -	1	1	150		—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	509
510	„ -	5	5	142		—	—	142	—	—	—	—	—	142	—	510
511	„ -	1	1	250		—	—	250	300		—	—	300	550	40	511
512	„ -	Not stated		6	—	—	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	512
513	Fishing trade -	1	1	36		—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	513
514	„ -	9	9	140		—	—	140	—	—	—	60	60	200	—	514
515	„ -	2	2	100		—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	515
519	Dock, wharf, &c. labour.	15	15	—	2,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	519
520	„ -	1	1	—	11	—	—	11	4	16	—	—	20	31	50	520
521	„ -	1	1	—	400	—	—	400	—	70	—	—	70	470	50	521
522	„ -	1	1	6	45	—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	51	—	522
523	„ -	1	1	—	33	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	523
525	„ -	1	1	—	200	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	525
526	„ -	1	1	—	40	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	526
527	„ -	4	4	—	280	—	—	280	—	—	—	—	—	280	—	527
	Textile Trades.															
529	Bleaching and calendering.	1	1	127		73	—	200	2	19	—	1	22	222	15	529
530	„ -	1	1	16	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	16	30	530
531	„ -	1	1	26		—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	531
532	Cotton manufacture.	1	1	200 persons				200	60 persons				60	260	—	532
533	„ -	1	1	14	—	—	—	14	18	—	—	—	18	32	—	533
534	„ -	1	1	8	52	60	40	160	3	8	—	3	14	174	—	534
535	„ -	1	1	200 persons				200	—	—	—	—	—	200	10	535
536	„ -	1	1	400 persons				400	—	—	—	—	—	400	—	536
537	„ -	1	1	120	—	200	—	320	10	—	40	—	50	370	—	537
538	„ -	1	1	9	3	51	—	63	33	26	151	50	260	323	197	538
540	„ -	1	1	56	—	73	14	143	14	8	24	—	46	189	—	540
541	„ -	1	—	300 persons				300	—	—	—	—	—	300*	—	541
543	„ -	1	1	—	35	110	40	185	15	9	40	10	74	259	15	543
544	„ -	1	1	60 persons				60	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	544
545	„ -	1	1	100		50	30	180	—	—	—	—	—	180	100	545
546	„ -	1	1	40	—	120	—	160	46	—	54	—	100	260	3	546
547	„ -	1	—	400 persons				400	—	—	—	—	—	400*	—	547
548	„ -	1	1	213 persons				213	73 persons				73	286	—	548
550	„ -	1	1	12	—	—	—	12	3	—	9	—	12	24	—	550
551	„ -	1	1	—	—	200	—	200	26	27	40	110	203	403	—	551
552	„ -	1	1	13	8	21	20	62	—	2	30	2	34	96	—	552
555	„ -	1	—	60 persons				60	—	—	—	—	—	60*	—	555
556	„ -	1	1	450 persons				450	210 persons				210	660	—	556
557	„ -	1	1	54 persons				54	—	—	—	—	—	54	—	557
560	„ -	1	1	124 persons				124	30 persons				30	154	—	560
561	„ -	1	—	300 persons				300	—	—	—	—	—	300*	—	561
562	„ -	1	1	—	300	—	—	300	—	—	—	—	—	300	—	562
563	„ -	1	1	—	—	—	28	28	180 persons				180	208	—	563
564	„ -	1	1	{ 90	20	20	120 160	300	140 570 }	260 persons			260	970	—	564
565	„ -	1	1	150 persons				150	22 persons				22	172	—	565
566	„ -	1	1	40	30	130	40	240	10	4	40	5	59	299	—	566
567	„ -	1	1	14	—	—	—	14	56 persons				56	70	—	567
568	„ -	1	1	180 persons				180	—	—	—	—	—	180	—	568
569	„ -	1	1	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	569
570	„ -	1	1	344 persons				344	—	—	—	—	—	344	35	570
571	„ -	1	1	—	—	5	5	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	571
572	„ -	1	1	150 persons				150	51		100	—	151	301	—	572
573	„ -	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	40		90	—	130	132	—	573
574	„ -	1	1	—	—	18	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	18	3	574
575	„ -	1	1	9	39	—	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	48	—	575

The numbers marked * are taken from newspaper reports.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Number of Firms or Establishments.		Number of Persons directly on Strike.					Number of Persons employed in Factories or Works where Strike occurs, and who are thrown out of Work, but are not directly on Strike.					General Total of Persons affected.	Number who refused to go out on Strike.	Reference Number.
		Number affected by Strike.	Number reporting, individually or by Masters' or Men's Associations.	Skilled Workmen.	Unskilled Workmen.	Women.	Apprentices, Boys and Girls.	Total.	Skilled Workmen.	Unskilled Workmen.	Women.	Apprentices, Boys and Girls.	Total.			
578	Cotton manufacture.	1	1	90 persons				90	110 persons				110	200	—	578
579	„ -	1	1	160 persons				160	36 persons				36	196	—	579
581	„ -	1	1	120 persons				120	2	6	17	—	25	145	—	581
582	„ -	1	1	190 persons				190	30 persons				30	220	10	582
584	„ -	1	1	70 persons				70	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	584
585	„ -	1	1	14	—	28	23	65	—	—	23	7	30	95	5	585
586	„ -	1	1	80 persons				80	50 persons				50	130	50	586
587	„ -	1	1	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	587
591	„ -	1	1	7	—	5	3	15	—	—	—	—	—	15	150	591
592	„ -	1	1	—	275	50	—	325	—	—	—	—	—	325	120	592
593	„ -	1	1	250 persons				250	—	—	—	—	—	250	—	593
594	„ -	1	1	—	—	13	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	13	1	594
595	„ -	1	1	24	—	—	—	24	9	24	169	24	226	250	—	595
596	„ -	1	1	20	—	—	—	20	9	4	92	10	115	135	—	596
597	„ -	1	1	90 persons				90	140 persons				140	230	—	597
600	„ -	1	1	100 persons				100	50 persons				50	150	180	600
601	„ -	1	1	24		—	—	24	200 persons				200	224	—	601
602	„ -	1	1	25	—	—	—	25	300 persons				300	325	—	602
603	„ -	1	1	16	—	—	—	16	60 persons				60	76	—	603
604	„ -	1	1	200 persons				200	—	—	—	—	—	200	160	604
605	„ -	1	1	—	—	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	605
606	„ -	1	1	51	51	51	—	153	15	10	86	22	133	286	—	606
607	„ -	1	1	37	—	35	5	77	6	—	24	2	32	109	—	607
608	„ -	1	1	8	—	—	—	8	30 persons				30	38	—	608
609	„ -	1	1	30	—	—	—	30	—	—	30	—	30	60	—	609
610	„ -	1	1	14	—	19	2	35	1	—	—	—	1	36	—	610
611	„ -	1	1	34	—	—	—	34	48	6	55	64	173	207	—	611
612	„ -	1	1	66	—	—	—	66	400 persons				400	466	—	612
613	Flax manufacture	1	1	—	—	25	—	25	18	18	84	30	150	175	—	613
614	„ -	1	1	15	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	614
615	Fustian manufacture.	1	1	60	—	—	—	60	—	—	3	—	3	63	—	615
616	„ -	9	9	230	—	—	—	230	—	—	—	—	—	230	—	616
617	Jute manufacture	1	1	15 persons				15	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	617
618	„ -	1	—	70 persons				70	—	—	—	—	—	70*	—	618
619	„ -	1	1	—	—	100	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	619
620	„ -	1	1	—	—	100	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	620
621	„ -	1	1	—	—	62	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	62	—	621
622	„ -	1	1	8	4	278	—	290	—	—	—	—	—	290	—	622
623	Rope manufacture	1	1	20	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	623
624	Silk manufacture -	1	1	150 persons				150	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	624
626	Textile machinery manufacture.	1	1	18	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	18	2	626
627	„ -	1	1	56	—	6	32	94	—	—	—	—	—	94	—	627
628	Textile dyers -	1	1	250		—	—	250	—	—	—	—	—	250	—	628
629	„ -	1	—	200		—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	200*	—	629
630	„ -	1	1	40		—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	630
631	„ -	1	1	8	140	6	30	184	—	—	—	—	—	184	—	631
632	„ -	1	1	60	—	—	7	67	—	—	—	—	—	67	—	632
633	„ -	1	1	60		—	—	60	20 persons				20	80	35	633
634	„ -	1	1	100		—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	634
635	„ -	1	1	336		—	95	431	70	—	20	—	90	521	—	635
636	„ -	1	1	231		—	—	231	—	—	—	—	—	231	—	636
637	„ -	1	1	4	37	37	—	78	—	—	—	—	—	78	—	637
638	„ -	1	1	22	—	—	—	22	8	8	—	5	21	43	—	638
639	„ -	1	1	16		—	—	16	4	—	—	—	4	20	—	639
640	„ -	1	—	200		—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	200*	—	640
641	„ -	1	1	18		—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	641
642	„ -	7	7	3,000 persons				3,000	Included in directly affected					3,000	—	642
643	Woollen and worsted manufacture.	1	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	12*	—	643
644	„ -	1	1	14	—	126		140	30 persons				30	170	—	644
645	„ -	1	1	16	—	—	—	16	10 persons				10	26	—	645
646	„ -	1	1	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	646
647	„ -	1	1	3	—	107	—	110	119	30	20	5	174	284	250	647
648	„ -	1	1	—	—	100	—	100	17	—	—	12	29	129	20	648
649	„ -	1	1	30 persons				30	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	649
650	„ -	1	1	20 persons				20	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	650
652	„ -	1	1	14	—	—	—	14	18	6	—	—	24	38	—	652
654	„ -	1	1	—	20	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	654
655	„ -	1	1	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	655
656	„ -	1	1	30 persons				30	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	656
657	„ -	1	1	120 persons				120	—	—	—	—	—	120	—	657
658	„ -	1	1	—	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	658
659	„ -	1	1	26	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	659

The numbers marked * are taken from newspaper reports.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Number of Firms or Establishments.		Number of Persons directly on Strike.					Number of Persons employed in Factories or Works where Strike occurs, and who are thrown out of Work, but are not directly on Strike.					General Total of Persons affected.	Number who refused to go out on Strike.	Reference Number.
		Number affected by Strike.	Number reporting, individually or by Masters' or Men's Associations.	Skilled Workmen.	Unskilled Workmen.	Women.	Apprentices, and Girls.	Total.	Skilled Workmen.	Unskilled Workmen.	Women.	Apprentices, and Girls.	Total.			
661	Woollen and worsted manufacture.	1	1	40	—	—	—	40	10	—	—	—	10	50	—	661
662	„ -	1	1	14	—	111	—	125		200 persons			200	325	—	662
663	Theatrical employés	1	—	—	400	—	—	400	—	—	—	—	—	400*	—	663
664	„ -	3	3	—	300	—	—	300	—	—	—	—	—	300	—	664
	Transport (*Land*).															
665	Cabmen, &c. -	Not stated		6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6*	—	665
666	„ -	6	6	67		—	—	67	—	—	—	—	—	67	—	666
667	„ -	1	1	151		—	—	151	—	—	—	—	—	151	2	667
668	„ -	1	1	50	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	50	4	668
669	Carmen and carters	Not stated		6,000		—	—	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	6,000	—	669
670	„ -	1	—	200		—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	200*	—	670
671	„ -	1	1	6	5	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	671
672	„ -	1	1	17		—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	17	3	672
673	„ -	1	1	84		—	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	84	5	673
674	Tramways -	1	1	73		—	—	73	—	—	—	—	—	73	—	674
675	„ - -	1	1	20		—	—	20	—	4	—	—	4	24	2	675
676	„ - -	1	1	8		—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	676
677	Bakers - -	5	5	16	—	—	6	22	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	677
678	Bricklayers - -	12	12	73	—	—	—	73	—	100	—	—	100	173	—	678
680	„ - -	Not stated		225	—	—	—	225	—	225	—	—	225	450	—	680
681	„ - -	1	1	50 men and boys				50	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	681
683	Stonemasons -	12	12	50	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	683
685	Cabinet makers -	1	1	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	685
687	Tailors - -	293	293	2,602	—	—	—	2,602	—	—	—	—	—	2,602	—	687
692	Woollen weavers -	1	1	—	250	—	—	250	—	—	—	—	—	250	—	692
	Total persons -	—	—	—	—	—	—	197635	—	—	—	—	39,163	236,798	4,037	

Lock-outs.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Number of establishments affected by Lock-out.	Number of Establishments reporting, separately or through Masters' or Men's Associations.	Number of Persons locked out.					Number of Persons employed in Establishments where Lock-out occurs, and who are thrown out of Work, but are not directly locked out.					General Total of Persons affected.	Number of Persons remaining at Work.	Reference Number.
				Skilled Workmen.	Unskilled Workmen.	Women.	Apprentices, and Girls.	Total.	Skilled Workmen.	Unskilled Workmen.	Women.	Apprentices, and Girls.	Total.			
693	Painters - -	6	6	26	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	693
694	Boot and shoe operatives.	24	24	15,000 persons				15,000	—	—	—	—	—	15,000	—	694
695	Coal mining -	1	1	600	—	—	—	600	—	—	—	—	—	600	—	695
696	„ -	1	1	1,884	943	—	—	2,827	—	—	—	—	—	2,827	—	696
697	Pottery workers -	50	50	20,000 persons				20,000	—	—	—	—	—	20,000	—	697
698	Compositors -	1	1	44	—	—	4	48	—	—	—	—	—	48	—	698
699	Cotton manufacture	170	170	30,000 persons				30,000	—	1,500		—	1,500	31,500	—	699
700	„ -	320	320	50,000 persons				50,000	—	—	—	—	—	50,000	—	700
	Total persons -	—	—	—	—	—	—	118,501	—	—	—	—	1,500	120,001	—	

TABLE III. — STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS of 1892, shown in GROUPS according to MAGNITUDE, with the TOTAL NUMBER of PERSONS directly and indirectly affected, and the DURATION of each in WORKING DAYS where ascertained.

Affecting 5,000 Persons and upwards.

Strike Reference Number.	Trade.	Number of Persons affected.	Duration in Working Days.
694	Boot and shoe manufacture (lock-out)	15,000	16
268	Engineering	10,785	83
396	Mining	75,000	57
397	„	8,555	60
669	Coal porters and carmen	6,000	17
697	Pottery workers (lock-out)	20,000	18
699	Cotton manufacture (lock-out)	31,500	18
700	„ „	50,000	119
	Total in eight strikes and lock-outs	216,840	388
	Total average duration per head	—	59·5 days

Affecting from 1,000 to 5,000 Persons.

Strike Reference Number.	Trade.	Number of Persons affected.	Duration in Working Days.
8	Brewing trade (engineering department)	1,186	4
20	Bricklayers and labourers.	2,400	78
65	Builders (generally)	3,000	311
121	Plumbers and builders (generally)	62 1,000	71 12
132	Canal construction labourers.	1,400	3
170	Boot and shoe operatives	1,386	13
171	„ „	3,000	8
183	„ „	4,500	6
197	Hatters	1,500	156
198	„	3,000	7
687	Tailors	2,602	15
246	Iron and steel manufacture.	1,064	42
248	„	1,064	—
278	Shipbuilding	3,000	33
288	„	1,200	20
289	„	1,200	11
301	„	2,080	46
302	„	1,273	12
325	„	1,021	29
379	Mining	3,000	3
382	„	1,000	3
386	„	1,000	16
404	„	1,350	2
406	Mining	1,350	10
433	„	1,130	15
445	„	1,100	3
451	„	1,240	9
462	„	1,300	4
463	„	1,015	5
465	„	1,600	3
696	„ (lock-out)	2,827	5
469	Iron mining	1,000	40
478	Quarrying	2,200	29
504	Seafaring	1,000	44
519	Dock labour	2,000	36
642	Woollen dyers	3,000	12
		64,050 in 36 strikes and lock-outs.	1,116 in 35 strikes and lock-outs.
	Total number of persons affected in 35 strikes and lock-outs	62,986	——
	Total average duration per head in 35 strikes and lock-outs	—	34·8

Affecting from 500 to 1,000 persons.

Strike Reference Number.	Trade.	Number of Persons affected.	Duration in Working Days.
58	Brickmaking	500	310
63	Bricklayers, joiners, and labourers.	500	36
73	Builders' labourers	539	17
83	Carpenters, plasterers, &c.	900	114
177	Boot and shoe operatives.	650	6
207	Tailors	675	22
240	Leather workers	600	27
247	Iron and steel manufacture.	862	49
250	„	862	16
265	Engineering	600	14
290	Shipbuilding	800	60
300	„	575	5
336	„	661	47
340	Bedstead making	600	—
370	Tin-plate manufacture	530	2
375	Mining	880	18
376	„	860	18
383	„	600	13
411	„	600	20
416	„	650	10
419	„	800	1
425	„	600	1
432	Mining	509	7
441	„	609	1
695	„	600	—
493	Printing trade	550	13
511	River and canal navigation.	550	21
556	Cotton manufacture	660	83
564	„ „	970	37
635	Woollen dyers	521	8
	Total	19,804 in 30 strikes and lock-outs.	976 in 28 strikes and lock-outs.
	Total number of persons affected in 28 strikes and lock-outs	18,604	—
	Total average duration per head in 28 strikes and lock-outs	—	34·6

Affecting from 100 to 500 persons.

Strike Reference Number.	Trade.	Number of Persons affected.	Duration in Working Days.
5	Basket making	127	37
7	Brewing trade	100	—
12	Brush making	137	30
22	Bricklayers	150	65
23	„	104	28
31	„	260	17
35	„	100	13
41	„	200	66
678	„	173	18
680	„	450	35
60	Builders' labourers	127	11
68	„ „	390	13
70	„ (generally)	260	6
71	„ „	150	—
76	„ „	140	3
87	Carpenters and joiners	150	9
88	„	100	—
93	„	139	67
94	„	117	45
96	„	250	43
101	Painters	120	12
102	„	114	24
138	Stonemasons	300	18
144	„ „	120	15
145	„ „	300	75
148	„ „	200	37
151	„ „	100	15
163	French polishers	108	125
166	Chemical workers	170	2
167	Boot and shoe operatives.	140	38
168	„ „	105	78
184	„ „	140	54
185	„ „	100	—
192	Hatters	270	5
193	„	480	21
196	„	480	2
200	Hosiery manufacture	226	24
201	„ „	470	7
202	„ „	134	9
214	Tailors	200	7
216	„	250	—
219	„	120	1
224	Coachmaking trades	394	35
229	Confectionery workers	119	131
245	Iron and steel manufacture.	468	12
249	„ „	120	25
252	„ „	381	49
253	„ „	150	1
264	Iron plate working, galvanizing, &c.	460	78
271	Engineering	152	9
276	„	216	113
280	„	100	1
284	Boiler and tube making	237	23
292	Shipbuilding	200	5
294	„	350	27
298	„	330	28
304	„	400	4
305	„	402	5
307	„	120	5
309	„	435	129
310	„	355	3
311	„	100	9
315	„	120	17
317	„	264	8
323	„	160	2
324	„	160	2
326	„	220	5
328	„	170	3
330	„	245	1
334	„	110	—
335	„	150	5
691	„	30	55
		220	15
348	Chain making	400	15
350	Copper working	490	3
351	„	360	15
352	Cutlery and edge tool manufacture.	350	103
356	Nail making	276	9
361	Tin plate manufacture	339	16
363	„ „	188	11
364	„ „	210	600
368	Tin-plate manufacture	150	24
369	„ „	138	—
378	Coal Mining	480	1
385	„	230	4
387	„	260	11
389	„	200	29
391	„	200	3
392	„	230	2
393	„	357	34
394	„	143	15
398	„	340	7
402	„	280	10
405	„	180	12
412	„	295	5
415	„	150	3
417	„	260	49
418	„	100	1
431	„	222	345
434	„	100	16
439	„	300	5
444	„	123	1
446	„	110	9
447	„	326	11
448	„	200	5
456	„	260	29
457	„	150	3
460	„	317	4
461	„	193	56
467	„	346	7
468	„	100	5
470	Lead mining	164	43
471	Shale „	260	2
481	Tin „	300	1
474	Quarrying	188	181
477	„	450	104
480	„	108	157
494	Public cleansing	150	17
496	„	240	4
498	„	140	3
499	„	150	30
500	Seafaring	270	24
506	„	300	4
508	River and canal navigation.	114	35
509	„ „	150	9
510	„ „	142	38
514	Fishing trade	200	17
515	„	100	4
521	Dock labour	470	116
525	„	200	5
527	„	280	177
529	Textile trades: Bleaching and calendering.	222	154
532	Cotton manufacture	260	2
534	„ „	174	1
535	„ „	200	2
536	„ „	400	3
537	„ „	370	13
538	„ „	323	12
540	„ „	189	4
541	„ „	300	98
543	„ „	259	3
545	„ „	180	2
546	„ „	260	58
547	„ „	400	8
548	„ „	286	6
551	„ „	403	8
560	„ „	154	22
561	„ „	300	24
562	„ „	300	24
563	„ „	208	2
565	„ „	172	3
566	„ „	299	1
568	„ „	180	2
570	„ „	344	2
572	„ „	301	5
573	„ „	132	11
578	„ „	200	45
579	„ „	196	7
581	„ „	145	7
582	„ „	220	8
586	„ „	130	15
592	„ „	325	5
593	„ „	250	1

Strike Reference Number.	Trade.	Number of Persons affected.	Duration in Working Days.
	Textile trades:		
595	Cotton manufacture	250	27
596	" " -	135	6
597	" " -	230	7
600	" " -	150	5
601	" " -	224	61
602	" " -	325	7
604	" " -	200	2
606	" " -	286	½
607	" " -	109	46
611	" " -	207	86
612	" " -	466	10
613	Flax manufacture -	175	2
616	Fustian " -	230	6
619	Jute " -	100	1
620	" " -	100	½
622	" " -	290	2
624	Silk " -	150	234
628	Textile dyers -	250	4
629	" " - -	200	1
631	" " - -	184	3
634	" " - -	100	6
636	" " - -	231	2
	Textile trades:		
640	Textile dyers -	200	2
644	Woollen and worsted manufacture.	170	4
647	" "	284	26
648	" "	129	19
657	" "	120	—
662	" "	325	44
663	Theatrical employés -	400	1
664	" " -	300	1
667	Cabmen - -	151	13
670	Railway carters -	200	—
	Total - -	44,291 in 194 strikes.	4,916 in 184 strikes.
	Total number of persons affected in 184 strikes -	42,813	—
	Total average duration per head in 184 strikes -	—	26·3 days

Affecting less than 100 persons.

Strike Reference Number.	Trade.	Number of Persons affected.	Duration in Working Days.
1	Bakers - -	15	—
2	" - -	12	—
3	" - -	4	12
4	" - -	10	—
677	" - -	22	216
6	Brewing trade - -	75	32
9	Brush making -	27	6
11	" - -	6	1
13	" - -	60	—
15	Bricklaying - -	91	2
16	" - -	16	11
18	" - -	64	15
19	" - -	10	1
21	" - -	90	24
24	" - -	70	22
25	" - -	25	—
26	" - -	30	17
27	" - -	55	24
28	" - -	8	12
30	" - -	70	17
32	" - -	70	48
33	" - -	30	1
34	" - -	48	7
36	" - -	20	4
37	" - -	80	37
38	" - -	50	16
39	" - -	46	22
40	" - -	60	49
43	" - -	32	4
44	" - -	40	25
46	" - -	10	16
48	" - -	46	30
49	" -	21	2
50	" - -	15	5
53	" - -	17	57
54	" - -	8	89
55	" - -	70	—
57	" - -	4	48
681	" - -	50	34
59	Brickmaking - -	79	9
61	Builders (generally) -	47	83
62	" " -	25	121
64	" " -	12	78
66	" " -	39	118
67	" " -	21	6
69	" " -	24	1
72	" " -	20	—
74	" " -	5	2
75	" " -	90	156
77	" " -	11	28
78	Carpenters and joiners	42	41
79	" " -	14	6
80	" " -	30	6
84	" " -	15	53
86	" " -	50	7
90	" " -	61	5
92	" " -	14	7
95	" " -	72	7
97	Painters - -	75	3
98	" - -	70	19
99	" - -	50	7
100	" - -	50	6
104	" - -	14	—
696	" - -	26	10
106	Plasterers - -	22	202
107	" - -	22	5
109	" - -	4	1
110	" - -	90	71
112	" - -	88	33
113	" - -	28	16
114	" - -	16	9
118	Plumbers - -	41	8
122	" - -	70	2
123	" - -	7	—
127	" - -	12	6
129	" - -	10	17
130	" - -	2	2
131	" - -	17	19
133	Public works construction.	90	27
134	" " -	32	1
135	" " -	70	1
136	" " -	25	1
139	Stonemasons - -	25	12
141	" - -	90	4
142	" - -	50	32
143	" - -	20	31
146	" - -	60	13
147	" - -	36	6
149	" - -	50	—
152	" - -	41	48
155	" - -	90	12
683	" - -	50	28
156	Butchers - -	18	35
157	Cabinet making and furniture trades.	11	21
158	" " -	64	2
159	" " -	8	12
161	" " -	71	58
162	" " -	40	60

Strike Reference Number.	Trade.	Number of Persons affected.	Duration in Working Days.
685	Cabinet making and furniture trades.	10	36
165	Chemical workers	15	92
	Clothing trades:		
169	Boot and shoe manufacture.	46	71
172	,, ,,	50	8
173	,, ,,	50	42
174	,, ,,	13	8
175	,, ,,	60	—
176	,, ,,	52	10
178	,, ,,	4	59
180	,, ,,	37	33
181	,, ,,	17	7
182	,, ,,	60	73
186	,, ,,	35	—
188	,, ,,	28	28
190	,, ,,	30	66
191	Glove manufacture	27	13
194	Hat ,,	70	10
203	Hosiery ,,	27	2
205	,, ,,	38	12
206	Tailoring	17	48
208	,,	60	3
209	,,	40	6
210	,,	16	9
211	,,	34	11
212	,,	22	12
213	,,	90	155
215	,,	14	24
217	,,	53	49
218	,,	13	45
220	Coachmaking trades	42	12
221	,, ,,	12	—
222	,, ,,	10	96
223	,, ,,	19	55
226	Female labour trades	58	2
227	,, ,,	11	—
230	Gas making trade	8	42
231	Glass trade	84	2
234	Labour (agricultural and general unskilled)	28	104
236	,, ,,	38	—
238	,, ,,	16	—
239	Leather and rubber trades.	40	1
241	,, ,,	24	—
242	,, ,,	50	26
243	,, ,,	3	2
244	Mat making	68	100
	Metal trades:		
251	Iron and steel manufacture.	28	48
254	Iron founding	60	
257	Iron-plate working, galvanizing, &c.	63	188
258	,, ,,	22	—
259	,, ,,	49	—
260	,, ,,	20	—
261	,, ,,	4	—
263	,, ,,	40	—
269	Engineering	35	15
270	,,	33	—
272	,,	8	8
273	,,	60	234
274	,,	56	20
277	,,	56	20
279	,,	22	6
281	Boiler and tube making	61	403
282	,, ,,	14	12
283	,, ,,	10	—
286	,, ,,	55	—
287	,, ,,	49	1
291	Shipbuilding	33	9
296	,,	90	12
297	,,	30	—
299	,,	68	102
303	,,	80	39
306	,,	33	11
308	,,	29	24
313	,,	12	6
314	,,	29	26
316	,,	64	20
319	,,	90	—
320	,,	13	—
321	,,	47	32
322	,,	84	58

Strike Reference Number.	Trade.	Number of Persons affected.	Duration in Working Days.
	Metal trades:		
329	Shipbuilding	80	17
331	,,	56	17
332	,,	25	2
333	,,	5	45
337	,,	94	14
339	,,	8	78
342	Brass working	19	—
343	,,	6	12
344	,,	20	—
345	,,	19	60
347	Chain making	14	11
353	Cutlery and edge tool manufacture.	13	16
354	File making	41	41
358	Stove grate manufacture.	50	103
360	,, ,,	29	43
362	Tin-plate manufacture	80	18
365	,, ,,	50	2
366	,, ,,	4	—
367	,, ,,	10	2
371	Wire working	34	258
372	Millers	29	49
373	,,	40	43
374	,,	5	—
377	Coal mining	13	38
384	,,	30	3
390	,,	20	—
400	,,	60	6
401	,,	41	—
407	,,	70	57
409	,,	38	147
410	,,	6	5
413	,,	60	—
420	,,	54	10
422	,,	32	5
424	,,	15	—
427	,,	24	—
436	,,	60	23
443	,,	8	1
449	,,	50	4
450	,,	28	—
452	,,	92	85
453	,,	60	358
454	,,	20	15
459	,,	75	—
466	,,	15	57
473	Quarrying	40	12
475	,,	80	20
476	,,	87	49
479	,,	20	258
481	Pottery trade	22	—
483	,, ,,	60	—
484	,, ,,	47	13
485	,, ,,	84	28
486	,, ,,	72	12
488	Printing and bookbinding trades.	18	—
489	,, ,,	50	87
490	,, ,,	22	—
701	,, ,,	48	—
491	,, ,,	7	1
492	,, ,,	13	13
495	Public cleansing	16	5
497	,, ,,	65	2
501	Seafaring	60	12
502	,,	22	—
505	,,	40	—
507	River and canal navigation.	90	15
512	,, ,,	8	31
513	Fishing trade	36	52
520	Dock and waterside labour.	31	51
522	,, ,,	51	9
523	,, ,,	33	—
526	,, ,,	40	35
	Textile trades:		
530	Bleaching and calendering.	16	13
531	,, ,,	26	—
533	Cotton manufacture	32	—
544	,, ,,	60	2
550	,, ,,	24	29
552	,, ,,	96	45
555	,, ,,	60	—
557	,, ,,	54	14

Strike Reference Number.	Trade.	Number of Persons affected.	Duration in Working Days.
	Textile trades:		
567	Cotton manufacture -	70	34
569	„ „ -	7	—
571	„ „ -	10	1
574	„ „ -	18	48
575	„ „ -	48	220
584	„ „ -	70	6
585	„ „ -	95	9
587	„ „ -	10	19
591	„ „ -	15	10
594	„ „ -	13	33
603	„ „ -	76	1
605	„ „ -	12	6
608	„ „ -	38	—
609	„ „ -	60	29
610	„ „ -	36	2
614	Flax manufacture -	15	12
615	Fustian „ -	63	1
617	Jute „ -	15	—
618	„ „ -	70	1
621	„ „ -	62	7
623	„ „ -	20	100
626	Textile machinery manufacture.	18	66
627	„ „	94	182
630	Textile dyers -	40	4
632	„ „ -	67	13
633	„ „ -	80	10
637	„ „ -	78	—
638	„ „ -	43	13
639	„ „ -	20	29
641	„ „ -	18	5
643	Woollen and worsted manufacture.	12	2
645	„ „ -	26	65
646	Textile trades: Woollen and worsted manufacture.	5	24
649	„ „ -	30	17
650	„ „ -	20	95
652	„ „ -	38	12
654	„ „ -	20	—
655	„ „ -	6	6
656	„ „ -	30	—
658	„ „ -	7	18
659	„ „ -	26	6
661	„ „ -	50	4
665	Cab and hackney carriage men.	6	—
666	„ „	67	7
668	„ „	50	2
671	Carmen and carters -	11	—
672	„ „ -	17	6
673	„ „ -	84	2
674	Tramways - -	73	11
675	„ - -	24	1
676	„ - -	8	—
	Total - -	11,814 in 308 strikes and lock-outs.	8,749 in 248 strikes and lock-outs.
	Total number of persons affected in 248 strikes and lock-outs	10,000	—
	Total average duration per head in 248 strikes and lock-outs	—	38·4 days

TABLE IV.—Showing SUCCESS or OTHERWISE of STRIKES and LOCK-OUTS in TRADES, with CAUSE or OBJECT.

STRIKES.

Reference No. to Table V.	Trade.	Cause or Object.	Total Number of Strikes.	Successful.	Partially successful.	Unsuccessful.	Indefinite.	Result not known.
1	Bakers	For advance in wages	1	—	—	1	—	—
2	"	For advance in wages and other concessions.	1	—	1	—	—	—
3	"	For reduction in hours of labour	2	—	1	1	—	—
4	"	Against employment of non-unionists	1	—	—	1	—	—
5	Basket making	For advance in wages	1	—	—	1	—	—
6	Brewing trade	Against proposed reduction in wages	1	—	—	—	—	1
7	" "	Against proposed alteration in working arrangements.	2	—	—	2	—	—
8	Brush making	For advance in wages	2	—	—	2	—	—
9	" "	Against proposed reduction in wages	2	1	—	—	—	1
10	" "	For reinstatement of dismissed colleagues and objection to female workers.	1	—	—	1	—	—
11	" "	Cause not known	1	—	—	—	—	1
	BUILDING TRADES :—							
12	Bricklaying	For advance in wages	16	12	2	1	—	1
13	"	For advance in wages and other concessions.	11	10	1	—	—	—
14	"	Against proposed reduction in wages	2	1	—	1	—	—
15	"	Against employment of, and objection to work with, non-union men.	4	3	—	1	—	—
16	"	Against employment of sub-contractors	4	4	—	—	—	—
17	"	Against employment of labourers upon alleged skilled work.	4	3	—	—	1	—
18	"	For alteration of working rules and arrangements.	1	—	—	—	—	1
19	"	Against infringement or alteration of working rules and arrangements.	3	1	—	2	—	—
20	"	Objection to foreman	1	1	—	—	—	—
21	"	Objection to stoppage of wages for lost time in bad weather.	1	—	—	1	—	—
22	Brick making	For advance in wages	2	1	—	1	—	—
23	Builders and builders' labourers (generally).	" " "	6	3	1	2	—	—
24	" "	For advance in wages and other concessions.	6	3	3	—	—	—
25	" "	For advance in wages and reduction in hours.	1	—	—	1	—	—
26	" "	Against proposed alteration in working rules.	3	1	1	1	—	—
27	" "	Against employment of non-union men	2	2	—	—	—	—
28	" "	In defence of a colleague	1	—	—	1	—	—
29	" "	Cause not known	1	—	—	—	—	1
30	Carpenters and joiners	For advance in wages	8	6	2	—	—	—
31	" "	For advance in wages and reduction in hours.	4	2	2	—	—	—
32	" "	For advance in wages and other concessions.	4	3	1	—	—	—
33	" "	Against importation of manufactured joinery.	1	—	—	1	—	—
34	Cement working	Alleged failure to carry out arrangement as to re-engagements.	1	1	—	—	—	—
35	Painters	For advance in wages	3	3	—	—	—	—
36	"	For advance in wages and other concessions.	3	1	2	—	—	—
37	"	Dispute as to a recently granted advance in wages.	1	—	1	—	—	—
38	"	Against excessive number of apprentices, and employment of labourers upon painters' work.	1	—	—	1	—	—
39	"	For discharge of an alleged objectionable foreman.	1	—	—	—	—	1
40	Plasterers	For advance in wages	7	7	—	—	—	—
41	"	For advance in wages and reduction in hours.	2	1	1	—	—	—
42	"	Against proposed reduction in wages	1	1	—	—	—	—
43	"	Against alleged tyranny of official	1	1	—	—	—	—
44	"	Cause not known	1	—	—	—	—	1
45	Plumbers and glaziers	For advance in wages	3	2	—	—	—	1
46	" "	For advance in wages and reduction in hours.	1	1	—	—	—	—
47	" "	For advance in wages and other concessions.	2	2	—	—	—	—
48	" "	Against proposed reduction in wages	2	1	1	—	—	—
49	" "	For adoption of a code of working rules.	1	1	—	—	—	—
50	" "	Against infringement or alteration of bye-laws with regard to apprentices, &c.	3	2	—	—	—	1
51	" "	Dispute with other classes of workpeople on demarcation line of work.	1	1	—	—	—	—
52	" "	Objection to the employment of a certain man.	1	—	—	—	—	1

Reference No. to Table V.	Trade.	Cause or Object.	Total Number of Strikes.	Successful.	Partially successful.	Unsuccessful.	Indefinite.	Result not known.
	BUILDING TRADES—*cont.*							
53	Public works construction and maintenance.	For advance in wages	3	—	—	3	—	—
54	" "	Against alteration in meal-time arrangements.	1	—	—	1	—	—
55	" "	For payment for compulsory lost time in bad weather.	1	—	—	1	—	—
56	Slaters	For advance in wages	1	1	—	—	—	—
57	Stonemasons	" "	9	7	—	1	1	—
58	"	For advance in wages and reduction in hours.	2	1	1	—	—	—
59	"	For advance in wages and other concessions.	1	1	—	—	—	—
60	"	For reduction in hours	1	—	1	—	—	—
61	"	Against proposed reduction in wages	1	1	—	—	—	—
62	"	Against importation of ready dressed stone	3	2	—	1	—	—
63	"	Against employment of a non-union foreman.	1	1	—	—	—	—
64	"	Against employment of a non-mason upon mason's crane work.	1	1	—	—	—	—
65	"	For a code of working rules	1	1	—	—	—	—
66	Butchers	Against proposed increase in work	1	1	—	—	—	—
67	Cabinet making and furniture trades.	For advance in wages	1	—	—	1	—	—
68	" "	Against proposed reduction in wages	4	1	—	3	—	—
69	" "	For abolition of piece-work	2	1	—	1	—	—
70	" "	For weekly payment of wages	1	1	—	—	—	—
71	" "	Against sub-division of work	1	—	1	—	—	—
72	Chemical workers	Against proposed reduction in wages	1	1	—	—	—	—
73	" "	For reduction in hours of labour	1	1	—	—	—	—
	CLOTHING TRADES :—							
74	Boot and shoe manufacture.	For advance in wages	9	5	1	3	—	—
75	" "	For advance in wages and other concessions.	1	1	—	—	—	—
76	" "	Against reduction in wages	5	2	1	2	—	—
77	" "	Against excessive amount of boy labour	1	—	—	1	—	—
78	" "	For alteration and improvement in working arrangements.	5	3	1	—	—	1
79	" "	Objection to employment of non-unionists.	1	—	—	1	—	—
80	" "	Against discharge of colleagues	1	—	—	1	—	—
81	" "	Objection to foreman	1	1	—	—	—	—
82	" "	Against introduction of machinery causing reduced wages.	1	—	—	1	—	—
83	Glove manufacture	Against employment of foreign workmen	1	1	—	—	—	—
84	Hat "	For advance in wages	3	1	2	—	—	—
85	" "	For advance in wages and other concessions.	1	—	—	1	—	—
86	" "	Against reduction in wages	1	1	—	—	—	—
87	" "	Against employment of female operatives	1	—	—	1	—	—
88	" "	To compel non-unionists to join union	1	1	—	—	—	—
89	Hosiery "	For advance in wages	4	3	1	—	—	—
90	" "	For advance in wages and right to belong to union.	1	1	—	—	—	—
91	" "	Against reduction in wages	1	—	—	1	—	—
92	" "	Cause not known	1	—	—	—	—	1
93	Tailoring	For advance in wages	5	4	1	—	—	—
94	"	For advance in wages and other concessions.	2	1	—	1	—	—
95	"	Against reduction in wages	4	2	1	1	—	—
96	"	Against alteration in system of working	1	—	—	1	—	—
97	"	For alteration and improvement in working arrangements.	3	1	2	—	—	—
98	Coach making trades	For advance in wages	2	2	—	—	—	—
99	" "	Against reduction in wages	2	—	1	1	—	—
100	" "	Dispute with piece-masters as to wages	1	—	—	—	1	—
101	Coopers	Against employment of other than coopers upon certain machines.	1	—	1	—	—	—
102	Female labour trades	For advance in wages	2	—	—	1	—	1
103	" "	Against proposed reduction in wages	1	—	—	1	—	—
104	" "	In defence of colleagues (unionism)	1	—	—	1	—	—
105	Gas making	Against orders to leave union	1	—	—	1	—	—
106	Glass trade	For advance in wages	1	1	—	—	—	—
107	Labour (agricultural and general unskilled).	" "	5	1	2	1	—	1
108	" " "	For advance in wages and reduction in hours.	1	—	1	—	—	—
109	" " "	Against reduction in wages	1	—	—	1	—	—
110	" " "	Against withdrawal of Saturday short day.	1	—	1	—	—	—
111	" " "	For reduction in weekly hours of labour	1	—	—	—	—	1
112	Leather and rubber trades	For advance in wages	2	1	1	—	—	—
113	" "	For advance in wages and reduction in hours.	1	—	—	1	—	—
114	" "	Against reduction in wages	2	1	1	—	—	—

Reference No. to Table V.	Trade.	Cause or Object.	Total Number of Strikes.	Successful.	Partially successful.	Unsuccessful.	Indefinite.	Result not known.
115	Mat making	For advance in wages	1	—	1	—	—	—
	METAL TRADES:—							
116	Iron and steel manufacture.	For advance in wages and other concessions.	1	—	1	—	—	—
117	" "	Against reduction in wages	4	—	—	4	—	—
118	" "	Against alteration in working arrangements.	1	1	—	—	—	—
119	" "	In defence or for reinstatement of colleagues.	3	1	2	—	—	—
120	Iron founding	Against reduction in, or deductions from, wages.	2	1	—	1	—	—
121	" "	Against alteration in system of working	1	—	—	1	—	—
122	Iron plate working, galvanizing, &c.	For advance in wages	3	—	1	1	—	1
123	" "	Against reduction in wages	4	2	—	—	—	2
124	" "	For reinstatement of a unionist colleague.	1	—	—	—	—	1
125	Engineering	For advance in wages	5	3	1	1	—	—
126	"	For advance in wages and other concessions.	1	—	—	1	—	—
127	"	Against reduction in wages	2	—	—	2	—	—
128	"	Against alteration in working arrangements.	4	1	1	2	—	—
129	"	Dispute between classes of workpeople as to demarcation.	1	—	—	1	—	—
130	"	Against employment of non-unionists	1	—	—	—	—	1
131	"	Against employment of labourers upon skilled work.	1	—	—	1	—	—
132	"	Objection to officials	1	1	—	—	—	—
133	Boiler and tube making	For advance in wages	2	1	1	—	—	—
134	" "	Against reduction in wages	2	1	—	—	—	1
135	" "	Objection to work tubes made by non-unionists.	1	1	—	—	—	—
136	" "	Objection to conduct of officials	2	2	—	—	—	—
137	Shipbuilding	For advance in wages	8	3	—	4	1	—
138	"	Against reduction in wages	13	6	1	5	1	—
139	"	Against alteration of, and for adherence to, previous wages' arrangements.	1	1	—	—	—	—
140	"	For reduction in hours of labour and limitation of overtime.	2	1	—	1	—	—
141	"	Dispute between classes of workpeople as to wages, &c.	6	1	2	3	—	—
142	"	Dispute between classes of workpeople as to demarcation of work.	6	4	1	1	—	—
143	"	For reduction in number or objection to employment of, apprentices.	4	2	—	2	—	—
144	"	Against employment of non-unionists and seceders from, or defaulters to, union, and to compel other workers to join a certain union.	4	2	—	2	—	—
145	"	Against dismissal or for reinstatement of discharged fellow workmen.	3	2	—	1	—	—
146	"	Objection to fellow workmen (apart from unionism).	2	1	—	1	—	—
147	"	In defence of colleagues (unionism)	1	1	—	—	—	—
148	"	Against alteration in working arrangements.	1	—	—	1	—	—
149	"	For limitation of the daily amount of work.	1	—	—	1	—	—
150	"	Objection to method of selection for promotion.	1	—	—	1	—	—
151	"	Cause not known	1	—	—	—	—	1
152	Bedstead making	Against employment of unskilled labour on skilled work.	1	1	—	—	—	—
153	Bolt making	Against reduction in wages	1	—	—	—	1	—
154	Brass working	For advance in wages	2	—	1	1	—	—
155	" "	For advance in wages and other concessions.	1	—	—	1	—	—
156	" "	Dissatisfaction with rejection of certain work.	1	—	—	1	—	—
157	Chain making	For advance in wages	2	1	—	1	—	—
158	" "	Against reduction in, and deductions from, wages.	2	—	—	1	—	1
159	Copper working	For guarantee of a minimum weekly wage	1	1	—	—	—	—
160	" "	For reinstatement of discharged colleagues.	1	—	—	1	—	—
161	Cutlery and edge tool manufacture.	For advance in wages	1	—	—	1	—	—
162	" "	Against reduction in wages	1	—	—	1	—	—
163	File making	" " "	1	—	—	1	—	—
164	" "	Cause not known	1	—	—	—	—	1
165	Nail making	For advance in wages	1	—	—	—	—	1
166	" "	To enforce payment of a previously arranged wage list.	1	1	—	—	—	—
167	Stove and stove-grate making.	Against reduction in wages	1	—	—	1	—	—
168	" " "	Against employment of non-unionists	1	—	—	1	—	—

Reference No. to Table V.	Trade.	Cause or Object.	Total Number of Strikes.	Successful.	Partially successful.	Unsuccessful.	Indefinite.	Result not known.
	METAL TRADES—*cont.*							
169	Stove and stove-grate making.	Against introduction of piece-working	1	—	—	1	—	—
170	Tin plate manufacture	For advance in wages	1	—	—	1	—	—
171	" " "	Against reduction in wages	2	—	—	1	1	—
172	" " "	In defence of colleagues	3	—	1	2	—	—
173	" " "	For alteration in working arrangements	3	—	—	2	—	1
174	" " "	Against alteration in working arrangements.	1	—	1	—	—	—
175	Wire working	Against reduction in wages	1	—	—	1	—	—
176	Millers	For advance in wages and reduction in hours.	1	1	—	—	—	—
177	"	For reduction in hours	1	1	—	—	—	—
178	"	In defence of the wages of a colleague	1	—	—	1	—	—
	MINING :—							
179	Coal mining	For advance in wages	15	4	6	3	1	1
180	" "	For advance in wages as compensation for increased work or altered working arrangements.	12	6	3	1	2	—
181	" "	Against reduction in wages	18	3	5	6	2	2
182	" "	Against reduction in wages caused by existing or proposed altered working arrangements and conditions.	7	3	1	1	—	2
183	" "	Disputes as to fines or deductions from wages.	8	1	5	—	2	—
184	" "	Disputes as to previous wages arrangements and working prices.	6	—	2	1	2	1
185	" "	Against increase in hours without corresponding increase in pay.	4	2	2	—	—	—
186	" "	Objection to non-union men or belonging to other miners' organisations.	5	2	2	1	—	—
187	" "	Against alteration in working arrangements, &c.	8	4	1	3	—	—
188	" "	In defence or for reinstatement of colleagues.	5	3	—	2	—	—
189	" "	For alteration and improvement in working conditions, &c.	5	—	—	2	—	3
190	" "	Dissatisfaction with officials	1	—	—	1	—	—
191	Iron mining	Objection to work with non-unionists	1	—	—	1	—	—
192	Lead mining	For alteration in working arrangements	1	—	—	1	—	—
193	Shale mining	Against reduction in wages	1	—	1	—	—	—
194	Tin mining	Dissatisfaction with method of computation of output of work.	1	—	—	1	—	—
195	Quarrying	For advance in wages	4	1	2	1	—	—
196	"	Against reduction in wages	3	—	1	2	—	—
197	"	Against discharge of a colleague	1	—	—	1	—	—
198	"	Against a new requirement in mode of working.	1	1	—	—	—	—
199	Pottery trade	For advance in wages	3	—	1	2	—	—
200	" "	Against proposed reduction in wages	1	1	—	—	—	—
201	" "	For alteration in method of working	1	—	—	1	—	—
202	" "	Against employment of non-union men	1	—	—	—	1	—
203	Printing and bookbinding trades.	For advance in wages	2	—	1	1	—	—
204	" "	For reduction in hours of labour	2	2	—	—	—	—
205	" "	Against refusal to employ union men	1	—	—	1	—	—
206	" "	Objection to employment of non-union men.	1	—	—	1	—	—
207	Public cleansing	For advance in wages	1	1	—	—	—	—
208	" "	For advance in wages and reduction in hours.	1	—	1	—	—	—
209	" "	For advance in wages and other concessions.	1	—	1	—	—	—
210	" "	In defence of colleagues	2	—	—	2	—	—
211	" "	Against alteration in working parties	1	—	1	—	—	—
	SEA-FARING, DOCK, AND WATERSIDE LABOUR:—							
212	Seamen and firemen	For advance in wages	1	—	1	—	—	—
213	" "	Against reduction in wages	4	1	—	3	—	—
214	" "	Objection to colleagues	1	—	—	—	1	—
215	" "	For alteration in working arrangements	1	—	—	1	—	—
216	River and canal navigation	For advance in wages	1	—	1	—	—	—
217	" "	For advance in wages and other concessions.	1	—	1	—	—	—
218	" "	Against proposed reduction in wages	2	—	—	2	—	—
219	" "	Against dismissal of a colleague (unionism).	1	—	—	1	—	—
220	" "	Against alleged infringement of a working agreement.	1	—	1	—	—	—
221	Fishing trade	For advance in wages	2	1	—	1	—	—
222	" "	Against employment of non-unionists	1	—	—	1	—	—
223	Dock, &c. labour	Against reduction in wages	2	1	—	1	—	—
224	" "	For advance in wages	2	1	—	—	1	—
225	" "	Objection to non-union or "free labour" men.	4	—	1	3	—	—
226	" "	Against alteration in working arrangements.	3	—	1	2	—	—

Reference No. to Table V.	Trade.	Cause or Object.	Total Number of Strikes.	Successful.	Partially successful.	Unsuccessful.	Indefinite.	Result not known.
	SEA-FARING, &c.—*cont.*							
227	Dock, &c. labour -	For alteration in method of payment on change in mode of working.	1	—	—	1	—	—
228	„ „ -	Against refusal to permit union badges to be worn at work.	1	1	—	—	—	—
	TEXTILE TRADES :—							
229	Bleaching and calendering	For advance in wages - - -	1	—	—	1	—	—
230	„ „ -	Against reduction in wages - -	1	—	1	—	—	—
231	„ „ -	For weekly payment and abolition of overtime.	1	—	—	1	—	—
232	Cotton manufacture -	For advance in wages - - -	12	5	4	1	—	2
233	„ „ -	For advance in wages and other concessions.	1	—	1	—	—	—
234	„ „ -	Against payment at less than agreed prices.	2	1	—	1	—	—
235	„ „ -	Against reduction in wages - -	5	2	1	2	—	—
236	„ „ -	Alleged bad material and for compensation in respect of same.	24	18	1	5	—	—
237	„ „ -	Against alteration in method of working, alleged to have the effect of reducing earnings.	3	—	—	3	—	—
238	„ „ -	For alteration in method of payment or computation of wages.	3	1	—	1	1	—
239	„ „ -	For alteration and improvement in working arrangements.	2	—	1	1	—	—
240	„ „ -	In defence, or for reinstatement, of colleagues.	8	2	1	5	—	—
241	„ „ -	In defence of, or disputes with, officials	7	4	—	3	—	—
242	„ „ -	Sympathy with other operatives on strike.	1	—	—	1	—	—
243	„ „ -	Against system of fines, "bating," &c., and for abolition of.	4	1	—	3	—	—
244	„ „ -	For promotion of one of their number instead of appointment from outside.	1	—	—	1	—	—
245	„ „ -	For observance of certain days as holidays.	2	—	—	1	1	—
246	„ „ -	In defence of union colleagues and customs.	2	1	—	1	—	—
247	„ „ -	Dissatisfaction with a newly arranged price list.	1	—	—	1	—	—
248	„ „ -	Dispute with other bodies of operatives as to working arrangements.	1	—	—	—	—	1
249	„ „ -	For compensation during enforced partial employment of other operatives.	1	—	—	1	—	—
250	„ „ -	Cause not known - - -	1	—	—	—	—	1
251	Flax manufacture -	For advance in wages - - -	1	1	—	—	—	—
252	„ „ -	Against reduction in wages - -	1	—	—	1	—	—
253	Fustian manufacture -	For advance in wages - - -	2	—	—	2	—	—
254	Jute manufacture -	Against reduction in wages - -	2	1	—	1	—	—
255	„ „ -	Alleged bad material - - -	3	1	—	2	—	—
256	„ „ -	Dispute as to a recently arranged reduction.	1	1	—	—	—	—
257	Rope manufacture -	Against alterations having effect of reducing wages.	1	—	—	1	—	—
258	Silk manufacture -	For advance in wages - - -	1	—	—	1	—	—
259	„ „ - -	Sympathy with other strikers - -	1	—	—	—	—	1
260	Textile machinery manufacture.	For advance in wages - - -	1	—	—	1	—	—
261	„ „ -	Against reduction in wages - -	1	1	—	—	—	—
262	Textile dyers - -	For advance in wages - - -	7	6	—	—	—	1
263	„ - -	For advance in wages and reduction in hours.	1	—	—	1	—	—
264	„ - -	Against reduction in wages - -	1	1	—	—	—	—
265	„ - -	In defence of colleagues - -	3	3	—	—	—	—
266	„ - -	In defence of unionist colleagues and customs.	2	1	—	1	—	—
267	„ - -	Dissatisfaction with work requiring extra labour.	1	1	—	—	—	—
268	Woollen and worsted manufacture.	For advance in wages - - -	9	1	3	5	—	—
269	„ „ -	Against reduction in wages - -	5	2	3	—	—	—
270	„ „ -	Against alteration in work, causing reduced wages.	4	1	—	3	—	—
271	„ „ -	Against alteration in working arrangements, causing increase in work.	2	—	1	1	—	—
272	„ „ -	In defence of colleagues - -	1	1	—	—	—	—
273	Theatrical employés -	For advance in wages - - -	2	1	—	1	—	—
274	Transport (Land) - -	For advance in wages - - -	2	—	—	2	—	—
275	„ „ - -	For advance in wages and reduction in hours.	2	—	1	—	—	1
276	„ „ - -	For advance in wages and other concessions.	1	—	—	1	—	—
277	„ „ - -	For holidays, or reduction in amount of work required.	3	1	1	1	—	—

Reference No. to Table V.	Trade.	Cause or Object.	Total Number of Strikes.	Successful.	Partially successful.	Unsuccessful.	Indefinite.	Result not known.
278	Transport (Land) - -	Against employment of non-unionists -	2	—	—	2	—	—
279	„ „ - -	For reduction in price of cab hire -	1	1	—	—	—	—
280	„ „ - -	Against proposed reduction in wages and increase in hours.	1	1	—	—	—	—
			692	283	117	228	21	43

Lock-outs.

Reference No. to Table V.	Trade.	Cause or Object.	Total Number of Lock-outs.	Successful to employés.	Partially successful to employés.	Unsuccessful to employés.	Indefinite.	Result not known.
281	Painters - - -	Objection of employers to grant a desired code of rules.	1	1	—	—	—	—
282	Boot and shoe operatives -	To enforce the employers' interpretation of an award under board of arbitration.	1	1	—	—	—	—
283	Coal miners - -	Refusal to accede to wish of employers that work should commence at an earlier hour.	1	—	—	—	1	—
284	„ „ - -	Refusal to contract out under certain provisions of Truck Act.	1	1	—	—	—	—
285	Pottery workers - -	Failure to agree as to future working arrangements, wages, rates.	1	—	1	—	—	—
286	Compositors - -	Failure to agree upon a union rate of wages, and desire of employers to conduct business on non-union lines.	1	—	—	1	—	—
287	Cotton operatives - -	To bring to an end a long standing strike.	1	1	—	—	—	—
288	„ „ - -	To enforce a reduction in wages -	1	—	1	—	—	—
			8	4	2	1	1	—

TABLE V.—Showing NUMBER OF PERSONS engaged in SUCCESSFUL and UNSUCCESSFUL STRIKES and LOCK-OUTS as per preceding Table.

STRIKES.

Reference Number to Table IV.	Total Number of Strikes.	Successful.			Partially successful.			Unsuccessful.			Indefinite.			Result not known.		
		No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.	No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.	No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.	No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.	No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	1	—	—	—	1	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	2	—	—	—	1	1	22	1	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	127	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	100
7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1,261	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	2	1	1	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	60
10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	137	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
12	16	12	11	651	2	2	210	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
13	11	10	9	3,488	1	1	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	2	1	1	10	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	4	3	2	137	—	—	—	1	1	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	4	4	4	132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	4	3	3	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
18	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
19	3	1	1	8	—	—	—	2	2	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	70	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	2	1	1	500	—	—	—	1	1	79	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	6	3	1	260	1	1	390	2	2	59	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	6	3	3	640	3	3	3,539	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	3	1	1	140	1	1	25	1	1	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	2	2	2	151	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	150
30	8	6	3	206	2	2	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	4	2	2	115	2	1	900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	4	3	3	250	1	1	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	117	—	—	—	—	—	—
34	1	1	1	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	3	3	3	220	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36	3	1	1	70	2	1	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37	1	—	—	—	1	1	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
39	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	7	7	5	232	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	14
41	2	1	1	22	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
42	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43	1	1	1	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
44	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
45	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7
46	1	1	1	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
47	2	2	1	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48	2	1	1	10	1	1	1,062	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
49	1	1	1	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50	3	2	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
51	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
53	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1,522	—	—	—	—	—	—
54	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	70	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
56	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
57	9	7	5	580	—	—	—	1	1	100	1	—	—	—	—	—
58	2	1	1	20	1	1	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
59	1	1	1	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60	1	—	—	—	1	1	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61	1	1	1	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
62	3	2	1	50	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
63	1	1	1	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
64	1	1	1	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65	1	1	1	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66	1	1	1	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
67	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
68	4	1	1	40	—	—	—	3	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
69	2	1	1	11	—	—	—	1	1	108	—	—	—	—	—	—
70	1	1	1	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
71	1	—	—	—	1	1	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
72	1	1	1	170	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
73	1	1	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
74	9	5	5	4,779	1	1	50	3	3	155	—	—	—	—	—	—
75	1	1	1	650	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Reference Number to Table IV.	Total Number of Strikes.	Successful.			Partially successful.			Unsuccessful.			Indefinite.			Result not known.		
		No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.	No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.	No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.	No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.	No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.
76	5	2	1	28	1	1	105	2	1	46	—	—	—	—	—	—
77	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	140	—	—	—	—	—	—
78	5	3	2	3,013	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	100
79	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
80	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
81	1	1	1	1,386	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
82	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
83	1	1	1	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84	3	1	1	70	2	2	750	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
85	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
86	1	1	1	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
88	1	1	1	480	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
89	4	3	2	604	1	1	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
90	1	1	1	226	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
91	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	38	—	—	—	—	—	—
92	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
93	5	4	4	264	1	1	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
94	2	1	1	22	—	—	—	1	1	90	—	—	—	—	—	—
95	4	2	2	113	1	1	120	1	1	250	—	—	—	—	—	—
96	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
97	3	1	1	675	2	2	2,615	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
98	2	2	2	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99	2	—	—	—	1	1	394	1	1	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
100	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	12	—	—	—
101	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
102	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	11	—	—	—	1	—	—
103	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	58	—	—	—	—	—	—
104	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	119	—	—	—	—	—	—
105	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
106	1	1	1	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
107	5	1	—	—	2	1	38	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
108	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
109	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
110	1	—	—	—	1	1	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
111	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
112	2	1	1	40	1	1	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
113	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	600	—	—	—	—	—	—
114	2	1	1	50	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
115	1	—	—	—	1	1	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
116	1	—	—	—	1	1	1,064	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
117	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	2,775	—	—	—	—	—	—
118	1	1	1	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
119	3	1	1	150	2	2	982	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
120	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
121	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
122	3	—	—	—	1	1	63	1	1	4	—	—	—	1	1	22
123	4	2	1	460	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	89
124	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	20
125	5	3	3	86	1	1	216	1	1	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
126	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
127	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3,600	—	—	—	—	—	—
128	4	1	—	—	1	1	100	2	1	152	—	—	—	—	—	—
129	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	10,785	—	—	—	—	—	—
130	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
131	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
132	1	1	1	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
133	2	1	1	61	1	1	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
134	2	1	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
135	1	1	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
136	2	2	2	286	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
137	8	3	3	404	—	—	—	4	4	179	1	1	150	—	—	—
138	13	6	4	775	1	1	56	5	4	2,107	1	1	110	—	—	—
139	1	1	1	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
140	2	1	1	1,300	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
141	6	1	—	—	2	2	3,353	3	3	1,173	—	—	—	—	—	—
142	6	4	4	1,064	1	1	250	1	1	264	—	—	—	—	—	—
143	4	2	2	320	—	—	—	2	2	468	—	—	—	—	—	—
144	4	2	2	695	—	—	—	2	2	480	—	—	—	—	—	—
145	3	2	2	572	—	—	—	1	1	245	—	—	—	—	—	—
146	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
147	1	1	1	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
148	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
149	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
150	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	200	—	—	—	—	—	—
151	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
152	1	1	1	600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
153	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
154	2	—	—	—	1	1	19	1	1	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
155	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
156	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—

Reference Number to Table IV.	Total Number of Strikes.	Successful.			Partially successful.			Unsuccessful.			Indefinite.			Result not known.		
		No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.	No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.	No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.	No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.	No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.
157	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
158	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	400	—	—	—	1	—	—
159	1	1	1	490	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
160	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	360	—	—	—	—	—	—
161	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
162	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	350	—	—	—	—	—	—
163	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	41	—	—	—	—	—	—
164	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
165	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
166	1	1	1	276	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
167	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
168	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
169	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
170	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
171	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	210	1	1	138	—	—	—
172	3	—	—	—	1	1	80	2	2	349	—	—	—	—	—	—
173	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	718	—	—	—	1	1	150
174	1	—	—	—	1	1	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
175	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
176	1	1	1	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
177	1	1	1	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
178	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
179	15	4	2	1,138	6	6	2,962	3	2	45	1	1	260	1	—	—
180	12	6	6	1,732	3	2	460	1	1	6	2	2	241	—	—	—
181	18	3	3	514	5	5	76,000	6	6	11,359	2	1	28	2	—	—
182	7	3	3	501	1	1	180	1	1	1,240	—	—	—	2	1	24
183	8	1	1	150	5	4	4,926	—	—	—	2	1	1,300	—	—	—
184	6	—	—	—	2	1	230	1	1	860	2	—	—	1	1	60
185	4	2	2	250	2	1	346	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
186	5	2	2	1,450	2	2	2,080	1	1	800	—	—	—	—	—	—
187	8	4	1	100	1	1	340	3	3	700	—	—	—	—	—	—
188	5	3	2	660	—	—	—	2	2	272	—	—	—	—	—	—
189	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	198	—	—	—	3	—	—
190	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	650	—	—	—	—	—	—
191	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
192	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	164	—	—	—	—	—	—
193	1	—	—	—	1	1	260	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
194	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	300	—	—	—	—	—	—
195	4	1	1	20	2	2	268	1	1	450	—	—	—	—	—	—
196	3	—	—	—	1	1	87	2	1	2,200	—	—	—	—	—	—
197	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	108	—	—	—	—	—	—
198	1	1	1	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
199	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	106	—	—	—	—	—	—
200	1	1	1	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
201	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	72	—	—	—	—	—	—
202	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	47	—	—	—
203	2	—	—	—	1	1	13	1	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
204	2	1	2	568	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
205	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
206	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
207	1	1	1	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
208	1	—	—	—	1	1	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
209	1	—	—	—	1	1	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
210	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	380	—	—	—	—	—	—
211	1	—	—	—	1	1	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
212	1	—	—	—	1	1	270	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
213	4	1	1	300	—	—	—	3	2	1,040	—	—	—	—	—	—
214	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	22	—	—	—
215	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
216	1	—	—	—	1	1	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
217	1	—	—	—	1	1	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
218	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	150	—	—	—	—	—	—
219	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	150	—	—	—	—	—	—
220	1	—	—	—	1	1	550	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
221	2	1	1	100	—	—	—	1	1	200	—	—	—	—	—	—
222	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	36	—	—	—	—	—	—
223	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
224	2	1	1	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
225	4	—	—	—	1	1	280	3	2	503	—	—	—	—	—	—
226	3	—	—	—	1	1	2,000	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
227	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
228	1	1	1	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
229	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
230	1	—	—	—	1	1	222	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
231	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
232	12	5	5	605	4	3	935	1	1	300	—	—	—	2	—	—
233	1	—	—	—	1	1	196	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
234	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
235	5	2	1	286	1	1	660	2	2	70	—	—	—	—	—	—
236	24	18	14	2,734	1	—	—	5	5	1,149	—	—	—	—	—	—

Reference Number to Table IV.	Total Number of Strikes.	Successful.			Partially successful.			Unsuccessful.			Indefinite.			Result not known.		
		No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.	No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.	No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.	No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.	No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.
237	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	125	—	—	—	—	—	—
238	3	1	1	260	—	—	—	1	1	10	1	—	—	—	—	—
239	2	—	—	—	1	1	96	1	1	466	—	—	—	—	—	—
240	8	2	2	310	1	1	970	5	4	794	—	—	—	—	—	—
241	7	4	4	720	—	—	—	3	3	225	—	—	—	—	—	—
242	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
243	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	654	—	—	—	—	—	—
244	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	208	—	—	—	—	—	—
245	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	299	1	1	172	—	—	—
246	2	1	1	200	—	—	—	1	1	301	—	—	—	—	—	—
247	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	200	—	—	—	—	—	—
248	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
249	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	—	—	—	1	—	—
250	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
251	1	1	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
252	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	175	—	—	—	—	—	—
253	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	293	—	—	—	—	—	—
254	2	1	1	100	—	—	—	1	1	70	—	—	—	—	—	—
255	3	1	1	100	—	—	—	2	2	305	—	—	—	—	—	—
256	1	1	1	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
257	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
258	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	150	—	—	—	—	—	—
259	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
260	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	18	—	—	—	1	—	—
261	1	1	1	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
262	7	6	6	1,156	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
263	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	20	—	—	—	1	1	78
264	1	1	1	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
265	3	3	3	468	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
266	2	1	1	200	—	—	—	1	1	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
267	1	1	1	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
268	9	1	—	—	3	3	118	5	4	57	—	—	—	—	—	—
269	5	2	1	325	3	3	330	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
270	4	1	1	170	—	—	—	3	2	42	—	—	—	—	—	—
271	2	—	—	—	1	1	129	1	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
272	1	1	1	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
273	2	1	1	400	—	—	—	1	1	300	—	—	—	—	—	—
274	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
275	2	—	—	—	1	1	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
276	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	151	—	—	—	1	1	200
277	3	1	1	73	1	1	67	1	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
278	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	6,017	—	—	—	—	—	—
279	1	1	1	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
280	1	1	1	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	692	283	235	48,852	117	103	113,414	228	203	70,978	21	12	2,480	43	15	1,074

Lock-outs.

Reference Number to Table IV.	Total Number of Lock-outs.	Successful to Employés.			Partially Successful to Employés.			Unsuccessful to Employés.			Indefinite.			Result not known.		
		No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.	No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.	No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.	No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.	No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.
281	1	1	1	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
282	1	1	1	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
283	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
284	1	1	1	2,827	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	600	—	—	—
285	1	—	—	—	1	1	20,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
286	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	48	—	—	—	—	—	—
287	1	1	1	31,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
288	1	—	—	—	1	1	50,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	8	4	4	49,353	2	2	70,000	1	1	48	1	1	600	—	—	—

TABLE VI.—Showing NUMBER of those DIRECTLY and INDIRECTLY AFFECTED by STRIKES and LOCK-OUTS, AMOUNT of WEEKLY WAGES earned, VALUE of FIXED CAPITAL laid IDLE, other ELEMENTS of LOSS to CAPITAL, and SUGGESTIONS as to PREVENTION of LABOUR DISPUTES, the Particulars extracted from Returns received from Employers.

STRIKES.

In cases marked * the number differs from that taken for Table II.

Reference Number.	Number of Firms or Establishments in which Strike occurred.	Number of Firms or Establishments reporting, separately or through Employers' Associations.	Number of those affected and Amount of Weekly Wages earned.				Estimated Value of fixed Capital laid idle by Strike.	Annual rateable Value of Property occupied by Firm, and laid idle.	Estimated actual Outlay by Employers in stopping and re-opening Works, and in Payment of fixed Charges and Salaries during Stoppage.	Amount paid in support of Strike by Organisations of Employers.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.
			Numbers affected.		Amount of Weekly Wages earned by those affected.						
			Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.					
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	1	1	15	—	30 0 0 Exclusive of food allowances.	—	—	—	—	—	Conferences between employers and employed. "Exclusion of the professional agitator."
3	1	1	4	—	4 13 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	1	1	10	—	15 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	1	1	*65	—	104 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	Employment of non-unionist labour.
8	1	1	486	700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	3	3	27	—	49 19 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	1	1	6	—	12 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	1	1	137	—	121 4 0 Applies to 92 persons only.	—	30,000	500 0 0	1,550 0 0	—	"Mutual and fair discussion between employers and employed."
15	1	1	60	31	75 0 0	50 0 0	1,000	—	17 10 0	—	"More confidence and a better feeling between employers and employed."
16	1	1	*8	—	12 19 7	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	1	1	29	35	52 4 0	39 7 6	—	—	—	—	Arbitration board, see p. 154.
		1	60	—	94 10 0	—	3,000	—	—	—	—
		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	50 0 0	—	"Properly constituted board of arbitration, whose decisions should be binding on all parties; proper protection for men willing to work; picketing to be made illegal."
		1	13	—	25 1 9	—	—	—	—	—	"Independent arbitration in all cases."
		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	See note, p. 154.
		1	59	—	87 3 9	—	—	—	100 0 0	—	"Conciliation boards between masters and men in the various trades," failing which a higher board presided over by a "legally-trained judge," with powers to enforce obedience to decisions.
20	50	1	20	—	33 16 8	—	—	—	—	—	"Striking to be made a penal offence. Wages to be settled by a committee appointed by Government."
		1	15	37	26 5 0	—	700	25 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	—
		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	See note, p. 154.

Table VI.—*continued.*

In cases marked * the number differs from that taken for Table II.

Reference Number.	Number of Firms or Establishments in which Strike occurred.	Number of Firms or Establishments reporting, separately or through Employers' Associations.	Number of those affected and Amount of Weekly Wages earned.				Estimated Value of fixed Capital laid idle by Strike.	Annual rateable Value of Property occupied by Firm, and laid idle.	Estimated actual Outlay by Employers in stopping and re-opening Works, and in Payment of fixed Charges and Salaries during Stoppage.	Amount paid in support of Strike by Organisations of Employers.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes
			Numbers affected.		Amount of Weekly Wages earned by those affected.						
			Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.					
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
20—*cont.*	—	1	—	—	—	—	500	—	50 0 0	—	A board consisting of equal numbers of employers and workmen, presided over by an arbitrator, whose decisions should be binding and enforced by law. Prevention of intimidation.
		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Compulsory Arbitration Act.
		1	10	—	16 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	32	—	48 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	"Judicial arbitration by men with practical knowledge of the trade concerned in the dispute."
24	22	22	70	—	77 16 0½	—	—	—	—	—	Arbitration.
37	1	1	60	20	105 0 0	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	Do.
41	45	45	150	50	225 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
43	1	1	32	—	56 11 4	—	—	—	—	—	—
53	1	1	11	6	21 0 0	7 10 0	10,000	—	—	—	—
58	8	1	37	—	47 14 0	—	2,500	200 0 0	33 0 0	—	—
			(No returns received from the other firms concerned.)								
59	1	1	33	46	17 6 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
61	1	1	47	—	55 6 8	—	—	—	—	—	Prevention of picketing, see note, p. 157.
62	4	1	22	3	30 12 0	—	300	100 0 0	20 0 0	—	Arbitration.
			Applies to 17 only.								
63	12	12	500	—	751 5 0	—	—	—	500 0 0	—	Do.
64	1	1	12	—	14 0 6	—	—	—	—	—	See note, p. 157.
65	54	54	2,600	400	4,635 0 0	—	150,000	30,000 0 0	7,800 0 0	—	"Arbitration, and failing that, conciliation: men to be treated with and not paid agitators."
69	1	1	24	—	30 0 0	—	450	50 10 0	20 0 0	—	—
70	1	1	200	60	330 0 0	—	5,000	—	200 0 0	—	Committees of employers and employed, with arbitration in case of failure.
74	1	1	5	—	6 11 3	—	—	—	—	—	Arbitration.
75	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	"Arbitration board chosen by both parties."
76	1	1	140	—	175 0 0	—	1,000	—	30 0 0	—	"Boards of conciliation consisting of business men."
83	35	35	900	—	1,518 15 0	—	250,000	—	20,000 0 0	—	Combination of all the builders of the United Kingdom.
94	18	1	14	—	27 16 6	—	300	—	—	—	Board of arbitration, whose decision should be binding on both parties.
		1	12	—	18 0 0	—	200	20 0 0	—	—	Board of arbitration.
			(No returns received from the other firms concerned.)								

Table VI.—*continued.*

In cases marked * the number differs from that taken for Table II.

Reference Number.	Number of Firms or Establishments in which Strike occurred.	Number of Firms or Establishments reporting, separately or through Employers' Association.	Number of those affected and Amount of Weekly Wages earned.				Estimated Value of fixed Capital laid idle by Strike.	Annual rateable Value of Property occupied by Firm, and laid idle.	Estimated actual Outlay by Employers in stopping and re-opening Works, and in Payment of fixed Charges and Salaries during Stoppage.	Amount paid in support of Strike by Organisations of Employers.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.
			Numbers affected.		Amount of Weekly Wages earned by those affected.						
			Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.					
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
95	1	1	*50	—	125 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	"Non-intervention of third parties; stoppage of intimidation."
97	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	See note, p. 159.
100	9	9	50	12	79 9 7	—	{ 800 350	25 0 0 20 0 0	10 0 0 35 0 0	—	Make the operatives participators in profits. Disputes to be settled by the parties concerned.
(Same information supplied by different employers.)											
106	3	1	*10	—	13 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
107	7	1	2	2	3 11 3	2 12 3	30	5 0 0	6 0 0	—	Arbitration.
113	7	5	*30	10	51 10 7½	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
118	5	1	*60	—	101 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
132	1	1	1,000	400	1,325 0 0	—	100,000	—	—	—	"Incline men to prefer being paid according to their value, not all alike."
133	1	1	51	39	62 14 10	39 15 1	—	—	—	—	—
134	1	1	32	—	30 2 8	—	—	—	—	—	"Leave employers and employed to settle the dispute, and give to both protection from picketing or molestation."
135	1	1	70	—	80 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
136	1	1	25	—	31 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
138	20	20	300	—	392 10 0	—	14,000	—	150 0 0	2 2 0	Conference between the parties directly concerned.
139	1	1	25	—	40 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	Arbitration.
142	18	18	40	—	64 13 4	—	3,000	450 0 0	100 0 0	—	Do.
151	6	6	*80	—	153 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	"Boards of arbitration composed of independent men appointed by the sheriff."
152	1	1	31	—	38 15 0	—	3,800	90 0 0	240 0 0	—	See note, p. 160.
157	1	1	6	5	16 0 0	Included in directly affected.	250	—	45 0 0	—	Compel both sides to abide by the decision of an arbitrator.
167	1	1	47	93	39 12 0	72 14 2½	30,000	180 0 0	150 0 0	—	Board of arbitration to be established by law, whose decisions should be binding on all parties.
169	1	1	*22	—	19 16 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
170	1	1	1,224	162	—	—	—	1,100 0 0	500 0 0	—	A conference before striking.
172	1	1	50	—	70 0 0	—	2,000	100 0 0	10 0 0	—	—
175	1	1	60	—	90 0 0	—	—	100 0 0	52 0 0	—	"Make boycotting illegal, restrict picketing, and leave employer and men free to agree without the coercion of a few idle agitators."

U 75339.

Table VI.—*continued.*

In cases marked * the number differs from that taken for Table II.

Reference Number.	Number of Firms or Establishments in which Strike occurred.	Number of Firms or Establishments reporting, separately or through Employers' Associations.	Number of those affected and Amount of Weekly Wages earned.				Estimated Value of fixed Capital laid idle by Strike.	Annual rateable Value of Property occupied by Firm, and laid idle.	Estimated actual Outlay by Employers in stopping and re-opening Works, and in Payment of fixed Charges and Salaries during Stoppage.	Amount paid in support of Strike by Organisations of Employers.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.
			Numbers affected.		Amount of Weekly Wages earned by those affected.						
			Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.					
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	"To have men's union officials better advised to prevent them causing a strike in order to keep their positions.
177	8	1	145	—	135 0 0 Applies to 100 only.	—	—	100 0 0	55 0 0	—	"*Independent* arbitrators."
		1	61	25	80 0 0	15 0 0	4,000	70 0 0	20 0 0	—	
178	1	1	*3	—	5 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	Stoppage of picketing.
181	1	1	17	—	24 13 0	—	—	—	—	—	Workmen to form deputations to place any grievances before their employers. (See note, p. 162.)
182	1	1	60	—	81 0 0	—	650	40 0 0	100 0 0	—	Employment of non union labour and the introduction of machinery.
184	2	1	—	—	—	—	3,500	130 0 0	100 0 0	—	See note, p. 163.
186	1	1	35	—	20 7 6 Applies to 15 only.	—	—	—	—	—	
187	1	1	8	—	12 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	
191	1	1	27	—	38 5 0	—	—	40 0 0	30 0 0	40 0 0	Picketing to be made illegal, and better protection afforded to men replacing strikers.
192	1	1	90	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	Three months' notice to be given of any change in wages. Disputes to be settled by board consisting of one representative from each of the parties, and three independent members.
193	1	1	440	40	440 0 0	Included in directly affected.	25,000	—	—	—	
196	1	1	380	100	285 0 0	—	40,000	665 0 0	30 0 0	—	Arbitration.
198	25	25	2,500	500	3,718 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	"The appointment of arbitration boards, whose decisions should be final and compulsory."
202	1	1	*26	—	19 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	Board of arbitration.
207	38	38	675	—	1,125 0 0 Applies to 600 only.	—	—	—	—	—	Arbitration by experts only.
214	50	1	50	—	77 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	Board of arbitration.
			(No returns received from the other firms concerned.)								
215	1	1	14	—	30 16 9	—	—	—	—	—	Workmen to inform employers of any grievances. "Non-intervention of strangers."

Table VI.—*continued.*

In cases marked * the number differs from that taken for Table II.

Reference Number.	Number of Firms or Establishments in which Strike occurred.	Number of Firms or Establishments reporting, separately or through Employers' Associations.	Number of those affected and Amount of Weekly Wages earned.				Estimated Value of fixed Capital laid idle by Strike.	Annual rateable Value of Property occupied by Firm, and laid idle.	Estimated actual Outlay by Employers in stopping and re-opening Works, and in Payment of fixed Charges and Salaries during Stoppage.	Amount paid in support of Strike by Organisations of Employers.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.
			Numbers affected.		Amount of Weekly Wages earned by those affected.						
			Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.					
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
		1	13	—	27 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	Arbitration.
					Applies to 12 only.						
		1	5	—	6 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	
217	5	1	15	1	18 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	Board of arbitra tion.
		1	8	—	9 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	Arbitration.
		1	40	—	60 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
218	1	1	13	—	—	—	—	80 0 0	30 0 0	—	Court of arbitration co ed of employers and employed. mpos
220	1	1	12	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	11	—	33 0 0	—	2,500	100 0 0	200 0 0	—	—
		1	39	—	54 0 0	—	3,000	200 0 0	20 0 0	—	—
225	6				Applies to 27 only.		—	—	—	—	—
		1	44	—	62 14 0	—	6,000	—	—	—	—
		1	12	—	16 0 0	—	—	130 0 0	—	—	Compulsory arbitration. See note, p.163.
					Applies to 10 only.						
226	1	1	*40	—	20 11 8	—	—	—	—	—	—
227	1	1	11	—	4 7 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
229	1	1	*50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
236	6	1	12	—	9 17 0	—	—	—	50 0 0	—	Compulsory arbitration courts.
			(No return received from the other firms concerned.)						—	—	"Extinguish or imprison agitators."
		†11	600	—	900 0 0	—	175,000	490 0 0	150 0 0	—	Parties concerned in dispute to meet and discuss differences.
		1	109	—	124 12 3	—	16,000	480 0 0	400 0 0	60 0 0	"Board of arbitration consisting of equal numbers of employers and employed."
240	11	1	40	—	34 0 0	—	5,000	185 0 0	48 0 0	—	"Arbitration by the Government."
		1	—	—	—	—	—	191 0 0	—	—	—
		1	60	34	—	—	2,000	250 0 0	150 0 0	—	"Mutual good understanding between employers and employed."
		1	22	—	26 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	Arbitration.
					Applies to 21 only.						
245	1	1	7	461	26 13 2	525 0 0	60,000	1,000 0 0	120 0 0	—	—
246	1	1									—
247	1	1	220	1,784	—	—	500,000	18,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	—	—
248	1	1									—
249	1	1	40	80	56 0 0	—	—	400 0 0	100 0 0	—	—
252	1	1	27	354	500 0 0	Included in directly affected.	50,000	1,250 0 0	560 0 0	—	"Enforced system of arbitration legally binding on both parties."

† Refers to the whole strike. The other five returns are for individual establishments.

Table VI.—*continued.*

In cases marked * the number differs from that taken for Table II.

Reference Number.	Number of Firms or Establishments in which Strike occurred.	Number of Firms or Establishments reporting, separately or through Employers' Associations.	Number of those affected and Amount of Weekly Wages earned.				Estimated Value of fixed Capital laid idle by Strike.	Annual rateable Value of Property occupied by Firm, and laid idle.	Estimated actual Outlay by Employers in stopping and re-opening Works, and in Payment of fixed Charges and Salaries during Stoppage.	Amount paid in support of Strike by Organisations of Employers.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.
			Numbers affected.		Amount of Weekly Wages earned by those affected.						
			Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.					
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
259	1	1	49	—	61 17 6 Applies to 33 only.	—	2,000	95 0 0	—†	—	Uniform price list.
260	1	1	20	—	32 0 0 Applies to 16 only.	—	—	—	—	—	Strikes and lock-outs to be illegal unless previously referred to State paid referees.
264	18	1	38	8	63 15 0 Applies to 30 only.	—	—	—	—	—	Uniform list of prices to be paid by all masters.
265	1	(No returns received from the other firms concerned.)									
		1	600	—	586 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
		‡1	671	319	1,198 6 0	470 0 0	—	—	—	—	Combination of employers on a large scale.
		§21	6,451	3,344	9,808 10 0	5,016 0 0	76,000	2,500 0 0	4,970 0 0	—	Arbitration.
268	21	1	4	15	7 4 0	22 10 0	—	—	—	—	"Fixed arbitration board."
		1	63	106	—	—	16,000	500 0 0	550 0 0	—	Workmen to continue working pending settlement by board of arbitration, whose award should be binding.
		1	68	—	119 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
269	1	1	16	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
271	1	1	152	—	209 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
272	1	1	8	—	16 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
273	1	1	57	3	80 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	"Politicians to cease patting the 'working man' on the back."
276	1	1	216	—	206 14 5	—	—	—	—	—	—
277	1	1	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Arbitration.
279	1	1	22	—	23 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
284	1	1	237	—	249 0 0	—	42,297	2,762 0 0	500 0 0	—	"Tact and forbearance on both sides."
286	5	1	21	—	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	Direct negotiation between employers and employed.
291	1	(No returns received from the other firms concerned.)									
292	1	1	33	—	66 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	50	150	50 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
296	5	1	30	—	52 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	15	—	26 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	12	—	21 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	5	—	8 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
297	1	1	30	—	44 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
298	1	1	320	10	540 0 0 Applies to 300 only.	—	30,000	—	450 0 0	—	"Prevention of picketing by law."
299	1	1	27	41	28 7 0	—	—	—	—	—	—

† Employer says, "Consider am losing 15*l.* per week." § Refers to the lock-out portion. The other three returns are for individual establishments. ‡ Refers to the strike leading thereto.

Table VI.—*continued.*

In cases marked * the number differs from that taken for Table II.

Reference Number.	Number of Firms or Establishments in which Strike occurred.	Number of Firms or Establishments reporting, separately or through Employers' Associations.	Number of those affected and Amount of Weekly Wages earned.				Estimated Value of fixed Capital laid idle by Strike.	Annual rateable Value of Property occupied by Firm, and laid idle.	Estimated actual Outlay by Employers in stopping and re-opening Works, and in Payment of fixed Charges and Salaries during Stoppage.	Amount paid in support of Strike by Organisations of Employers.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.
			Numbers affected.		Amount of Weekly Wages earned by those affected.						
			Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.					
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
300	1	1	575	—	753 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
301	1	1	680	1,400	1,020 0 0	2,100 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
303	1	1	80	—	120 0 0	—	—†	—	—	—	—
306	1	1	33	—	54 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
307	1	1	90	30	171 0 0	54 0 0	—	—	—	—	Shipwrights and joiners to revise the "line of demarcation."
310	1	1	355	—	594 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
311	1	1	100	—	180 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
313	1	1	12	—	21 12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
314	1	1	*26	—	38 0 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
315	1	1	120	—	209 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
317	1	1	264	—	465 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	Shipwrights and joiners to revise the "line of demarcation."
321	1	1	47	—	63 0 0	—	30,000	3,500 0 0	—	—	"Striking should be illegal. Compulsory board of reference in all large labour centres."
323	1	1	160	—	240 0 0	—	} 12,000	500 0 0	60 0 0	—	—
324	1	1	160	—	240 0 0	—					
326	1	1	220	—	240 0 0 Applies to 160 only.	—	12,000	500 0 0	120 0 0	—	—
328	1	1	170	—	303 14 5	—	—	—	—	—	—
329	3	1	40	—	67 0 0	—	3,000	—	—	—	See note, p. 165.
		1	14	—	25 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
331	1	1	56	—	83 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
332	1	1	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	"There is no way of preventing labour disputes."
336	1	1	661	—	1,036 19 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
337	1	1	94	—	142 15 3	—	—	—	—	—	—
342	1	1	19	—	25 0 0	—	—	48 0 0	—	—	A sliding scale.
350	1	1	60	—	105 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
351	1	1	*100	—	150 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
352	1	1	300	50	525 0 0	—	—	400 0 0	—	—	Fair discussion between between employers and employed. Non-intervention of trade union officials.
358	1	1	50	—	80 0 0	—	—	—	—	500	Wages to be regulated according to profits.
361	1	1	91	248	—	—	40,000	2,700 0 0	150 0 0	—	—
362	1	1	80	—	—	—	15,000	750 0 0	60 0 0	—	—
363	1	1	4	184	—	—	8,000	450 0 0	—	—	—

† 300,000*l.* stated to be partly laid idle.

Table VI. —*continued.*

In cases marked * the number differs from that taken for Table II.

Reference Number.	Number of Firms or Establishments in which Strike occurred.	Number of Firms or Establishments reporting, separately or through Employers' Associations.	Number of those affected and Amount of Weekly Wages earned. Numbers affected: Directly affected.	Numbers affected: Indirectly affected.	Amount of Weekly Wages earned by those affected: Directly affected.	Amount of Weekly Wages earned by those affected: Indirectly affected.	Estimated Value of fixed Capital laid idle by Strike.	Annual rateable Value of Property occupied by Firm, and laid idle.	Estimated actual Outlay by Employers in stopping and re-opening Works, and in Payment of fixed Charges and Salaries during Stoppage.	Amount paid in support of Strike by Organisations of Employers.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
370	1	1	170	360	221 18 0	436 5 0	36,000	1,300 0 0	—	—	Board of arbitration consisting of five members, two representing labour and two representing capital, the fifth being a "Judge of the High Court." "The awards to be binding in law."
372	1	1	29	—	34 16 0	—	—	—	—	—	"Make all trade unions illegal."
373	1	1	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	"Employers and workmen to meet and discuss affairs in a proper spirit."
376	2	1	260	—	390 0 0	—	—	2,500 0 0	—	—	
		1	1,100	—	1,760 0 0	—	100,000	7,000 0 0	2,500 0 0	3,401 11 0	"Sliding scale agreement the best means."
381	1	1	600	—	900 0 0	—	28,000	3,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	467 2 6	"Mutual arrangements between employers and employed, *i.e.*, apart from associations."
385	1	1	230	—	—	—	11,200	750 0 0	150 0 0	—	Sliding scale.
387	1	1	260	—	598 0 0	—	120,000	—	—	262 10 0	
389	1	1	180	20	240 0 0	40 0 0	15,000	—	875 0 0	—	"Legal tribunal properly constituted by Government."
390	1	1	20	—	40 0 0	—	3,000	—	—	—	"By meeting deputations from the men, especially if accompanied by their union leaders."
392	1	1	230	—	382 10 0 Applies to 200 only.	—	11,200	750 0 0	200 0 0	—	"Sliding scale on selling price of coal."
393	1	1	357	—	550 0 0	—	60,000	1,705 0 0	—	—	
394	1	1	95	48	83 8 6	—	10,000	—	134 0 0	—	Arbitration.
		1	304	—	413 10 0	—	68,800	2,526 0 0	528 0 0	—	Sliding scale or compulsory arbitration.
		1	132	—	227 10 0 Applies to 180 only.	—	20,000	1,500 0 0	500 0 0	—	Boards of arbitration and conciliation. Combinations to strike should be rendered illegal.
		1	3,738	28	4,736 9 6	18 9 0	500,000	43,721 0 0	6,531 18 2	—	
		1	468	6	528 0 0	8 0 0	40,000	4,116 0 0	1,460 0 0	—	Sliding scale.
		1	177	—	292 1 0	—	13,000	993 10 0	350 0 0†	—	
		1	114	—	190 0 0	—	4,000	1,100 0 0	300 0 0	—	Sliding scale, conciliation boards, and compulsory arbitration. (See note, p. 168.)
		1	2 000	—	3,600 0 0	—	180,000	—	11,000 0 0	—	Stronger union of employers, or compulsory sliding scales.
396	150	1	918	—	1,350 0 0	—	150,000	7,455 0 0	3,000 0 0	—	"Compulsory arbitration by Government."
		1	209	—	402 0 0	—	6,000	3,260 0 0	254 0 0	—	"Less pandering to working men by politicians."
		1	82	—	116 17 0	—	5,000	968 0 0	200 0 0	—	

† Sala ries, rent and taxes, &c. only, but employer reports that it is impossible to give total outlay, as, owing to the pumping machinery being stopped, some parts of the working are still under water.—15th April 1893.

Table VI.—*continued.*

In cases marked * the number differs from that taken for Table II.

Reference Number.	Number of Firms or Establishments in which Strike occurred.	Number of Firms or Establishments reporting, separately or through Employers' Associations.	Number of those affected and Amount of Weekly Wages earned.				Estimated Value of fixed Capital laid idle by Strike.	Annual rateable Value of Property occupied by Firm, and laid idle.	Estimated actual Outlay by Employers in stopping and re-opening Works, and in Payment of fixed Charges and Salaries during Stoppage.	Amount paid in support of Strike by Organisations of Employers.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.
			Numbers affected.		Amount of Weekly Wages earned by those affected.						
			Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.					
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
396—*cont.*		1	220	—	352 0 0	—	20,000	—	500 0 0	—	Arbitration.
		1	621	—	771 1 6	—	300,000	—	7,000 0 0	—	Arbitration enforced by law if necessary.
		1	304	—	434 12 9	—	11,000	1,787 0 0	1,600 0 0	—	"The principle practically agreed to by both masters and men at the Auckland Castle meeting."
		1	120	—	170 0 0	—	7,000	833 15 0	600 0 0	—	"Common sense and men left to themselves uninfluenced by mischievous agitators. In this case men went against their leaders."
		1	901	—	1,576 15 0	—	50,000	9,355 0 0	2,000 0 0	—	Boards of arbitration and conciliation; combinations to strike should be made illegal.
		1	350	—	640 0 0	—	—	3,358 0 0	500 0 0	—	—
		1	222	—	350 0 0	—	50,000	3,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	—	Courts of conciliation, with power to enforce awards.
		1	1,632	964	1,864 0 0	—	100,000	9,940 0 0	4,429 0 0	—	—
		1	540	121	645 0 0	165 0 0	111,000	6,700 0 0	3,500 0 0	—	"Boards of conciliation, whose decisions shall become law."
		1	200	250	350 0 0	—	119,000	3,848 0 0	1,692 0 0	—	—
397	10	1	426	235	597 18 4 Applies to 410 only.	—	150,000	5,163 0 0	6,000 0 0	—	Sliding scale of wages.
		1	570	—	462 10 0 Applies to 300 only.	—	86,000	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	—	Sliding scales.
		1	869	226	1,250 0 0	—	100,000	—	4,000 0 0	—	Do.
398	1	1	340	—	—	—	40,000	—	—	—	Direct intercourse between masters and men. No outside interference.
400	1		60	—	120 0 0	—	—	—	30 0 0	—	Arbitration and common sense. (See note, p. 169.)
401	1	1	*35	—	61 5 0	—	4,000	—	800 0 0	—	"Efficient protection to quiet, fair workmen."
402	1	1	30	250	28 10 0	500 0 0	—	1,300 0 0	200 0 0	—	—
407	1	1	70	—	116 0 0	—	100,000	—	—	—	"Board of conciliation, with power to insist upon the contracts being carried out."
412	1	1	215	80	315 6 8	100 0 0	28,021	5,102 12 0	200 0 0	—	See note, p. 169.
416	1	1	650	—	1,000 0 0	—	100,000	—	900 0 0	774 0 0	See note, p. 169.
417	1	1	189	71	248 18 0 Applies to 131 only.	—	5,000	600 0 0	300 0 0	—	—
418	1	1	100	—	97 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
419	1	1	800	—	1,100 0 0	—	100,000	—	100 0 0	—	—
424	1	1	15	—	18 12 6	—	—	—	—	—	"Meeting the men and talking the case well over."

Table VI.—*continued.*

In cases marked * the number differs from that taken for Table II.

Reference Number.	Number of Firms or Establishments in which Strike occurred.	Number of Firms or Establishments reporting, separately or through Employers' Associations.	Number of those affected and Amount of Weekly Wages earned.				Estimated Value of fixed Capital laid idle by Strike.	Annual rateable Value of Property occupied by Firm, and laid idle.	Estimated actual Outlay by Employers in stopping and re-opening Works, and in Payment of fixed Charges and Salaries during Stoppage.	Amount paid in support of Strike by Organisations of Employers.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.
			Numbers affected.		Amount of Weekly Wages earned by those affected.						
			Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.					
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
432	1	1	159	350	400 0 0	600 0 0	90,000	2,522 0 0	750 0 0	—	Sliding scale.
434	1	1	100	—	121 17 6 Applies to 75 only.	—	25,000	—	150 0 0	—	Make it illegal for miners' agents to interfere between masters and men, and appoint an umpire.
436	1	1	55	5	96 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
443	1	1	8	—	5 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
445	1	1	150	950	—	—	150,000	—	45 0 0	—	—
446	1	1	110	—	123 6 8 Applies to 80 only.	—	—	—	200 0 0	—	Sliding scale.
447	1	1	107	219	116 0 0	360 0 0	30,000	—	—	—	—
450	1	1	28	—	41 16 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
451	3	1	30	—	45 0 0	—	—	—	300 0 0	—	—
452	1	1	80	12	110 0 0	12 10 0	25,000	—	1,000 0 0 to 31st December 1892.	—	—
460	1	1	260	57	390 0 0	57 0 0	41,191	2,263 0 0	—	—	—
463	1	1	*15	429	520 0 0	Included in directly affected.	150,000	—	200 0 0	—	—
465	1	1	1,600	—	—	—	250,000	—	—	—	See note, p. 171.
467	1	1	346	—	705 0 0	—	60,000	2,292 0 0	50 0 0	—	By making it illegal to have paid agents.
		†6	1,000	—	1,500 0 0	—	600,000	—	5,000 0 0	—	—
		1	208	—	266 18 8	—	25,000	—	300 0 0	—	Prevent any person from interfering with works in which they are not employed.
469	6	1	180	—	240 0 0	—	120,000	1,557 0 0	1,600 0 0	—	Men thinking for themselves and taking no notice of agitators.
		1	102	—	133 19 6	—	15,000	7,150 0 0	250 0 0	—	Sliding scale of wages.
		1	180	—	200 0 0	—	60,000	—	250 0 0	—	—
		1	180	—	275 0 0	—	—	4,861 0 0	—	—	"Abolish unions."
471	1	1	260	—	475 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
473	1	1	40	—	37 10 0	—	2,000	300 0 0	20 0 0	—	Men not to strike without the sanction of union agents.
		9	*150	50	300 0 0	55 0 0	1,000	80 0 0	150 0 0	—	Employers and men's unions to be prohibited by Act of Parliament.
474	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Boards of conciliation.
		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Boards of arbitration.
475	1	1	80	—	98 0 0	—	—	363 0 0	—	—	—
482	1	1	22	—	23 15 10	—	—	—	—	—	Boards of arbitration and conciliation.

† Refers to the whole strike. The other five returns relate to individual establishments.

Table VI.—*continued.*

In cases marked * the number differs from that taken for Table II.

Reference Number.	Number of Firms or Establishments in which Strike occurred.	Number of Firms or Establishments reporting, separately or through Employers' Associations.	Number of those affected and Amount of Weekly Wages earned.				Estimated Value of fixed Capital laid idle by Strike.	Annual rateable Value of Property occupied by Firm, and laid idle.	Estimated actual Outlay by Employers in stopping and re-opening Works, and in Payment of fixed Charges and Salaries during Stoppage.	Amount paid in support of Strike by Organisations of Employers.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.
			Numbers affected.		Amount of Weekly Wages earned by those affected.						
			Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.					
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
483	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Arbitration.
485	1	1	44	3	81 12 8	—	10,000	250 0 0	—	—	—
487	1	1	27	45	—	—	900	50 0 0	5 0 0	—	Abolish trade unions.
493	15	15	350	200	—	—	250,000	—	—	—	Compulsory arbitration.
494	1	1	150	—	172 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	Arbitration.
495	1	1	16	—	15 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
496	1	1	240	—	288 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
498	1	1	140	—	168 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
499	1	1	150	—	168 15 0	—	—	150 0 0	1,000 0 0	—	"Do away with outside interference."
500	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Conferences between employers and employed.
		1	1,000	—	1,410 8 4	—	—	—	—	—	—
504	50	1	—	—	—	—	10,000	—	—	—	"Labour council on both sides should be legally bound to arbitration."
505	6	1	*24	—	39 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	"Better protection for men wishful to work."
507	9	9	90	—	117 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	Board of arbitration.
508	1	1	89	25	175 0 0	14 0 0	25,000	—	—	—	—
509	1	1	150	—	247 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
511	1	1	250	300	600 0 0	400 0 0	500,000	—	—	—	Direct communication between the men or committees freely chosen by the men and their employers.
512	1	1	8	—	9 15 0 Applies to 6 only.	—	1,200	—	—	—	Compulsory or voluntary district arbitration board.
513	1	1	36	—	40 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	Strong government to keep "Fishermen's League" within reasonable and fair bounds.
514	9	1	90 (No returns received from the other firms concerned.)	20	130 4 0 Applies to 68 only.	—	32,000	—	—	—	"Equitable sliding scale of pay."
515	2	2	100	—	—	—	5,000	—	—	—	—
		1	50	—	100 0 0	—	—	—	204 0 0	—	"Free labour."
		1	70	—	85 0 0	—	17,000	1,280 0 0	—	—	—
		1	—	—	—	—	10,000	465 0 0	—	—	—
519	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	900 0 0	200 0 0	—	"Personal contracts with the men, and fearless carrying out of the laws by the magistrates."
		1	30	—	39 0 0	—	20,000	800 0 0	120 0 0	—	"By arbitration between representatives of employers and workmen."
		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	"Protection to free labour."
520	1	1	11	20	16 10 0	27 0 0	20,000	1,200 0 0	100 0 0	—	"Suppression of public agitators and labour unions."

Table VI.—*continued.*

In cases marked * the number differs from that taken for Table II.

Reference Number.	Number of Firms or Establishments in which Strike occurred.	Number of Firms or Establishments reporting, separately or through Employers' Associations.	Number of those affected and Amount of Weekly Wages earned.				Estimated Value of fixed Capital laid idle by Strike.	Annual rateable Value of Property occupied by Firm, and laid idle.	Estimated actual Outlay by Employers in stopping and re-opening Works, and in Payment of fixed Charges and Salaries during Stoppage.	Amount paid in support of Strike by Organisations of Employers.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.
			Numbers affected.		Amount of Weekly Wages earned by those affected.						
			Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.					
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
521	1	1	400	70	600 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	Board of arbitration.
522	1	1	51	—	64 10 0	—	35,000	—	10 0 0	—	"Parliamentary enactment ensuring freedom of servants' contract between individual employer and employed."
525	1	1	*90	—	148 10 0	—	45,000	—	—	—	——
526	1	1	40	—	—	—		—	—	—	"By rigid protection of free labour, and by rendering picketing illegal."
527	4	4	280	—	—	—	350,000	—	4,000 0 0	—	"Make picketing illegal, and employ free-labourers."
529	1	1	200	22	150 0 0	50 0 0	—	—	—	—	"Board of Arbitration binding on both parties, or scale of wages dependent on profits." (See note, p. 177.)
530	1	1	16	—	20 16 0	—	—	—	—	—	"Punish the fomenters of unjust strikes."
534	1	1	160	14	136 0 0	—	25,000	240 0 0	20 0 0	—	Arbitration.
535	1	1	200	—	—	—	6,150	320 0 0	5 0 0	—	Do.
536	1	1	400	—	300 0 0	—	20,000	50 0 0	20 0 0	—	——
537	1	1	320	50	200 0 0	30 0 0	14,000	—	100 0 0	—	——
538	1	1	63	260	—	—	30,000	168 0 0	80 0 0	—	Arbitration.
539	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	"Greater carefulness in any future legislation."
540	1	1	143	46	120 0 0	46 0 0	8,000	508 0 0	20 0 0	—	——
543	1	1	185	74	99 7 7	64 9 8	6,000	271 5 0	40 0 0	—	——
544	1	1	*81	—	73 18 3	—	—	—	—	—	——
545	1	1	180	—	—	—	25,000	436 0 0	—	—	——
546	1	1	160	100	160 0 0	60 0 0	1,400	750 0 0	100 0 0	—	"The higgle of the market."
548	1	1	213	73	—	—	16,000	764 0 0	45 0 0	—	Workpeople to give proper notice before striking.
550	1	1	12	12	—	—	6,000	—	—	—	——
551	1	1	200	203	—	—	25,200	—	160 0 0	—	——
552	1	1	62	34	45 0 0	17 7 0	26,000	685 0 0	—	—	"Workpeople to confer with their employers."
560	1	1	124	30	124 0 0	—	17,500	120 0 0	250 0 0	—	——
562	1	1	300	—	350 0 0	—	—	1,300 0 0	—	—	——
565	1	1	150	22	—	—	6,000	—	35 0 0	—	——
566	1	1	240	59	200 0 0	—	16,000	—	—	—	——
567	1		14	—	22 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	——
568	1	1	180	100	—	—	16,000	—	40 0 0	—	——
569	1	1	7	—	7 7 0	—	—	—	—	—	——
573	1	1	2	130	5 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	"An accepted universal list."
574	1	1	18	—	13 5 6	—	—	—	—	—	"Joint committees representative of both sides."

Table VI.—*continued.*

In cases marked * the number differs from that taken for Table II.

Reference Number.	Number of Firms or Establishments in which Strike occurred.	Number of Firms or Establishments reporting, separately or through Employers' Associations.	Number of those affected and Amount of Weekly Wages earned.				Estimated Value of fixed Capital laid idle by Strike.	Annual rateable Value of Property occupied by Firm, and laid idle.	Estimated actual Outlay by Employers in stopping and re-opening Works, and in Payment of fixed Charges and Salaries during Stoppage.	Amount paid in support of Strike by Organisations of Employers.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.
			Numbers affected.		Amount of Weekly Wages earned by those affected.						
			Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.					
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
579	1	1	160	36	170 19 3½	Included in directly affected.	—	—	25 0 0	—	Arbitration.
581	1	1	120	25	50 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
582	1	1	190	30	250 0 0	Included in directly affected.	10,000	—	50 0 0	—	—
584	1	1	70	—	35 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
585	1	1	65	30	103 19 11	Included in directly affected.	30,000	1,000 0 0	—	—	—
586	1	1	80	50	88 0 0	—	2,000	180 0 0	30 0 0	—	—
591	1	1	15	—	14 10 0	—	800	—	12 10 0	—	—
592	1	1	325	—	314 7 6	—	100,000	1,764 5 0	175 0 0	—	—
594	1	1	13	—	7 9 6	—	120	—	36 0 0	—	Notice to be given before striking. Settlement by agreement of representatives, failing which arbitration.
595	1	1	24	226	31 4 0	139 0 0	30,000	809 0 0	300 0 0	—	Joint committees of employers and workmen. Final reference to an expert in the trade, whose decision shall be final.
596	1	1	20	115	38 0 0	149 10 0	15,000	800 0 0	75 0 0	—	—
597	1	1	90	140	125 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
600	1	1	100	50	70 0 0	—	6,000	—	—	—	—
601	1	1	24	200	170 0 0	Included in directly affected.	40,000	—	—	—	—
602	1	1	*18	—	32 4 9½	—	—	—	—	—	See note, p. 178.
603	1	1	*20	—	35 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
604	1	1	200	—	—	—	14,000	354 10 0	7 0 0	—	—
605	1	1	12	—	—	—	250	—	5 0 0	—	—
607	1	1	77	32	79 4 0 Applies to 72 only.	—	—	400 0 0	—	—	"By stopping payment to delegates during strikes."
611	1	1	34	173	55 0 0	160 0 0	85,000	1,900 0 0	600 0 0	—	—
613	1	1	25	150	19 0 0	76 0 0	12,000	—	—	—	—
615	1	1	60	—	60 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
623	1	1	20	—	30 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	More consideration on the part of union officials.
626	1	1	18	—	23 8 0	—	1,000	40 0 0	100 0 0	—	"By giving all they ask for."
629	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1,202 10 0	—	—	Joint committees of men and employers.

Table VI.—*continued.*

In cases marked * the number differs from that taken for Table II.

Reference Number.	Number of Firms or Establishments in which Strike occurred.	Number of Firms or Establishments reporting, separately or through Employers' Associations.	Number of those affected and Amount of Weekly Wages earned.				Estimated Value of fixed Capital laid idle by Strike.	Annual rateable Value of Property occupied by Firm, and laid idle.	Estimated actual Outlay by Employers in stopping and re-opening Works, and in Payment of fixed Charges and Salaries during Stoppage.	Amount paid in support of Strike by Organisations of Employers.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.
			Numbers affected.		Amount of Weekly Wages earned by those affected.						
			Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.					
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
630	1	1	40	Included with directly affected.	40 0 0	Included in directly affected.	1,000	—	—	—	—
633	1	1	60	20	72 0 0	—	6,500	300 0 0	150 0 0	—	Employers to combine; picketing to be made illegal. (See note, p. 178.)
635	1	1	431	90	422 0 0	—	150,000	—	500 0 0	—	—
637	3	3	78	—	58 14 0	—	3,355	—	2,500 0 0	—	Compulsory arbitration boards, or profit-sharing.
638	1	1	22	21	27 10 0	—	2,000	—	—	—	—
639	1	1	16	4	16 0 0	4 8 0	—	—	—	—	—
		†7	3,000 Includes indirectly affected.	—	4,000 0 0	—	350,000	—	3,000 0 0	—	—
642	7	1	800	—	1,016 13 4	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	180	70	180 2 3	—	30,000	650 0 0	100 0 0	—	Better understanding between employers and employed as to method or terms of employment.
		1	250	62	—	—	40,000	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	—	Full notice to be given by either side before any extreme course be taken.
645	1	1	16	10	19 12 0	—	1,500	—	—	—	Abolition of labour unions.
647	1	1	110	174	92 0 0	—	25,000	1,080 0 0	100 0 0	—	—
652	1	1	14	24	15 8 0	19 16 0 Applies to 18 only.	6,000	188 10 0	10 0 0	—	By discharging workmen who are agitators or unsettled.
655	1	1	6	—	5 5 0	—	300	—	—	—	Arbitration boards.
658	1	1	7	—	7 14 0	—	—	—	—	—	Appointment of independent arbitrator approved by employers and employed. The opinion of the workmen on any question to be taken by ballot.
659	1	1	26	—	35 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
661	1	1	40	10	50 0 0	12 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
666	6	1	7 (No returns received from the other firms concerned.)	—	7 14 0	—	—	—	—	—	Arbitration.
667	1	1	151	—	154 15 6	—	—	—	50 0 0	—	Direct negotiations between employers and employed; suppression of picketing. (*See* note, p. 179.)
668	1	1	50	—	100 0 0	—	3,500	—	35 0 0	—	"Dealing directly with the men."

† Refers to the whole strike. The other three returns are from individual establishments.

Table VI.—*continued.*

In cases marked * the number differs from that taken for Table II.

Reference Number.	Number of Firms or Establishments in which Strike occurred.	Number of Firms or Establishments reporting, separately or through Employers' Associations.	Number of those affected and Amount of Weekly Wages earned.				Estimated Value of fixed Capital laid idle by Strike.	Annual rateable Value of Property occupied by Firm, and laid idle.	Estimated actual Outlay by Employers in stopping and re-opening Works, and in Payment of fixed Charges and Salaries during Stoppage.	Amount paid in support of Strike by Organisations of Employers.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.
			Number affected.		Amount of Weekly Wages earned by those affected.						
			Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.					
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
		1	220	—	473 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	235	—	493 10 0	—	33,000	—	150 0 0	—	"Higher education of the men, and a more cautious man as secretary of their trade union."
669	Not ascertained.										
		1	21	1	29 12 0	1 10 0	5,000	50 0 0	60 0 0	—	"By means of a Government Labour Department."
		1	80	—	140 0 0	—	15,000	—	100 0 0	—	Non-interference of third parties.
671	1	1	11	—	12 13 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
672	1	1	17	—	22 10 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
673	1	1	84	—	128 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	Legalised boards of conciliation and arbitration.
675	1	1	20	4	17 0 0	3 15 0	20,000	50 0 0	—	—	"Abolition of trade unions."
679	1	1	8	—	13 6 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
		†286	2,602	—	3,577 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	"Compulsory arbitration before trade experts sitting with umpire."
		20	210	—	300 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	Appointment of Government official as umpire.
		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Joint committees of employers and workmen.
687	293	1	52	—	104 0 0	—	8,000	110 0 0	60 0 0	—	—
		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Arbitration.
		1	5	—	7 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	"Free contracts."
		1	16	—	24 0 0	—	50	—	—	—	—
Total -	1,355	977	70,696	19,360	92,191 15 1 in 240 strikes to 62,902 persons.	11,594 8 8½ in 42 strikes to 8,436 persons.	8,623,264	251,577 7 0	135,084 18 2	5,517 5 6 in 9 strikes in which 3,148 persons were concerned.	
‡ Total, in relation to number of strikes and persons concerned.							8,598,114 in 137 strikes in which 56,168 persons were concerned.	248,154 7 0 in 94 strikes in which 36,893 persons were concerned.	134,489 18 2 in 112 strikes in which 50,397 persons were concerned.		

† Refers to the whole strike. The other returns relate to individual establishments.
‡ In the summary of this total (page 32) shillings and pence are omitted.

TABLE VI.—*continued.*

LOCK-OUTS.

In cases marked * the number differs from that taken for Table II.

Reference Number.	Number of Firms or Establishments in which Lock-out occurred.	Number of Firms or Establishments reporting, separately or through Employers' Associations.	Number of those affected and Amount of Weekly Wages earned.				Estimated Value of fixed Capital laid idle by Lock-out.	Annual rateable Value of Property occupied by Firm, and laid idle.	Estimated actual Outlay by Employers in stopping and re-opening Works, and in Payment of fixed Charges and Salaries during Stoppage.	Amount paid in support of Lock-out by Organisations of Employers.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.
			Numbers affected.		Amount of Weekly Wages earned by those affected.						
			Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.					
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
696	1	1	2,827	—	4,004 10 0	—	200,000	21,000 0 0	300 0 0	—	Sliding scale, arbitration, or conciliation boards.
697	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		†170	30,000	1,500	30,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	10,000,000	—	30,000 0 0	—	Boards of conciliation and arbitration.
		1	200	—	200 0 0	—	90,000	—	420 0 0	—	——
		1	86	—	85 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	——
		1	110	—	102 0 0	—	16,000	—	200 0 0	50,000 0 0 (Appears to apply to entire lock-out.)	"Allow the hands to do their own."
		1	96	—	75 0 0	—	30,000	600 0 0	150 0 0	—	"Give men all they ask for."
		1	61	—	55 0 0	—	16,000	—	120 0 0	—	——
		1	—	—	—	—	12,000	400 0 0	36 0 0	—	"Fighting it out."
		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	150 0 0	—	Arbitration.
		1	220	—	—	—	40,000	675 0 0	100 0 0	—	Arbitration committee or board of conciliation.
		1	92	—	83 15 6	—	13,500	590 0 0	120 0 0	—	"An equally strong association on both sides."
		1	76	—	76 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	——
		1	215	—	175 0 0	—	45,000	1,371 0 0	100 0 0	—	——
		1	182	—	185 0 0	—	52,819	1,218 16 0	—	—	——
699	170	1	—	—	—	—	50,000	1,232 0 0	300 0 0	—	——
		1	409	—	364 0 0	—	127,760	2,978 0 0	647 0 0	—	——
		1	500	—	490 0 0	—	90,000	—	180 0 0	—	By cultivating better relations with operatives.
		1	270	—	168 15 0	—	40,000	—	—	—	——
		1	204	—	118 0 0	—	20,000	358 0 0	160 0 0	—	——
		1	195	20	196 0 0	34 0 0	59,300	1,710 0 0	300 0 0	—	——
		1	283	—	330 0 0	—	100,000	1,930 0 0	900 0 0	—	——
		1	250	—	170 0 0	—	30,000	700 0 0	200 0 0	—	——
		1	60	—	58 0 0	—	14,000	316 10 0	50 0 0	—	——
		1	192	—	120 0 0	—	23,894	444 0 0	150 0 0	—	——
		1	—	—	—	—	—	480 0 0	—	—	——
		1	—	—	—	—	12,000	250 10 0	100 0 0	—	——
		1	—	—	—	—	15,000	546 10 0	120 0 0	—	——
		1	212	—	221 0 0	—	80,000	1,760 0 0	300 0 0	—	——
		1	194	—	210 0 0	—	70,800	1,310 0 0	525 0 0	—	——
		1	100	—	123 14 7	—	—	—	—	—	——
		1	220	—	—	—	30,000	736 0 0	250 0 0	14 0 0	Arbitration.

† Refers to the whole lock-out. The other returns relate to individual establishments.

Table VI.—*continued.*

In cases marked * the number differs from that taken for Table II.

Reference Number.	Number of Firms or Establishments in which Lock-out occurred.	Number of Firms or Establishments reporting, separately or through Employers' Associations.	Number of those affected and Amount of Weekly Wages earned.				Estimated Value of fixed Capital laid idle by Lock-out.	Annual rateable Value of Property occupied by Firm, and laid idle.	Estimated actual Outlay by Employers in stopping and re-opening Works, and in Payment of fixed Charges and Salaries during Stoppage.	Amount paid in support of Lock-out by Organisations of Employers.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.
			Numbers affected.		Amount of Weekly Wages earned by those affected.						
			Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.					
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
699 (*cont.*)	170	1	28	—	27 0 0	—	3,500	—	30 0 0	—	—
		1	76	—	66 0 0	—	7,000	—	60 0 0	—	Meetings between representatives of employers and workmen.
		1	1,326	—	1,090 0 0	—	100,000	—	—	—	—
		1	234	—	214 0 0	—	80,000	982 0 0	560 0 0	30 0 0	—
		1	250	220	—	—	60,000	1,333 0 0	270 0 0	50 0 0	Boards of conciliation.
		1	50	—	50 0 0	—	10,000	530 0 0	100 0 0	—	Arbitration.
		1	—	—	—	—	9,600	640 0 0	90 0 0	—	"More reasonableness on the part of the men, and more united action on the part of the employers."
		1	30	—	32 17 8	—	—	—	—	—	"More reasonable behaviour on the part of the operatives."
		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	"Strong combinations of masters and of men and then arbitration."
		1	290	—	242 0 0	—	—	—	72 0 0	—	Arbitration.
		1	130	—	146 0 0	—	60,000	900 0 0	55 0 0	—	Boards of arbitration.
		1	160	—	140 0 0	—	60,000	1,665 0 0	300 0 0	—	"Make picketing illegal."
		1	—	—	—	—	32,000	560 0 0	70 0 0	—	—
		1	215	—	195 0 0	—	74,296	1,552 0 0	150 0 0	—	"Better and clearer information as to economic laws and more thorough instruction as to the duties as well as the privileges of citizenship."
		1	190	—	220 0 0	—	78,000	2,000 0 0	340 0 0	—	—
		1	55	—	56 0 0	—	9,000	200 0 0	60 0 0	—	—
		1	222	37	190 0 0	35 0 0	58,976	956 15 0	250 0 0	—	Arbitration.
		1	60	—	—	—	20,000	120 0 0	100 0 0	20 0 0	Arbitration and boards of conciliation.
		1	440	—	250 0 0	—	113,283	3,000 0 0	1,140 0 0	—	"Arbitration apart from local feeling and interest."
		1	71	—	65 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	450	—	370 0 0	—	71,000	—	—	—	—
		1	—	—	—	—	25,000	401 10 0	—	—	—
		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90 16 6	"More judicious exercise of common sense by the operatives' leaders."
		1	271	—	270 0 0	—	70 860	1,541 0 0	200 0 0	250 0 0	Arbitration, the decision to be made binding by statute.

TABLE VII.—Showing PARTICULARS extracted from TRADE UNION RETURNS as to OUT, estimated AMOUNT of WAGES that would have been earned during Period of MEMBERS and NON-MEMBERS involved, COST to UNIONS, PERSONS going into WORK LABOUR DISPUTES.

In cases marked * the number

Reference Number.	Whether Strike was approved or disapproved by Trade Union.	Number of Persons affected.		Estimated Weekly Wages earned by those affected.				Estimated Amount of Wages that would have been earned during Period of Strike.
				Before Strike.		After Strike.		
		Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
1	Approved	*12	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Do.	12	—	13 4 0	—	15 12 0	—	—
3	Do.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Do.	*12	—	3s. per sack (Wages not stated.)	—	4s. 6d. per sack (Wages not stated.)	—	—
5	Do.	115	12	138 0 0	14 8 0	131 2 0	13 4 0	276
6	Do.	75	—	105 0 0	—	101 5 0	—	525
9	Do.	*28	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Do.	*7	—	9 9 0	—	9 9 0	—	—
16	Do.	16	—	27 18 4	—	27 18 4	—	55
19	Do.	10	—	12 16 3	—	12 16 3	—	—
20	No return received from bricklayers.							
	Do.	800 (labourers).	—	840 0 0	—	890 0 0	—	10,920
21	Approved	90	—	158 12 6	—	169 10 0	—	713
23	Do.	74	30	130 14 8	36 8 9	147 1 6	36 8 9	835
26	Do.	30	—	53 1 2	—	59 13 8	—	159
27	Do.	55	—	51 15 10	—	64 14 9½	—	185
28	Do.	8	—	Not stated	—	Not stated	—	—
30	Do.	70	—	110 5 0	—	118 2 6	—	—
31	Do.	260	—	455 0 0	—	482 12 6	—	1,365
32	Do.	70	—	118 2 6	—	126 0 0	—	945
33	Do.	30	—	49 8 9	—	52 19 4½	—	—
34	Do	48	—	79 0 0	—	84 12 0	—	92
35	Do.	100	—	165 0 0	—	175 8 4	—	330
36	Do.	20	—	32 7 6	—	34 12 11	—	21
37	Not ordered	*62	—	122 1 3	—	122 1 3	—	854
38	Approved	50	—	76 10 2½	—	83 7 11	—	229
39	Do	46	—	75 16 1	—	81 3 5	—	300
40	Do.	60	—	84 15 0	—	91 16 3	—	593
43	Disapproved	32	—	46 8 0	—	46 8 0	—	23
44	Approved	20	20	37 10 0	29 0 0	39 11 8	29 0 0	266
46	Do.	10	—	Not stated	—	Not stated	—	—
47	Do.	6	6	12 14 3	—	11 17 6	—	76
48	Do.	46	—	51 15 0	—	51 15 0	—	258
49	Not ordered	21	—	36 0 4½	—	36 0 4½	—	12
50	Do.	15	—	23 18 1½	—	23 18 1½	—	20

ATTITUDE of UNION, WEEKLY WAGES earned before and after STRIKE or LOCK-STRIKE or LOCK-OUT, WEEKLY GAIN or REDUCTION in WAGES to those affected, NUMBER of during the STRIKE or LOCK-OUT, and SUGGESTIONS as to SETTLEMENT or PREVENTION of

differs from that taken for Table II.

Weekly Gain in Wages by those affected by Strike.	Weekly Reduction in Wages to those affected by Strike.	Number Striking or affected by Strike who belong to Trade Union.	Amount of Support per Head per Week paid by Trade Union.	Amount expended in support of Strike.		Number of Persons going into Work during the Strike.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.	Reference Number.
				By Trade Union.	From other Sources.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
—	—	7	12s. and 1s. for each child.	53 4 0 to 26 May 1892.	—	—	Arbitration.	1
2 8 0	—	12	Married men, 12s. Single men, 10s.	50 0 0 to 2 June 1892.	—	—	Legal eight hours' day on an appeal by a majority of the members of any industry.	2
Not a question of wages		4	10s. for first eight weeks; 8s. for second eight weeks.	30 0 0	—	—	Arbitration.	3
1s. 6d. per sack	—	7	1l.	210 0 0 to 12 Jan. 1893.	—	3	"Arbitration board with fair labour representation."	4
—	8 2 0	52	14s.	138 0 0	—	6	"Arbitration board or an umpire."	
—	3 15 0	75	10s.	275 0 0	—	15	Local conciliation boards with legal power to obtain information and to enforce their decisions (*see* note, p. 154).	6
Reduction successfully resisted		25	12s. and 1s. 6d. for each child under 13.	23 3 0	—	—	Arbitration or conciliation boards.	
Unsuccessful strike for an advance.		7	12s. and 1s. 6d. each child.	—	—	5	——	11
Not a question of wages		—	15s.	11 4 6	—	—	——	16
Rate of wages successfully defended.		—	—	—	—	—	——	19
50 0 0	—	500	10s.	569 2 0	155 12 11 (*See* List, p. 154.)	—	Conciliation boards (*see* note, p. 154).	20
10 17 6	—	80	15s.	282 10 0	—	6	——	21
16 6 10	—	74	15s.	229 7 5	—	—	——	23
6 12 6	—	30	15s.	71 6 9	—	—	Meetings between representatives of unions and employers; failing which, arbitration.	26
12 18 11½	—	—	—	—	—	—	——	27
½d. per hour	—	8	10s.	—	—	—	Arbitration.	28
7 17 6	—	—	—	138 1 2½	—	—	Arbitration or conciliation boards.	30
27 12 6	—	260	15s.	218 2 8	—	80	*See* note, p. 156.	31
7 17 6	—	70	15s!	102 0 0	—	—	Arbitration.	32
3 10 7½	—	30	2s. 6d.	3 19 4	—	—	——	33
5 12 0	—	48	15s.	37 2 0	—	—	Arbitration.	34
10 8 4	—	90	15s.	60 15 3	—	2	Conciliation boards.	35
2 5 5	—	16	15s.	4 2 6	—	—	——	36
Not a question of wages		62	—	Nil	Nearly full wages paid from subscriptions.	—	Conciliation boards composed of employers and workmen.	37
6 17 8½	—	—	15s.	84 4 6½	—	—	Meetings of employers and employed.	38
5 7 4	—	46	15s.	128 4 2½	—	—	——	39
7 1 3	—	—	15s.	283 18 9	—	4	Arbitration.	40
Not a question of wages		—	—	—	—	—	Mutual consideration or arbitration.	43
2 1 8	—	20	—	117 1 8	—	2	——	44
Not a question of wages		9	15s.	15 18 9	—	—	Arbitration.	46
½d. per hour advance, but hours reduced from 56½ to 50.	0 16 9	6	31s. 6d.	25 0 0	—	—	"Government boards of arbitration."	47
Not a question of wages		38	10s.	22 6 8	—	—	Conciliation (*see* note, p. 157).	48
Do.		21	—	—	12 18 5	—	Employers to observe agreements entered into by the Employers' Associations and Trade Unions.	49
Do.		15	—	—		—	——	50

In cases marked * the number

Reference Number.	Whether Strike was approved or disapproved by Trade Union.	Number of Persons affected.		Estimated Weekly Wages earned by those affected.				Estimated Amount of Wages that would have been earned during Period of Strike.
				Before Strike.		After Strike.		
		Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
53	Approved	*11	8	Not stated		Not stated		—
54	Do.	8	—	16 0 4	—	16 0 4	—	224
55	Not ordered	70	—	119 0 0	—	119 0 0	—	—
57	Approved	4	—	6 11 10	—	6 11 10	—	52
60	Do.	127	—	158 15 0	—	158 15 0	—	300
61 and 64	Do.	59	—	68 19 1½	—	Most of the men replaced		800
62	Do.	*17	—	30 12 0	—	30 12 0	—	612
63	Do.	110 (Bricklayers)	—	190 15 7½	—	203 10 0	—	1,140
	Do.	110 (Carpenters)	—	190 17 11	—	201 17 11	—	1,140
65	Do.	120 (Bricklayers)	—	216 0 0	—	229 10 0	—	9,504
	Do.	350 (Masons)	—	630 0 0	—	669 7 6	—	32,760
	Do.	100 (Plumbers)	—	180 0 0	—	191 5 0	—	2,900
	Do.	800 (Carpenters)	—	1,440 0 0	—	1,530 0 0	—	7,200
66	Do.	39	—	61 8 6	—	68 0 1½	—	1,105
67	Do.	21	—	33 5 5½	—	33 5 5½	—	33
68	Do.	140	250	157 10 0	Not stated	165 7 6	Not stated	315 (Labourers only)
70	Not ordered	*120	50	198 0 0	Do.	210 7 6	Do.	198 (Masons only)
73	Approved	527	12	691 3 9½	Do.	788 9 9½	Do.	2,073
75	Do.	90	—	—	—	—	—	—
77	Do.	*14	—	—	—	—	—	—
79	Do.	42	—	58 0 3	—	62 9 6	—	385
80	Do.	14	—	22 5 8	—	23 16 0	—	22
81	Not ordered	30	—	45 10 0	—	45 7 6	—	45
84	Approved	*8	—	11 4 0	—	12 2 8	—	100
85	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
86	Do.	50	—	74 7 6	—	79 13 9	—	297
87	Do.	150	—	211 17 6	—	247 3 9	—	353
88	Do.	100	—	121 17 6	—	141 5 0	—	—
90	Do.	61	—	91 13 9½	—	98 14 10½	—	91
91	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
92	Do.	14	—	21 17 6	—	22 18 6	—	21
93	Do.	139	—	216 17 11½	—	228 15 5	—	2,385
94	Do.	117	—	157 19 0	—	157 19 0	—	631

differs from that taken for Table II.

Weekly Gain in Wages by those affected by Strike.	Weekly Reduction in Wages to those affected by Strike.	Number Striking or affected by Strike who belong to Trade Union.	Amount of Support per Head per Week paid by Trade Union.	Amount expended in support of Strike.		Number of Persons going into Work during the Strike.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.	Reference Number.
				By Trade Union.	From other Sources.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Not a question of wages.		11	24s. for picketing paid to those unable to obtain work elsewhere.	—	64 1 3½	—	All workmen to join unions; all unions to be federated, and all agreements between employers and workmen to be legally binding.	53
Do.		3	15s.	68 0 0	—	—	——	54
Do.		14	—	—	—	—	State paid referee with a board of arbitration consisting of equal numbers of employers and employed, whose decisions shall be legally binding.	55
Do.		4	15s.	18 0 0	—	—	Arbitration in all cases.	57
Do.		127	10s.	74 16 4	—	—	Employers to divide more of their profits with the workmen.	60
Unsuccessful strike for an advance.		59	10s.	104 0 0 to 26 May 1892.	Included in Trade Union payment.	—	Arbitration, or a board consisting of equal numbers of employers and employed, presided over by sheriff of the county or a Board of Trade official.	61 and 64
Not a question of wages		17	12s.	30 0 0	—	—	Boards of conciliation.	62
12 14 4½	—	104	15s.	306 1 3	—	1	Amicable discussion between employers and employed.	63
11 0 0	—	55	15s. to society, 10s. to non-society men.	200 0 0	—	2	Conciliation boards.	63
13 10 0	—	120	15s.	958 3 2 (to 31 Dec. 1892.)	—	—	——	63
39 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	——	63
11 5 0	—	90	15s.	1,400 0 0	—	6	Employers and workmen discussing the matters in dispute, failing which, arbitration.	65
90 0 0	—	650	15s.	2,500 0 0	—	12	——	65
6 11 7½	—	39	14s.	48 17 2	—	—	*See* note, p. 157.	66
Unsuccessful strike for an advance.		21	—	—	—	—	——	67
7 17 6	—	120	12s.	186 14 0	—	100	Conciliation boards.	68
12 7 6	—	10	—	—	—	—	*See* note, p. 157.	70
97 6 0	—	207	15s.; 8s. non-society men, 2s. 6d. non-financial members.	154 0 0	—	7	Profit-sharing and true productive co-operation or nationalisation.	73
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	——	75
Fixed weekly wages given.	—	14	15s.	5 12 6	—	—	Board of arbitration.	77
4 9 3	—	32	12s.	134 15 0	—	20	Arbitration.	79
1 10 4	—	12	12s.	4 8 0	—	6	——	80
Advance in wages given, and also reduction in hours, but with the actual effect of a reduction of 2s. 6d. per week in money received.		10	—	—	—	—	Arbitration.	81
0 18 8 (Reduction of 4 hours per week in addition.)	—	8	15s.	21 4 4	—	3	Do.	84
—	—	—	15s.	—	—	—	Boards of conciliation and arbitration.	85
5 6 3	—	29	12s.	48 0 0	—	8	Joint committee of employers and employed.	86
35 6 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	——	87
19 7 6 (Hours per week also reduced: 2 in summer, 5½ in winter.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	——	88
7 1 0¾	—	26	15s.	21 1 6	—	10	——	90
Again of ¼d. per hour per man		—	—	—	—	—	——	91
1 1 0	—	14	7s. 6d. (Men had only been members 3 months.)	6 8 6	—	1	"Every tradesman to become a trade unionist."	92
11 17 5½	—	53	—	64 16 1	244 12 4	10	Boards of conciliation.	93
Not a question of wages		94	12s.	19 4 0	—	—	Arbitration.	94

In cases marked * the number

Reference Number.	Whether Strike was approved or disapproved by Trade Union.	Number of Persons affected.		Estimated Weekly Wages earned by those affected.				Estimated Amount of Wages that would have been earned during period of Strike.
				Before Strike.		After Strike.		
		Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
95	Approved	72	—	112 14 8 (Applies to 64 of the strikers only.)	—	112 14 8 (Applies to 64 of the strikers only.)	—	130 (Applies to 64 of the strikers only.)
96	Do.	250	—	—	—	—	—	—
97	Do.	75	—	131 5 0	—	140 0 0	—	65
98	Do.	70	—	118 2 6	—	126 0 0	—	354
99	Do.	50	—	71 5 0	—	77 3 9	—	75
100	Do.	50	—	79 9 7	—	85 3 1½	—	79
101	Do.	120	—	190 15 0	—	204 7 6	—	381
102	Do.	*124	—	136 10 0 (Applies to 90 persons.)	—	147 0 0 (Applies to 90 persons.)	—	546 (Applies to 90 persons.)
103	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
105	Approved	2	—	2 16 6	—	3 1 2	—	—
106	Do.	22	—	32 14 6	—	35 1 3	—	—
107	Do.	*15	—	26 5 0	—	25 10 0	—	17
109	Do.	4	—	5 10 6	—	5 19 0	—	1
112	Do.	88	—	98 0 0 (Applies to 70 persons.)	—	115 10 0 (Applies to 70 persons.)	—	490 (Applies to 70 persons.)
113	Do.	19	9	—	—	—	—	—
114	Do.	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
115	Do.	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
118	Do.	41	—	69 3 9	—	73 16 0	—	92
121	Do.	62	—	114 3 8	—	114 3 8	—	1,350
	Do.	90	—	141 15 0	—	141 15 0	—	—
	Do.	210	—	336 15 0	—	336 15 0	—	336
122	Do.	70	—	98 0 0	—	98 0 0	—	32
123	Not ordered	7	—	11 4 0	—	No details of settlement.	—	—
127	Approved	12	—	38 5 0	—	38 5 0	—	38
129	Do.	10	—	16 0 10	—	16 0 10	—	42
130	Do.	2	—	3 8 0	—	3 8 0	—	1
131	Do.	17	—	23 16 0	—	25 10 0	—	71
140	Do.	4	—	5 2 0	—	5 10 6	—	1
141	No union	90	—	—	—	—	—	—
142	Approved	40	10	64 13 4	—	73 10 0	—	355
143	Do.	20	—	33 7 6	—	34 0 10	—	—
144	Do.	120	—	210 7 6	—	222 15 0	—	525
145	Do.	300	—	540 0 0	—	607 10 0	—	6,750

differs from that taken for Table II.

Weekly Gain in Wages by those affected by Strike.	Weekly Reduction in Wages to those affected by Strike.	Number Striking or affected by Strike who belong to Trade Union.	Amount of Support per Head per Week paid by Trade Union.	Amount expended in support of Strike.		Number of Persons going into Work during the Strike.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.	Reference Number.
				By Trade Union.	From other Sources.			
£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
½d. per hour, but hours reduced.	—	20	15s. Amalgamated Carpenters: 4s. 6d. General Union Carpenters (Usual pay is 14s., but branch was a new one).	61 9 6	—	—	Government labour arbitration courts, and gradual municipalisation of all industries.	95
—	3½ per cent.	—	—	—	—	—	——	96
8 15 0	—	60	10s.	No payment made on account of briefness of strike.	—	2	Arbitration.	97
7 17 6	—	68	15s.	128 8 9½	—	1	Appointment of one or two Government officials to settle disputes, with power to obtain opinions of practical men of every trade.	98
5 18 9	—	40	9s.	18 0 0	—	—	Arbitration.	99
5 13 6½	—	50	15s.	16 14 11	—	—	Do.	100
13 12 6	—	45	—	—	20 0 0	—	——	101
10 10 0 (Applies to 90 persons.)	—	50	15s.	50 2 4	—	46	"Boards of conciliation, consisting of equal numbers of employers and workmen, with legal gentleman as president."	10_2
Not a question of wages		—	—	—	—	—	——	103
0 4 8	—	—	—	0 10 0	—	—	——	105
2 6 9	—	22	12s.	41 0 0 to 2 July 1892.	—	6	——	106
½d. per hour (A reduction of 5 hours per week.)	0 15 0	15	12s.	5 7 6	—	—	——	107
0 8 6	—	4	—	—	—	—	——	109
17 10 0 (Applies to 70 persons.)	—	30	15s.	70 3 3	—	1	——	112
½d. per hour	—	18	15s.	33 3 6	—	2	"Do away with sub-letting and jerry works, and have a common labour union."	113
Not a question of wages		—	—	—	—	—	——	114
Travelling and country allowances, and increased overtime rates secured.		26	—	40 12 6	—	—	——	115
4 12 3	—	41	10s. and 15s.	21 10 0	—	—	——	118
—	A reduction of 2s. per week country money.	62	15s.	545 0 8	—	—	Boards of conciliation.	
Not a question of wages		90	15s.	64 10 0	—	—	Boards of conciliation or arbitration. (*See* note, p. 159.)	121
Do.		190	15s.	—	—	—	Conciliation boards, consisting of equal numbers of employers and men.	
Increase in overtime rate and other concessions.	—	70	15s.	16 0 0	—	—	——	122
—	—	—	—	27 13 0 to Sept. 1892.	—	—	——	123
Not a question of wages		12	15s.	9 2 0	—	—	Deputations to employers.	127
Do.		2	15s.	4 10 0	—	—	Conferences between employers and employed.	129
Do.		—	—	—	—	—	——	130
1 14 0	—	17	15s.	15 0 0	—	—	Deputations of workmen to employers.	131
0 8 6	—	4	12s.	—	—	—	Arbitration.	140
½d. per hour advance to a few.	—	—	—	—	—	—	——	141
8 16 8	—	35	12s.	84 0 0	—	—	"Correspondence. Delegation and conference with employers" (*see* note, p. 160).	142
0 13 4 and 1 hour per week reduction.	—	20	10s.	1 0 0	—	—	"Arbitration when trade union effort fails, or arbitration pure and imple, if agreed on."	143
12 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	——	144
67 10 0	—	300	12s.	280 0 0	—	12	Conciliation.	145

In cases marked * the number

Reference Number.	Whether Strike was approved or disapproved by Trade Union.	Number of Persons affected.		Estimated Weekly Wages earned by those affected.				Estimated Amount of Wages that would have been earned during period of Strike.
				Before Strike.		After Strike.		
		Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£
146	Not ordered	60	—	99 0 0	—	105 3 9	—	198
147	Approved	36	—	66 16 6	—	66 16 6	—	67
148	Do.	200	—	312 10 0	—	330 0 0	—	—
151	Do.	100	—	191 5 0	—	191 5 0	—	445
152	Do.	*45	—	—	—	—	—	—
155	Not ordered	90	—	162 11 3	—	162 11 3	—	325
156	No union	18	—	20 2 0	—	20 2 0	—	100
157	Approved	*4	—	5 4 0	—	6 6 0	—	20
158	Disapproved	40	24	—	—	—	—	—
161	Approved	*68	1	94 0 0	1 4 0	94 0 0	1 4 0	752
162	Do.	40	—	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—	500
165	Do.	15	—	15 2 6	—	15 2 6	—	195
166	Do.	170	—	—	—	—	—	—
167	Do.	*60	*100	60 0 0	100 0 0	60 0 0	100 0 0	960
168	Do.	105	—	—	—	—	—	—
169	Do.	46	—	52 18 0	—	48 6 0	—	630
170	Disapproved	*2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
172	Approved	*40	—	—	—	—	—	—
173	Do.	50	—	62 10 0	—	73 8 9	—	430
174	Do.	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
175	Do.	*45	—	—	—	—	—	—
176	Do.	52	—	52 0 0	—	62 8 0	—	85
177	Do.	650	—	585 0 0	—	585 0 0	—	585
178	Do.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
180	Do.	37	—	25 18 0	—	28 13 6	—	150
181	Do.	17	—	23 2 0	—	Replaced by other men		—
183	Do.	4,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
184	Do.	*130	—	130 0 0	—	156 0 0	—	1,000
188	Do.	28	—	25 4 0	—	25 4 0	—	150
191	Not ordered	*17	—	—	—	—	—	—
198	Approved	*1,500	—	Not stated	—	Not stated	—	—
200	Do.	76	150	69 0 0	138 15 0	76 10 0	153 15 0	830
201	Do.	20	450	16 0 0	Not stated	17 10 0	Not stated	16
202	Do.	34	100	25 10 0	Not stated	29 8 0	Not stated	38
203	Do.	27	—	47 5 0	—	47 5 0	—	—

differs from that taken for Table II.

Weekly Gain in Wages by those affected by Strike.	Weekly Reduction in Wages to those affected by Strike.	Number Striking or affected by Strike who belong to Trade Union.	Amount of Support per Head per Week paid by Trade Union.	Amount expended in support of Strike.		Number of Persons going into Work during the Strike.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.	Reference Number.
				By Trade Union.	From other Sources.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
6 3 9	—	4	—	—	—	—	——	146
Not a question of wages		—	—	—	—	—	——	147
17 10 0 ½ hour per week reduction.	—	160	12s.	62 0 0	—	—	Equal number of employers and workmen to form a court of arbitration, and if unable to agree, to appoint one referee or umpire, whose decision shall be binding.	148
Unsuccessful strike for an advance.		100	—	—	—	9	"Strike."	151
Not a question of wages		45	20s. 6d.	175 16 4	—	12	——	152
Successful strike against a reduction.		40	—	1 1 0	—	—	Men to join trade unions. Yearly conferences with employers.	155
Not a question of wages		—	—	57 7 0	Included in trade union payment.	—	——	156
1 2 0	—	4	18s.	7 7 0	—	—	Arbitration.	157
—	—	36	18s.	3 15 2½ (To 36 men)	—	—	——	158
Not a question of wages		60	17s.	581 14 4	—	—	Conciliation boards; failing which arbitration.	161
Reduction successfully resisted		40	15s., 18s.	174 0 0	—	—	More consideration in dealing with workmen.	162
Not a question of wages		5	—	—	—	—	Abolition of piecework and overtime and reduction in hours of labour.	165
Reduction successfully resisted		170	—	—	—	—	Boards of arbitration consisting of equal numbers of employers and workmen.	166
Not a question of wages		60	12s. and 6s.	142 0 0	—	5	Arbitration.	167
—	—	70	12s.	150 0 0	—	—	Boards of conciliation and arbitration.	168
—	4 12 0	46	12s.	93 0 0	—	—	Conciliation boards.	169
Not a question of wages		1,900	—	—	—	—	Board of arbitration and meetings between trade union officials and employers. (*See* note, p. 160).	170
Successful strike to maintain price list.		40	12s.	25 0 0	—	—	Conciliation.	172
10 18 9	—	40	12s.	28 3 1	—	—	Thorough organisation for prevention. Meeting of deputations &c. on both sides for settling.	173
Not a question of wages		—	12s.	—	—	—	Conciliation boards.	174
Do.		43	12s.	108 12 0	—	6	Properly elected boards of arbitration.	175
10 8 0	—	13	Full members 12s. Probationers 6s.	31 10 0	Included in trade union payment.	—	——	176
An increased rate for clickers.	—	350	12s.	—	—	—	Properly constituted boards of conciliation and arbitration.	177
Not a question of wages		4	12s.	17 0 0	—	3	Joint meetings of employers and employed.	178
2 15 6	—	27	12s.	80 0 0	—	10	——	180
—	—	17	12s.	210 0 0	—	—	Arbitration.	181
Advance granted	—	—	—	—	—	—	Arbitration and conciliation boards.	183
26 0 0	—	130	12s.	307 14 7	—	2	Arbitration.	184
Successful strike against reduction.		28	12s.	72 0 0	—	—	Do.	188
Not a question of wages		3	10s.	2 0 0	—	—	——	191
Successful strike against reduction.		—	—	—	—	—	——	198
22 10 0	—	76	15s. each man and 7s. 6d. each woman.	89 0 0	—	—	Arbitration.	200
1 10 0	—	20	—	6 0 0	Included in trade union payment.	—	Do.	201
3 18 0	—	26	8s.	14 12 4	Do.	—	Boards of arbitration and conciliation.	202
Strike in defence of wages of one man.		—	15s., 7s. 6d., and 5s., according to contribution.	—	—	—	Boards of arbitration; if possible a State board.	203

In cases marked * the number

Reference Number.	Whether Strike was approved or disapproved by Trade Union.	Number of Persons affected.		Estimated Weekly Wages earned by those affected.				Estimated Amount of Wages that would have been earned during period of Strike.
				Before Strike.		After Strike.		
		Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
205	Approved	13	25	12 7 0	—	Hands mostly replaced		—
206	Do.	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
208	Do.	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
209	Do.	40	—	40 0 0	—	45 0 0	—	40
210	Do.	16	—	20 16 0	—	23 4 0	—	31
211	Do.	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
212	Do.	22	—	18 3 0	—	24 15 0	—	36
213	Do.	90	—	119 5 0	—	119 5 0	—	3,200
214	Do.	200	—	200 0 0	—	250 0 0	—	200
215	Do.	*12	—	24 0 0	—	27 12 0	—	72
217	Do.	53	—	59 12 6	—	59 12 6	—	479
218	Do.	*14	—	26 16 8	—	26 16 8	—	241
220	Do.	12	—	18 0 0	—	18 18 0	—	36
222	Do.	10	—	12 17 6	—	14 10 0	—	206
223	Do.	*9	—	14 12 6	—	13 1 0	—	130
224	Do.	44	350	65 0 0	—	62 0 0	—	390
225	Do.	33	—	53 18 0	—	53 18 0	—	860
226	Do.	58	—	26 12 0	—	Work found elsewhere		53
227	No union	11	—	3 17 0	—	Do.		—
229	Approved	119	—	26 17 11¾	—	Do.		—
231	Do.	84	—	75 12 0	—	84 0 0	—	25
238	Do.	16	—	9 12 0	—	Hands replaced		—
241	Disapproved, but strike pay allowed.	18	6	25 13 0	5 14 0	29 18 6	5 14 0	—
242	Approved	50	—	68 0 0 (Applies to 40 persons.)	—	68 0 0 (Applies to 40 persons.)	—	272 (Applies to 40 persons.)
244	Do.	50	18	30 6 0	—	Some hands replaced		—
249	Not ordered	*50	—	65 2 0 (Applies to 42 persons.)	—	65 2 0 (Applies to 42 persons.)	—	325 (Applies to 42 persons.)
251	Do.	28	—	43 8 0	—	43 8 0	—	345
253	Do.	150	—	—	—	—	—	—
257	Approved	63	—	86 0 0	—	94 10 0	—	2,690
258	Do.	8	14	8 16 0	—	Date of termination not known		—
	Do.	5	—	6 0 0	—	Do.		—
259	Do.	30	—	39 0 0	—	Do.		—
	Do.	19	—	20 17 0	—	Do.		—
260	Do.	20	—	21 12 0	—	Do.		—

differs from that taken for Table II.

Weekly Gain in Wages by those affected by Strike.	Weekly Reduction in Wages to those affected by Strike.	Number Striking or affected by Strike who belong to Trade Union.	Amount of Support per Head per Week paid by Trade Union.	Amount expended in support of Strike.		Number of Persons going into Work during the Strike.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.	Reference Number.
				By Trade Union.	From other Sources.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
—	—	13	10s.	85 0 0	—	2	——	205
—	—	13	15s.	78 0 0	—	—	——	206
Reduction successfully resisted		50	—	0 15 0	—	—	Workmen to control the means of production.	208
5 0 0	—	25	—	13 4 3	—	7	——	209
2 8 0	—	16	14s.	9 2 0	Included in trade union payment.	—	——	210
½d. per hour increase conceded by 10 out of 12 firms.		34	14s.	24 18 0	—	—	——	211
6 12 0	—	22	15s.	28 16 3	—	—	——	212
Unsuccessful strike for an advance.		90	10s. to 15s.	820 0 0	Included in trade union payment.	—	Conferences between representatives of men and employers.	213
50 0 0	—	200	15s.	25 0 0	—	—	State control of industries and nationalisation of means of production.	214
3 12 0	—	12	15s. and a voluntary levy of 5s.	23 10 0	—	5	Factory system.	215
Successful strike against reduction.		53	14s.	312 10 7½	—	8	——	217
Not a question of wages		14	15s.	74 4 5½	—	—	Boards of arbitration and conciliation.	218
0 18 0	—	12	10s.	15 9 4	—	—	Arbitration boards.	220
1 12 6	—	10	10s.	64 9 2	—	—	Do.	222
—	1 11 6	9	10s.	25 6 3	—	—	Do.	223
—	3 0 0	44	10s.	86 5 0	—	—	"Arbitration, failing conciliation."	224
Not a question of wages		33	20s.	733 10 7	—	—	Boards of arbitration composed of equal numbers of employers and employed, with a neutral president (*see* note, p. 163).	225
—	—	—	6s. first week, 7s. 6d. second week.	39 3 0	Included in trade union payment.	—	The formation of trade unions for women.	226
—	—	—	—	—	3 5 0	—	"The inclusion of laundries under the Factory Act."	227
—	—	—	4s. 6d. and 3s. 6d.	—	528 3 0	—	Abolition of piece-work and overtime, nationalisation of all means of production.	229
8 8 0	—	40	—	3 0 0	—	—	——	231
—	—	16	10s.	—	—	—	Arbitration.	238
4 5 6	—	—	12s.	8 16 0	90 5 4	—	——	241
Successful strike against reduction.		44	15s.	180 0 0	—	—	Local board of arbitration.	242
Advance given in two out of three firms	—	18	Men 10s. and 1s. each child; women 7s. 6d. and 1s. each child.	150 0 0	—	—	Labour arbitration board.	244
Not a question of wages		42	—	—	—	—	Conciliation and arbitration.	249
Do.		28	—	—	—	—	Do.	251
Do.		—	—	—	—	—	Joint committees of employers and men failing which arbitration (*see* note p. 163).	253
8 10 0	—	60	10s., 12s., and 15s.	787 0 0	—	7	Conciliation and arbitration.	257
—	—	8	20s. to married men; 15s. to single.	120 0 0	—	—	On the "Conseils de Prud'hommes" system.	258
—	—	5	12s. to married men; 9s. to single.	23 10 0 to 13th Aug. 1892.	—	3	State boards with compulsory powers.	
—	—	6	20s. to married men; 15s. to single.	60 0 0 to August 1892.	—	1	On the "Conseils de Prud'hommes" system.	259
—	—	19	12s. to married men; 9s. to single.	144 0 0 to August 1892.	—	6	State boards with compulsory powers	
—	—	18	Do.	112 2 0 to August 1892.	—	6	Do. do.	260

In cases marked * the number

Reference Number.	Whether Strike was approved or disapproved by Trade Union.	Number of Persons affected.		Estimated Weekly Wages earned by those affected.				Estimated Amount of Wages that would have been earned during period of Strike.
				Before Strike.		After Strike.		
		Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
264	Approved	64	—	73 12 0	—	73 12 0	—	950
	Do.	460	—	598 0 0	—	598 0 0	—	7,375
268	Do	230 (Applies only to one of the Unions involved.)	—	—	—	—	—	—
273	Do.	60	—	87 5 0	—	87 5 0	—	3,400
274	Do.	56	—	44 16 0	—	50 8 0	—	156
275	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
276	Do.	*218	—	205 10 0	—	222 10 8	—	3,700
277	Do.	*60	—	66 16 6 (Applies to 36 persons.)	—	66 16 6 (Applies to 36 persons.)	—	222 (Applies to 36 persons.)
278	Do.	*600	50	1,020 0 0	—	975 0 0	—	5,610
279	Do.	*23	—	—	—	—	—	—
280	Not ordered	100	—	—	—	—	—	—
281	Approved	61	—	25 17 6 (Applies to 27 persons.)	—	29 14 0 (Applies to 27 persons.)	—	1,730 (Applies to 27 persons.)
282	Do.	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
283	Do.	10	—	14 0 0	—	14 0 0	—	23
286	Do.	*18	—	17 5 0	—	19 16 0	—	759
	Do.	*14	—	13 8 4	—	—	—	—
287	Do.	49	—	55 0 0	—	55 0 0	—	9
288	Not ordered	1,200	—	—	—	—	—	—
290	Approved	300	500	825 0 0	—	783 15 0	—	8,250
294	Not ordered	*250	—	450 0 0	—	450 0 0	—	2,000
296	Approved	90	—	157 10 0	—	157 10 0	—	315
297	Do.	*28	—	41 6 0	—	39 4 0	—	—
298	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
299	Do.	*20	—	28 0 0	—	28 0 0	—	476
300	Not ordered	*486	5,000	510 6 0	—	510 6 0	—	270
301	—	600	—	600 0 0	—	630 0 0	—	4,600
302	Approved	65	1,208	117 0 0	—	117 0 0	—	234
305	Do.	*392	—	705 12 0	—	705 12 0	—	588
306	Do.	*32	—	57 12 0	—	57 12 0	—	105
308	Do.	8	21	24 0 0	28 16 0 (Applies to 18 persons.)	24 0 0	28 16 0 (Applies to 18 persons.)	210 (Applies to 26 persons.)
309	Do.	*35	—	21 0 0 (Applies to 7 persons.)	—	19 5 0 (Applies to 7 persons.)	—	451
311	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
313	Not ordered	*10	—	18 0 0	—	18 0 0	—	18
314	Approved	29	—	42 8 3	—	42 8 3	—	120

† Includes payments

differs from that taken for Table II.

Weekly Gain in Wages by those affected by Strike.	Weekly Reduction in Wages to those affected by Strike.	Number Striking or affected by Strike who belong to Trade Union.	Amount of Support per Head per Week paid by Trade Union.	Amount expended in support of Strike.		Number of Persons going into Work during the Strike.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.	Reference Number.
				By Trade Union.	From other Sources.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Reduction successfully resisted.		61	12s. to married men; 9s. to single.	442 0 0	—	8	Joint boards of conciliation.	264
Do.		—	6s. to married men; 4s. to single.	1,500 0 0	—	—	——	264
Not a question of wages		230	15s.	2,300 0 0	—	—	Conciliation boards or boards of arbitration.	268
Not a question of wages		60	15s. and 10s.	—	—	40	——	273
5 12 0	—	53	10s.	80 0 0	—	—	The replacement of private employment by public control and collective ownership.	274
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	——	275
17 0 8	—	120	10s. and 15s. according to the society each man belonged to.	900 0 0	—	100	State appointed conciliation or arbitration boards. Perfection of combination among workers.	276
Not a question of wages		36	20s.	150 0 0	144 0 0	—	——	277
—	45 0 0	550	10s. to 15s.	1,500 0 0	—	—	Joint committees of employers and workmen, with a neutral chairman.	278
Increased overtime rates obtained.	—	23	21 men at 15s.; 2 boys, 10s.	—	—	—	Meetings between employers and men's representatives.	279
Not a question of wages		5 were members of A.S.E.	—	—	—	—	——	280
3 16 6	—	26	10s. and 12s.	—	—	—	——	281
Reduction successfully resisted		12	—	2 12 6	—	—	Interviews between representatives of men and employers. Conciliation boards.	282
Not a question of wages		4	12s. for unionists; 10s. for non-unionists.	6 0 0	—	—	Meetings of disputants or arbitration.	283
2 11 0	—	18	15s.	1,669 8 4† to 30th June 1892.	—	—	——	286
—	—	14	15s.	—	—	—	——	286
Not a question of wages		14	—	—	—	—	Arbitration.	287
Do.		850	—	—	—	—	Committee of workmen to meet in conference with employers.	288
—	41 5 0	300	15s.	2,250 0 0	—	—	Boards of conciliation to include all trades.	290
Not a question of wages		250	10s.	300 0 0	—	—	——	294
Unsuccessful strike for advance		86	15s.	170 0 0	—	—	——	296
—	2 2 0	28	12s.	80 0 0	—	18	Boards of conciliation.	297
Not a question of wages		—	10s.	7 15 0	—	—	——	298
Unsuccessful strike for advance		—	—	—	—	—	——	299
Not a question of wages		486	—	—	—	—	Organisation and education for preventing strikes; arbitration for settling them.	300
30 0 0	—	150	—	—	—	—	"Mutual boards of conciliation and arbitration."	301
Not a question of wages		65	10s.	46 18 8	—	—	Board of conciliation.	302
Do.		392	—	110 17 11	—	—	——	305
—	—	32	—	20 0 0	—	—	——	306
Successful strike against a reduction.		8	10s.	16 0 0	—	—	——	308
—	1 15 0 (Applies to 7 persons.)	—	10s.	—	—	—	State board of arbitration.	309
Demand for extra payments, in certain cases granted.	—	—	—	—	—	—	——	311
—	Unsuccessful demand for extra payment for basin trials.	9	—	—	—	—	No firm to declare a dividend of more than 7½ per cent., including bonus.	313
Not a question of wages		29	10s.	59 14 10½	—	—	Arbitration.	314

† for No. 281.

In cases marked * the number

Reference Number.	Whether Strike was approved or disapproved by Trade Union.	Number of Persons affected.		Estimated Weekly Wages earned by those affected.				Estimated Amount of Wages that would have been earned during period of Strike.
				Before Strike.		After Strike.		
		Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
319	Approved	90	—	90 0 0	—	90 0 0	—	—
320	Do.	13	—	19 10 0	—	Majority of hands found work elsewhere		
322	Do.	84	—	—	—	All but 4 of the men replaced.	—	—
325	Do.	1,021	—	1,608 1 6	—	1,493 4 3	—	7,772
328	Not ordered	*230	—	—	—	—	—	—
329	Approved	80	—	140 0 0	—	140 0 0	—	396
331	Do.	*52	—	70 17 6 (Applies to 45 persons.)	—	70 17 6 (Applies to 45 persons.)	—	200 (Applies to 45 persons.)
332	Not ordered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
334	Approved	110	—	231 0 0	—	—	—	—
335	Do.	*87	—	—	—	—	—	—
337	Do.	*72	—	125 11 0	—	117 9 0	—	293
345	Do.	19	—	33 5 0	—	33 5 0	—	332
347	Not ordered	14	—	23 9 0	—	23 9 0	—	43
348	Approved	400	—	546 13 4	—	464 13 4	—	1,366
351	Not ordered	110	250	—	—	—	—	—
352	Approved	*274	—	—	—	—	—	—
353	Do.	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
354	Do.	41	—	45 0 0 (Applies to 36 men.)	—	41 12 6 (Applies to 36 men.)	—	308 (Applies to 36 men.)
356	Not ordered	*258	—	174 3 0	—	200 9 9	—	261
360	Approved	29	—	55 2 0	—	—	—	340
364	Do.	104	106	152 12 0	—	—	—	Strike
369	Do.	68	70	—	—	—	—	—
372	Do.	*32	—	45 0 0	—	48 0 0	—	360
373	Do.	40	—	56 0 0	—	62 0 0	—	392
374	Disapproved	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
376	Approved	800	60	1,200 0 0	—	1,110 0 0	—	3,600
377	Do.	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
378	- - -	480	—	—	—	—	—	—
381	- - -	*500	—	625 0 0	—	625 0 0	—	1,354
385	Not ordered	*160	—	240 0 0	—	224 0 0	—	160
386	Approved	*1,020	—	1,530 0 0	—	1,466 5 0	—	4,080
390	Do.	*22	—	27 10 0	—	33 0 0	—	—
391	Not ordered	200	—	300 0 0	—	300 0 0	—	150

differs from that taken for Table II.

Weekly Gain in Wages by those affected by Strike.	Weekly Reduction in Wages to those affected by Strike.	Number Striking or affected by Strike who belong to Trade Union.	Amount of Support per Head per Week paid by Trade Union.	Amount expended in support of Strike.		Number of Persons going into Work during the Strike.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.	Reference Number.
				By Trade Union.	From other Sources.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Not a question of wages		90	8s.	52 14 3	—	—	Arbitration.	319
—	—	13	10s.	95 1 0 to July 1893	—	—	——	320
—	½d. per hour	84	10s.	226 5 0	—	4	Boards of arbitration composed o equal numbers of employers and members of the trades councils in each district.	322
—	114 17 3	1,018	10s.	2,067 0 0	—	—	For preventing, give what is asked; for settling, boards of arbitration.	325
Not a question of wages		230	—	—	—	—	——	328
Successful strike for advance on certain work.		80	15s.	148 0 0	—	—	Conciliation boards.	329
Reduction successfully resisted		45	18s.	125 0 0	—	—	Arbitration board.	331
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	——	332
—	—	110	24s.	1,600 0 0 to March 1893.	—	—	——	334
—	—	67	—	—	—	—	——	335
—	8 2 0	—	12s.	84 0 0	—	—	Arbitration.	337
Question of payment for certain work settled to the men's satisfaction.		19	15s.	154 11 8	—	—	The State to fix a minimum living wage for all workers, based on the wealth their labour produces, as a stepping stone to a co-operative commonwealth.	345
Unsuccessful strike for an advance.		14	10s.	7 0 0	—	—	——	347
—	82 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	An eight hours day and abolition of domestic workshops.	348
Not a question of wages		110	—	—	—	—	Boards of conciliation, failing which arbitration.	351
—	5 per cent. reduction.	274	Cutlers: man, 10s.; wife, 2s.; each child, 1s.; apprentice, 5s. Grinders: man, 12s.; wife, 2s.; each child, 1s. 6d.; apprentice, 6s. Forgers: man, 10s.; wife, 5s.; child, 2s.; if 14 years old, 4s.	2,839 9 5	—	95	*See* note, p. 168.	352
Not a question of wages		11	15s.	15 12 6	—	—	Conciliation.	353
—	3 7 6 (Applies to 36 men.)	31	12s.	146 19 4	—	9	Arbitration.	354
26 6 9	—	15	—	—	—	106	Co-operation.	356
Hands replaced		29	15s.	70 0 0	—	—	More affiliations of trade unions.	360
still in progress		104	12s. and 13s., and 1s. for each child.	4,000 0 0 to June 1893.	—	—	Arbitration.	364
—	—	68	13s., and 1s. each child. (Usual rate 15s.)	1,358 0 0	67 0 0	—	Boards of arbitration made compulsory by the State.	369
3 0 0†	—	32	12s.	160 0 0	—	6	Conciliation boards and interviews with employers.	372
6 0 0†	—	40	12s.	200 0 0	—	8	Do. do. do.	373
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	——	374
—	90 0 0	750	10s., and 1s. per child.	760 0 0	—	—	Organisations of employers and workmen.	376
Not a question of wages		13	10s., and 1s. per child.	30 0 0	—	—	Conciliation.	377
Do. do.		—	—	—	—	—	——	378
Reduction successfully resisted		500	—	—	—	—	Sliding scale with a minimum wage of 7s. per day. Workmen and employers to have an equal voice in fixing the selling price of coal.	381
—	16 0 0	160	—	—	30 0 0	—	Organisation of employers and workmen.	385
—	63 15 0	700	8s.	408 7 3	—	—	Arbitration or conciliation.	386
5 10 0	—	22	15s., and 1s. each child under 12.	—	—	—	"By ceasing to put into practice tyrannical rules."	390
Reduction successfully resisted		200	—	—	—	—	——	391

† But not a strike for increased wages.

In cases marked * the number

Reference Number.	Whether Strike was approved or disapproved by Trade Union.	Number of Persons affected.		Estimated Weekly Wages earned by those affected.				Estimated Amount of Wages that would have been earned during period of Strike.
				Before Strike.		After Strike.		
		Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
396	Approved -	75,000	—	101,250 0 0	—	91,125 0 0	—	1,215,000
				(Wages estimated upon a rate of 27s. per week, calculated from the latest wages information supplied by the union.)				
397	Do. -	3,955	4,600	5,223 17 11	—	4,753 14 10	—	52,239
398	Do. -	*300	—	—	—	—	—	—
401	Do. -	41	—	68 0 0 (Applies to 40 persons.)	—	—	—	—
404	Not ordered -	50	1,300	75 0 0	1,950 0 0	75 0 0	1,950 0 0	675
405	Approved -	180	—	405 0 0	—	405 0 0	—	810
406	Not ordered -	1,300	50	1,950 0 0	75 0 0	1,950 0 0	75 0 0	3,900
409	Approved -	38	—	76 0 0	—	81 1 4	—	2,204
410	Do. -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
415	Disapproved -	150	—	112 10 0	—	112 10 0	—	56
416	Approved -	*700	—	—	—	—	—	—
417	No union -	*130	—	195 0 0	—	156 0 0	—	1,950
418	Disapproved -	*60	—	45 0 0	—	47 5 0	—	7
420	Approved -	54	—	74 0 0	—	66 12 0	—	148
422	Do. -	6	26	7 10 0	39 0 0	7 10 0	39 0 0	7
430	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
431	Approved -	222	—	—	—	—	—	—
434	Do. -	*90	—	157 10 0	—	157 10 0	—	498
436	Do -	*40	—	—	—	—	—	—
439	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
441	- - -	600	—	—	—	—	—	—
445	- -	*1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
446	Approved	*80	—	130 0 0	—	120 0 0	—	234
447	Do. -	*230	—	316 5 0	—	315 14 0	—	695
448	Disapproved -	200	—	283 6 8	—	289 0 0	—	283
449	Do. -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
450	Approved -	*20	—	—	—	—	—	—
451	Not ordered -	1,240	—	1,756 13 4	—	Section of mine closed.	—	1,470
452	- - -	*200	—	—	—	—	—	—

differs from that taken for Table II.

Weekly Gain in Wages by those affected by Strike.	Weekly Reduction in Wages to those affected by Strike.	Number Striking or affected by Strike who belong to Trade Union.	Amount of Support per Head per Week paid by Trade Union.	Amount expended in support of Strike.		Number of Persons going into Work during the Strike.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.	Reference Number.
				By Trade Union.	From other Sources.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
—	10,125 0 0	70,000	22s. 6d. for the 12 weeks.	84,300 0 0	Included in trade union payment.	—	Negotiation, arbitration, or sliding scale.	396
—	470 3 1 10½ per cent. reduction on hewers' wages, 12 per cent. on day wage men's and lads', and 5 per cent. on top hands' wages. (Average of 9 per cent. taken.)	3,955	7s. and 1s. each child.	18,429 0 0	—	—	——	397
Not a question of wages		300	Full members, 15s.; half-members, 5s.	250 0 0	—	—	——	398
Strike consequent on change from day-rate to piece-work.		41	10s. and 1s. to each child under 13.	—	—	—	Conciliation.	401
Not an immediate question of wages.		60	—	—	—	—	Powerful organisation of employers and workmen.	404
Successful strike against an alteration in working arrangements entailing a reduction in wages.		156	10s. and 1s. each child.	—	—	—	Compulsory arbitration.	405
Not a question of wages		400	—	—	—	—	Powerful organisation of employers and workmen.	406
5 1 4	—	25	10s., and 1s. each child.	360 0 0	—	—	Compulsory arbitration.	409
—	—	—	10s., and 1s. each child.	—	—	—	Do. do.	410
Not a question of wages		100	—	—	—	—	——	415
Do. do.		525	10s., and 1s. each child under 13.	—	—	—	Boards of conciliation with umpire to decide in all cases.	416
—	39 0 0	—	2s. 6d. to 7s. per week collected at various collieries.	—	—	—	State boards of conciliation or arbitration (*see* also note, p. 169).	417
2 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	Organisation and fair treatment.	418
—	7 8 0 (Successful strike against excessive reduction.)	54	8s., and 1s. each child under 13.	26 5 6	—	—	Employers to meet the workmen's representatives (*see* note p. 170).	420
Not a question of wages		6	10s., and 1s. each child under 12.	19 5 0	—	—	——	422
Do. do.		—	—	—	—	—	——	430
Do. do.		222	10s., and 1s. each child under 12.	—	—	250	Keep strangers out of the district.	431
Do. do.		84	10s., and 1s. each child.	—	—	—	Compulsory arbitration.	434
A gain of 6¾ per cent. on standard rate. Not a question of an increase in wages but of price for new seam.		30	9s., and 1s. each child under 13.	—	—	—	——	436
—	—	—	—	616 5 0 (Paid to indirectly affected.)	—	—	——	439
Not a question of wages		600	—	—	—	—	——	441
Successful strike for an advance		—	—	—	—	—	——	445
—	10 0 0	80	1s. 8d. per day, and 2d. each child.	20 14 0	—	—	District joint committees of employers and workmen.	446
—	0 11 0 Total reduction for 230 men.	—	10s., and 1s. each child.	226 16 0	—	—	Do. do. do.	447
5 13 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	——	448
Not a question of wages		—	—	—	—	—	——	449
Men found work elsewhere		20	10s.	45 0 0	—	—	Arbitration.	450
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Compulsory arbitration.	451
Unsuccessful strike for an advance.		—	—	—	—	—	——	452

In cases marked * the number

Reference Number.	Whether Strike was approved or disapproved by Trade Union.	Number of Persons affected.		Estimated Weekly Wages earned by those affected.				Estimated Amount of Wages that would have been earned during period of Strike.
				Before Strike.		After Strike.		
		Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
453	Approved	60	—	102 0 0	—	102 0 0	—	7,300
456	Do.	200	60	200 0 0	50 0 0	208 15 0	50 0 0	1,200
461	Do.	193	—	—	—	—	—	—
462	Disapproved	1,300	—	1,787 10 0	—	1,787 10 0	—	1,435
463	Approved	15	1,000	22 10 0	1,000 0 0	21 7 6	1,000 0 0	1,022
465	Do.	*1,200	—	1,800 0 0	—	1,800 0 0	—	900
466	No union	15	—	18 15 0	—	19 2 6	—	210
467	Approved	*320	—	400 0 0	—	400 0 0	—	560
468	Do.	100	—	—	—	—	—	—
469	Not ordered	*49	—	63 14 0	—	63 14 0	—	424
	Do.	*360	—	424 1 8	—	424 1 8	—	2,827
470	No union	*150	60	127 10 0	—	127 10 0	—	765
473	Approved	*33	—	—	—	—	—	—
474	Do.	188	—	225 0 0 (Applies to 180 only.)	—	238 10 0 (Applies to 180 only.)	—	6,750 (Applies to 180 only.)
475	Do.	*89	10	103 5 0	10 10 0	105 14 0	10 10 0	380
476	Do.	87	—	85 0 0 (Applies to 68 persons.)	—	76 10 0 (Applies to 68 persons.)	—	680 (Applies to 68 persons.)
477	Do.	450	—	387 10 0	—	387 10 0	—	6,600
478	Disapproved	2,200	—	1,620 0 0 (Applies to 1,200 persons.)	—	1,460 0 0 (Applies to 1,200 persons.)	—	7,830 (Applies to 1,200 persons.)
480	Approved	108	—	113 8 0	—	Most men found work elsewhere.	—	2,950
487	Disapproved	*31	—	—	—	—	—	—
489	Approved	50	—	54 16 0	—	54 16 0	—	—
490	Do.	22	—	35 14 0 (Applies to 21 men only.)	—	Hands replaced	—	—
492	Do.	13	—	14 18 0	—	16 10 0	—	37
493	Do.	*380	—	612 10 0 (Applies to 350 men only.)	—	612 10 0 (Applies to 350 men only.)	—	1,225 (Applies to 350 men only.)
495	Approved	*22	—	20 18 0	—	22 0 0	—	17
500	Do.	270	—	168 15 0	—	168 15 0	—	578
501	Do.	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
502	No union	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
504	Approved	*4,000	—	6,533 6 8	—	6,000 0 0	—	—
505	Do.	40	—	65 6 8	—	60 13 4	—	780
506	Do.	300	—	—	—	—	—	—
507	Do.	*50	—	62 10 0	—	65 0 0	—	134
511	Do.	*300	—	—	—	—	—	—

differs from that taken for Table II.

Weekly Gain in Wages by those affected by Strike.	Weekly Reduction in Wages to those affected by Strike.	Number Striking or affected by Strike who belong to Trade Union.	Amount of Support per Head per Week paid by Trade Union.	Amount expended in support of Strike.		Number of Persons going into Work during the Strike.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.	Reference Number.
				By Trade Union.	From other Sources.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
An increase in tonnage rate given. Impossible to estimate amount.	—	60	9*s.*	—	—	—	Arbitration.	453
8 15 0	—	100	7*s.* to single men, 10*s.* to married men, and 3*s.* 6*d.* to boys under 16.	280 0 0	—	—	"A board consisting of equal number of delegates from employers and employed, with an umpire mutually agreed upon, whose decision should be final in all cases."	456
Successful strike against reduction		185	9*s.*, and 1*s.* each child under 13.	—	—	60	——	461
Successful strike against reduction		1,300	—	—	—	—	——	462
—	1 2 6	15	10*s.*	25 0 0	—	5	Permanent boards of arbitration.	463
Not a question of wages		1,190	—	—	—	—	Labour arbitration boards.	465
0 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	——	466
Not a question of wages		318	8*s.* and 1*s.* each child under 12.	—	—	—	Boards of conciliation. Direct interviews with head officials. (*See also* note, p. 171.)	467
Do.	do.	100	10*s.* per full member, and 5*s.* for half member.	—	—	—	——	468
Do.	do.	49	7*s.*	119 3 2	—	20	Conciliation board to consist of equal number of employers and workmen.	469
Do.	do.	360	5*s.* 6*d.*	494 2 6	—	—	Do. do. do.	469
Do.	do.	—	—	—	118 0 0	—	Arbitration.	470
Reduction successfully resisted		28	5*s.* from Midland Counties Federation, and 2*s.* from union. Youths half the amount.	—	—	—	Deputations to employers.	473
18 10 0	—	188	9*s.* and 4*s.* 6*d.* for apprentices.	†431 0 0	—	10	Compulsory arbitration.	474
2 9 0	—	65	10*s.*	87 0 0	—	16	Arbitration when all other means fail.	475
—	8 10 0	87	10*s.* and 9*d.* each child.	220 0 6	—	10	Conciliation.	476
—	—	320	10*s.*	1,222 1 7	—	30	Board of conciliation.	477
—	160 0 0	170	10*s.*	278 8 4	—	150	Strong combination on the part of the men.	478
Most of the men found work elsewhere.		108	12*s.*	708 10 6	—	2	National arbitration board.	480
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	"Strong union of masters and workmen."	487
—	—	50	24*s.*	376 1 7	200 3 8	—	——	489
Not a question of wages		22	1*l.* per week for 15 weeks.	—	—	—	Arbitration.	490
1 12 0	—	13	—	—	—	—	——	492
Not a question of wages		380	1*l.* and 10*s.* for apprentices.	500 0 0	—	—	"Arbitration, with a good financial balance to the credit of the men's union."	493
1 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	Arbitration.	495
Advance granted to some men, but impossible to estimate amount.	—	150	12*s.*	200 0 0	—	—	Employers to recognise the men's union. Board consisting of equal numbers of employers and employed, with independent umpire to decide between the parties.	500
Hands replaced		40	12*s.*	14 0 0	—	—	"Capitalists to be more in touch with labour. Independent arbitrators."	501
Not a question of wages		—	—	—	—	—	Recognition of the Sailors' and Firemen's Union by the employers.	502
—	533 6 8	4,000	7*s.*	—	—	—	Recognition of men's union. Meetings between employers and men.	504
—	4 13 4	30	6*s.*, 8*s.*, and 10*s.*	45 10 2½	—	—	All men to be organised.	505
Reduction successfully resisted		300	—	—	—	6	Recognition of trade unions. Conferences between employers and men.	506
2 10 0	—	50	—	—	—	—	Conferences and arbitration.	507
Not a question of wages		300	—	—	—	—	"Better faith on the part of the employers. Board of conciliation with statutory powers, elected by each county under the Parliamentary franchise."	511

† *See* note, p. 173.

In cases marked * the number

Reference Number.	Whether Strike was approved or disapproved by Trade Union.	Number of Persons affected.		Estimated Weekly Wages earned by those affected.				Estimated Amount of Wages that would have been earned during period of Strike.
				Before Strike.		After Strike.		
		Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
513	Approved	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
514	Do.	*140	—	196 0 0	—	196 0 0	—	490
517	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
521	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
525	Do.	200	—	150 0 0	—	150 0 0	—	125
526	Do.	40	—	62 10 0	—	62 10 0	—	365
531	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
533	Do.	14	18	22 8 0	—	Replaced by non-unionists		—
535	Disapproved	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
537	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
541	Approved	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
544	Do.	60	—	54 0 0	—	54 0 0	—	18
546	Do.	*95	—	76 0 0	—	83 12 0	—	725
547	Disapproved	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
548	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
550	Approved	12	12	—	—	—	—	—
551	No union	*250	—	—	—	—	—	—
552	Approved	*72	9	16 18 0 (Applies to 13 men only.)	—	16 18 0 (Applies to 13 men only.)	—	125 (Applies to 13 men only.)
557	Do.	14	40	—	—	—	—	—
560	Do.	*125	—	93 15 0	—	93 15 0	—	343
563	Disapproved	28	180	—	—	—	—	—
564	Approved	140	260	105 0 0	—	105 0 0	—	630
	Do.	570	—	530 0 0	—	530 0 0	—	3,180
566	Disapproved	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
567	Approved	14	56	19 12 0	—	—	—	111
570	Disapproved	344	—	335 0 0	—	335 0 0	—	110
572	Approved	150	151	180 0 0	—	180 0 0	—	150
573	Do.	3	—	2 4 0 (Applies to 2 men only.)	—	2 8 0 (Applies to 2 men only.)	—	3 (Applies to 2 men only.)
574	—	*21	24	15 0 0	—	15 0 0	—	120
575	Approved	48	—	44 8 0	—	52 16 0	—	1,620
578	Do.	90	110	67 10 0	—	67 10 0	—	759
585	Do.	*52	200	42 18 0	—	36 8 0	—	64
587	Do.	10	—	14 0 0	—	Hands replaced	—	44
594	Do.	*14	6	9 2 0	—	10 10 0	—	50
595	Do.	*72	100	30 0 0 (Applies to 24 men only.)	—	30 0 0 (Applies to 24 men only.)	—	120 (Applies to 24 men only.)

differs from that taken for Table II.

Weekly Gain in Wages by those affected by Strike.	Weekly Reduction in Wages to those affected by Strike.	Number Striking or affected by Strike who belong to Trade Union.	Amount of Support per Head per Week paid by Trade Union.	Amount expended in support of Strike.		Number of Persons going into Work during the Strike.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.	Reference Number.
				By Trade Union.	From other Sources.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	——	513
Unsuccessful strike for advance		140	10s. and 6d. each child.	100 0 0	—	6	Conciliation boards, or some method of arbitration, such as obtains in Belgium, *see* note, p. 177.	514
Not a question of wages		40	8s. for 12 weeks, and 6s. for six weeks.	300 0 0	—	—	——	517
Do.	do.	—	10s.	245 13 6	—	—	"The land for the people, and the preclusion of publicans from becoming stevedores." (*See also* note, p. 177.)	521
Do.	do.	200	—	—	—	—	"Restore the land to the people, and in the meantime 'ca' canny,' *i.e.*, regulate the quantity and quality of the work according to the amount of wages paid."	525
Reduction successfully resisted		40	10s.	70 0 0	—	—	State arbitration. (*See* also note, p.177.)	526
Not a question of wages		26	16s.	436 16 0 to 27 April 1893.	—	8	Arbitration.	531
—	—	14	10s., and 1s. each child under 13.	120 0 0 21 July 1892.	—	12	Boards of conciliation.	533
Not a question of wages		—	—	—	—	—	——	535
Do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	——	537
5 per cent. for a fortnight.	—	134	13s. and 1s. each child under 13.	902 14 2	—	—	——	541
Not a question of wages.		60	5s. to 12s.	4 0 0	—	—	——	544
7 12 0 (10 per cent. for four weeks.)	—	95	8s. 6d. to 13s.	700 0 0	—	—	"Good work and list prices."	546
Not a question of wages		—	—	—	—	—	——	547
Do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	——	548
Unsuccessful strike against reduction.		8	13s. and 1s. each child under 10.	26 5 10	—	—	——	550
Unsuccessful strike for an advance		—	—	—	—	—	——	551
Not a question of wages.		68	10s. and 1s. each child under 12.	90 0 0	—	3	By meeting union secretaries to iscuss complaints of men.	552
6s. per week to each spinner.	—	14	10s. and 1s. each child under 11.	15 0 0	—	—	——	557
½d. per lb. advance to weft-women. Impossible to estimate amount.	—	110	3s., 6s., and 9s.	160 0 0	—	—	Conferences of employers and employés' representatives.	560
Not a question of wages		22	—	—	—	24	Fair, honest, and candid argument by both sides concerned.	563
Do.		129	8s. 6d.	600 0 0	—	30	Boards of conciliation.	564
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	——	
Not a question of wages		—	—	—	—	—	——	566
Unsuccessful strike for advance		13	15s.	—	—	—	——	567
Unsuccessful strike against deductions.		320	—	—	—	—	——	570
Not a question of wages		90	10s., 6s., 3s., 1s. 6d.	10 0 0	—	—	Arbitration by skilled persons.	572
0 4 0	—	2	20s.	30 0 0	—	—	Federation of working people and arbitration boards.	573
—	—	20	—	—	—	—	——	574
8 8 0	—	48	24s. per mulegate	216 9 0	—	—	——	575
Not a question of wages		67	12s.	400 0 0	—	—	Thorough organisation of workpeople: recognition of their officials and meetings between employers and employed.	578
—	6 10 0	52	9s.	35 12 9	—	—	"Board of conciliation established by Government."	585
Hands replaced	—	8	15s. and 1s. each child under 13.	70 0 0 to Dec. 2, 1892.	—	—	Meetings between committees of employers and employed.	587
1 8 0	—	11	6s. to 9s.	13 0 0	—	4	"Both parties organised and well disposed to one another."	594
Not a question of wages		29	15s., 10s., and 1s. each child under 10.	39 10 0	—	—	Meeting of committees of employers and employed.	595

In cases marked * the number

Reference Number.	Whether Strike was approved or disapproved by Trade Union.	Number of Persons affected.		Estimated Weekly Wages earned by those affected.				Estimated Amount of Wages that would have been earned during period of Strike.
				Before Strike.		After Strike.		
		Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
596	Disapproved	*66	100	33 1 6 (Applies to 21 men only.)	—	37 16 0 (Applies to 21 men only.)	—	27 (Applies to 21 men only.)
599	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
600	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
601	Approved	*51	200	43 0 0	—	43 0 0	—	430
602	Do.	25	300	48 0 0	350 0 0	Hands replaced		460
603	Disapproved	16	60	28 0 0	—	28 0 0	—	5
606	Approved	153	133	—	—	—	—	—
607	Do.	109	—	95 7 6	—	100 16 6	—	730
608	Do.	8	30	15 4 0	—	Hands replaced		—
609	Do.	30	30	25 4 0	—	26 11 0	—	120
610	Do.	*50	—	—	—	—	—	—
612	Disapproved	*60	—	96 0 0	—	96 0 0	—	—
614	Approved	15	—	18 7 6	—	18 7 6	—	36
616	Do.	230	—	230 0 0	—	230 0 0	—	230
617	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
619	Not ordered	100	—	61 5 0	—	61 5 0	—	10
620	Do.	100	—	60 0 0	—	64 11 8	—	5
621	Approved	62	—	38 15 0	—	31 16 10	—	44
622	Not ordered	290	—	210 5 0	—	210 5 0	—	70
623	Approved	20	—	25 0 0	—	Hands replaced by machinery		400
624	Do.	150	—	—	—	Hands replaced		—
627	Do.	94	—	141 0 0	—	141 0 0	—	4,250
628	—	250	—	—	—	—	—	—
630	Approved	40	—	32 0 0	—	36 16 0	—	20
631	Do.	184	—	184 0 0	—	197 16 0	—	90
632	Do.	*60	—	66 0 0	—	72 0 0	—	132
633	Do.	*90	—	74 5 0	—	86 17 5	—	123
634	Do.	100	—	—	—	—	—	—
635	Do.	*600	—	—	—	—	—	—
636	Do.	231	—	210 6 1½	—	228 2 3	—	70
638	Do.	*23	—	28 15 0	—	28 15 0	—	55
639	Do.	*19	—	16 10 0	—	Hands replaced	—	—
640	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
641	Disapproved	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
642	Approved	*200	—	180 0 0	—	180 0 0	—	360
644	Do.	*140	30	63 0 0	—	77 0 0	—	30
646	Do.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
647	Do.	*106	20	55 13 0	—	54 6 6	—	220
648	No union	*200	—	100 0 0	—	85 0 0	—	300
649	Do.	30	—	—	—	—	—	—

differs from that taken for Table II.

Weekly Gain in Wages by those affected by Strike.	Weekly Reduction in Wages to those affected by Strike.	Number Striking or affected by Strike who belong to Trade Union.	Amount of Support per Head per Week paid by Trade Union.	Amount expended in support of Strike.		Number of Persons going into Work during the Strike.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.	Reference Number.
				By Trade Union.	From other Sources.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
4 14 6	—	66	—	—	—	—	—	596
Not a question of wages		—	—	—	—	—	—	599
Do.		—	—	—	—	—	—	600
Do.		41	21s., 15s., 10s., 6s., and 5s.	150 0 0 to 30 Nov., 1892.	—	—	—	601
Do.		23	20s., and 1s. each child.	—	—	—	"No faith in arbitration boards; settlement should come from parties interested."	602
Do.		16	—	—	—	—	"Mutual understanding between employers and employed."	603
Successful strike for maintenance of price list.		120	—	—	—	—	—	606
5 9 0	—	94	8s. to 21s.	600 0 0	—	43	—	607
—	—	8	12s. 6d.	150 0 0 to 8th Aug., 1893.	—	1	—	608
1 7 0	—	22	12s. and 1s. each child under 13.	—	—	—	—	609
Not a question of wages		48	—	—	—	—	—	610
Do.		40	—	3 0 0	—	—	Conciliation or arbitration.	612
Reduction successfully resisted		4	15s. gratuity.	3 0 0	—	—	State co-operation.	614
Unsuccessful strike for advance		230	6s. to 14s.	90 0 0	—	—	Arbitration, co-partnership, and co-operation.	616
Not a question of wages		—	—	—	—	—	—	617
Reduction successfully resisted		60	—	—	—	—	Negotiation between union and employer.	619
4 11 8	—	100	—	—	—	—	Do. do. do	620
—	6 18 2	—	4s.	0 6 0	—	—	—	621
Unsuccessful strike for an advance.		63	4s.	—	—	—	"Workers should consult their union before striking."	622
Unsuccessful strike against reduction.		20	12s.	79 0 5	—	4	—	623
Do.		53	10s.	897 5 0	—	30	Compulsory arbitration.	624
Reduction successfully resisted.		1	16s.	265 0 0	—	—	"Leaving the matter to those directly interested."	627
1s. and 2s. per week to each, according to salary.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	628
4 16 0	—	40	—	7 0 0	—	—	—	630
13 16 0	—	140	—	—	—	—	—	631
6 0 0	—	13	14s. to unionists; 10s. to non-unionists.	22 0 0	—	—	Arbitration.	632
12 12 5	—	—	—	50 0 0	—	—	—	633
10 per cent.	—	100	—	40 0 0	—	—	—	634
Successful strike for advance		380	—	200 0 0	—	—	—	635
17 16 1½	—	200	—	—	—	—	Better combination among workers Boards of arbitration and conciliation.	636
Slight temporary advance as compensation for bad material.	—	4	8s.	3 2 0	—	—	—	638
Unsuccessful strike for advance		19	8s.	—	—	—	—	639
Not a question of wages		—	—	—	—	—	—	640
Do.		18	—	—	—	—	—	641
Do.		180	8s.	—	—	—	—	642
14 0 0	—	60	—	—	—	—	"Common sense."	644
Hands replaced. Unsuccessful strike for an advance.		4	6s. 6d.	6	—	—	Compulsory reference to a board (a) of conciliation, and (b) of arbitration.	646
—	1 6 6	3	6s.	3 0 0	—	—	Unionism. Meeting of union officials and employers.	647
—	15 0 0	—	—	—	—	3	Unions of employers and employed to settle such difficulties.	648
½d. per shawl.	—	—	—	—	—	1	Organisation and conciliation.	649

In cases marked * the number

Reference Number.	Whether Strike was approved or disapproved by Trade Union.	Number of Persons affected.		Estimated Weekly Wages earned by those affected.				Estimated Amount of Wages that would have been earned during period of Strike.
				Before Strike.		After Strike.		
		Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
653	Disapproved	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
654	No union	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
655	Do.	6	—	4 16 0	—	4 16 0	—	5
656	Approved	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
657	Do.	120	—	—	—	—	—	—
658	Do.	7	1	7 14 0	—	—	—	—
662	Do.	125	200	96 17 6	—	96 17 6	—	700
664	Not ordered	300	—	135 0 0	—	Hands replaced	—	—
666	Approved	67	—	73 14 0	—	73 14 0	—	73
667	Do.	151	—	147 4 6	—	Hands mostly replaced		300
673	Do.	*90	—	—	—	—	—	—
674	Do.	73	—	89 8 6	—	89 8 6	—	160
677	Do.	22	—	26 8 0 (Applies to 16 men only.)	—	26 8 0 (Applies to 16 men only.)	—	950 (Applies to 16 men only.)
678	Do.	173	—	111 12 7 (Applies to 73 men only.)	—	120 2 11 (Applies to 73 men only.)	—	333 (Applies to 73 men only.)
680	Do.	225	225	379 13 9	—	434 5 11½	—	2,200
681	Do.	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
683	Do.	50	—	85 0 0	—	90 6 8	—	340
685	Do.	10	—	17 10 0	—	16 0 0	—	105
	Do.	236	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Do.	107	—	160 10 0	—	160 10 0	—	—
	Do.	9	—	12 3 0	—	12 3 0	—	24
	Do.	22	—	33 0 0	—	33 0 0	—	75
	Do.	36	—	57 12 0	—	57 12 0	—	—
	Do.	80	—	80 0 0	—	80 0 0	—	200
	Do.	80	—	—	—	—	—	—
687	Do.	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Do.	54	—	81 0 0	—	81 0 0	—	162
	Do.	120	—	180 0 0	—	180 0 0	—	480
	Do.	40	—	48 0 0	—	48 0 0	—	144
	Do.	4	—	5 0 0	—	5 0 0	—	15
	Do.	36	3	—	—	—	—	—
	Do.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
		139,534	18,513	161,376 7 6¾	3,828 15 9'	147,520 16 5½	3,492 11 9	1,523,271
		in 358 strikes.		in 278 strikes to 119,257 persons	3,083 persons	in 246 strikes to 116,574 persons	2,783 persons	in 239 strikes to 116,774 persons.
				158,164 10 3½	3,478 15 9	147,520 16 5½	3,492 11 9	
				in 246 strikes in which particulars both *before* and *after* are known to				
				116,574 persons.	2,783 persons.	116,574 persons.	2,783 persons.	

In the Summary (page 33) based upon this

differs from that taken for Table II.

Weekly Gain in Wages by those affected by Strike.	Weekly Reduction in Wages to those affected by Strike.	Number Striking or affected by Strike who belong to Trade Union.	Amount of Support per Head per week paid by Trade Union.	Amount expended in support of Strike.		Number of Persons going into Work during the Strike.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.	Reference Number.
				By Trade Union.	From other Sources.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Some of the hands replaced		2	9s.	10 10 0	—	—	Boards of conciliation.	653
Unsuccessful strike for advance		—	—	—	—	—	——	654
Do.		—	—	—	—	—	Combination of workpeople.	655
Unsuccessful strike against reduction. Hands replaced.		—	—	—	—	—	——	656
Not a question of wages		120	—	—	—	—	——	657
Do.		7	10s.	90 0 0	—	—	All workers to be trade unionists.	658
Reduction successfully resisted		76	10s.	437 10 0	—	7	——	662
Unsuccessful strike for advance		225	—	100 0 0	—	—	——	664
Not a question of wages		50	10s. and 1s. each child under 13.	57 10 8	—	3	Compulsory arbitration.	666
—	—	151	10s.	332 14 4½	—	—	——	667
Unsuccessful strike for advance		—	—	—	—	—	Meetings of representatives of both parties.	673
Not a question of wages		60	10s. and 1s. 6d. each child.	67 0 0	—	—	Employers to acknowledge the men's union, and discuss grievances with the officials. Arbitration as a second resource.	674
Not a question of wages		22	12s. adults, 7s. youths, and 1s. each child under 13.	255 7 2	64 10 9	2	"Abolition of unnecessary night and Sunday labour. Parliamentary restriction of the hours of labour. Nationalisation of the land and means of production."	677
8 10 4	—	73	15s.	100 0 0	—	—	Meetings of men and employers.	678
54 12 2½	—	—	—	—	—	—	——	680
Not a question of wages		—	—	—	—	—	——	681
5 6 3	—	2	10s.	1 0 0	—	6	Strong unions of men.	683
—	1 10 0	9	18s.	31 6 0	—	—	"Trade unionism on sound and federal lines."	685
Not a question of wages		236	15s.	345 15 10	—	—	——	687
Do.	do.	107	15s.	170 0 0	—	—	——	
Do.	do.	9	15s.	6 0 0	—	1	——	
Do.	do.	22	15s.	30 11 10	—	—	——	
Do.	do.	36	15s.	42 1 6	—	—	Arbitration.	
Do.	do.	80	15s.	155 0 0	—	10	Productive co-operation.	
Do.	do.	80	—	34 18 8	—	—	——	
Do.	do.	34	10s. to 15s.	36 3 2	—	—	Joint committees of men and employers with an independent chairman.	
Do.	do.	54	15s.	112 1 7	—	—	"Board of conciliation with independent umpire."	
Do.	do.	120	15s.	146 16 0	—	—	Arbitration.	
Do.	do.	40	15s., 12s., 10s.	133 14 0	—	—	Boards of conciliation.	
Do.	do.	4	15s.	5 10 0	—	—	——	
Do.	do.	29	10s., 12s., and 15s.	29 14 10	—	2	Arbitration.	
Do.	do.	2	15s.	0 15 0	—	—	Do.	
1,251 19 11 in 105 strikes to 10,864 persons.	11,881 17 9 in 35 strikes to 89,998 persons.	110,602 in 303 strikes.	—	†163,092 6 6 in 235 strikes to 94,179 persons.	1,742 12 8½ in 15 strikes to 1,345 persons.	2,022 in 81 strikes.		

† This includes 869*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* for which the numbers affected are not given.

total the shillings and pence are omitted.

Lock-

In cases marked * the number

Reference Number.	Number of Persons affected.		Estimated Weekly Wages earned by those affected.				Estimated amount of Wages that would have been earned during period of Lock-out.
			Before Lock-out.		After Lock-out.		
	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	
			£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£
693	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
694	*3,500	150	—	—	—	—	—
696	*2,000	—	2,500 0 0	—	2,500 0 0	—	2,500
698	*45	—	120 0 0	—	Men replaced		
	5,571	150	2,620 0 0	—	2,500 0 0	—	2,500
	4 lock-outs.	1 lock-out.	2,045 persons 2 lock-outs.		2,000 persons 1 lock-out.		2,000 persons 1 lock-out.
	5,721						

OUTS.

differs from that taken for Table II.

Weekly gain in Wages to those affected by Lock-out.	Weekly Reduction in Wages to those affected by Lock-out.	Number locked out who belong to Trade Unions.	Amount of Support per Head per Week paid by Trade Unions.	Amount expended in support of Lock-out.		Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.	Reference Number.
				By Trade Unions.	From other Sources.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Not a question of wages.		26	2s. 6d. per day	23 10 0	—	Conciliation Boards.	693
10 per cent.	—	2,200	12s. males, 6s. females.	1,900 0 0	—	"*Bonâ fide* arbitration and conciliation."	694
Not a question of wages.		700	—	—	—	Powerful organisations of workmen and employers.	696
—	—	45	25s.	560 0 0	—	"Employers to adhere to the scale of prices mutually agreed upon."	698
—	—	2,971	—	2,483 10 0	—		
		4 lock-outs.		3 lock-outs.			

APPENDIX II.

Notes and Observations upon the Strikes and Lock-outs in the preceding Tables, from the Returns made by Employers and Trade Unions, and from other sources.

1. In this case the employer prefers to call it an "agitation" and not a strike. He further says:—"I have carried on business for 22 years and never received any complaint from any of my men, in "fact several increases in wages were given to my men voluntarily. My men did not strike. "Disturbing influences were brought to bear on them by the trades council, and I dismissed the men "and employed others in their places. Since I have been in business I have paid at least 25 per cent. "better wages than those generally paid in the trade. The agitation occurred during my mayoralty. "The present men are quite satisfied."

2. The trade union secretary observes:—"Previous to this strike, and even now, non-union men in "the baking trade had to work from 60 to 90 hours per week, for the scandalous price of from 14*s.* to "30*s.*, in badly-lighted and badly-ventilated bakehouses surrounded by bad smells arising from "stables, wash-tubs, W.C.'s, drains, &c. This will be the case until bakehouses are included in the "registration provided by the Factory Acts."

3. This employers states:—"My men have occasionally long hours at a busy season through want "of ovens to keep the staff going but not from over-work. I never paid any of them off at a slack "season, however, and they were always paid their full wages while away for holidays, in sickness, or "when staying at home nursing their wives or families. I am therefore at a loss to know why they "left me, most of them having been in my employment for periods ranging from 7 to 10 years. "Finally they waited on me in a body and asked to be taken back, but I refused, as I was suited with "a better staff of workmen."

4. The Manager of the company in which this dispute occurred writes:—"This strike has been the "most unjustifiable I have ever heard of. Baking machinery has been in operation in every considerable "town in the United Kingdom for many years. It has been always welcomed by the operatives as a "boon, as it does away with the terribly harassing labour of hand-doughing, while scarcely diminish-"ing the number of hands employed. I have only had the management of this concern for the past "six weeks, so that none of the strikes took place under me. I have had large experience of the "baking business in England and Scotland, and I know that the rate of wages paid here is higher "than in either of these countries. This strike would never have been heard of but for terrorism "practised by the Bakers' Society, and the lax administration of justice. I have myself been assaulted "and had to show my pistol, and the case against my assailant was dismissed (in spite of the fact "that his solicitor had admitted the assault) because I failed to identify him, as he had shaved off a "long beard in the interval. The police have warned me that I must never stir out without my "revolver, and for the last twelve months two or three policemen have been stationed at the bakery."

6. In reporting the facts of this case the trade union secretary declares himself in favour of "local conciliation boards with compulsory powers," and also expresses an opinion that "if a "uniform working day were fixed throughout the country things would be much better all ways."

11. The trade union secretary states that "the sole object of the strike was to obtain a uniform "list of prices for men in the provinces to work to."

18. The employers write:—"We should suggest the appointment of an arbitration board, with "a judge at the head. The board to consist of an equal number of employers and workmen. All "disputes not settled in the ordinary way of conciliation between the masters and men of the "particular trade affected must be referred to this board. Its decisions to be absolutely final and "binding, and to have power to punish by fines (say) the employers or employers' associations and "workmen or workmen's trade unions which did not carry out the decisions."

20. One of the firms concerned in this dispute suggests:—"I think it is most desirable that some "arrangements should be made by Parliament to give the Local Government Board, or some other "authority, power to appoint an arbitrator to settle all disputes where the board of conciliation fails "to bring about a settlement within the limited time set forth in rules for that purpose (as was the "case in Birmingham this year), and so prevent dead-locks and strikes."

Another firm writes:—"We would suggest a short Act creating a court, consisting of one judge "and two assessors—men acquainted with the particular trade striking or locked out—whose "decision shall be binding for a period agreed upon mutually between employers and men. The "court should sit at the place of strike or lock-out, and take evidence on oath, if necessary. Either "employers or men to invoke the assistance of the court."

The secretary of the Builders' Labourers' Association says:—"I am decidedly in favour of "conciliation. I had about 12 years' experience in settling disputes by an equal number of "employers and workmen meeting together in conciliation, and never knew it fail when it was

"entered upon in a proper spirit, even at the time to which my appeal refers. The trade to which "I belong—the stonemasons—settled our dispute for a ½*d.* per hour reduction only."

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BUILDERS' LABOURERS.

AN APPEAL FOR HELP!

FRIENDS AND FELLOW WORKMEN,

IN making this appeal to you for pecuniary assistance we beg to lay before you the following facts as regards our present position:—In November 1879 the employers gave notice of a reduction in wages of 1*d.* per hour to all workmen employed in the building trade, in addition to several alterations in the working rules, to come into force on April 1st, 1880; but at repeated conferences of masters and men the former distinctly stated that *they would be content* if the men would submit to a ½*d.* per hour reduction, but so convinced were the men that they ought not to suffer any reduction that they rejected these terms. Ultimately the whole question was submitted to the arbitration of Mr. Richard Chamberlain who was made acquainted with all the facts—including the employers' willingness to be satisfied with ½*d.* per hour reduction in wages only—but, to the astonishment of employers and employed alike, he gave the outrageous award of ¾*d.* per hour reduction for all artisans and 1*d.* per hour for all labourers, besides striking out or altering all rules that were of any good to the men. Well, now, it is unnecessary to say that such a gross abuse of power by an arbitrator as this has so prejudiced the minds of the men against arbitration that nothing will convince them of its fairness and impartiality.

This Society of Labourers was started in November 1889—about two and a half years ago—and has succeeded in recovering ½*d.* of the 1*d.* that was taken from the labourers in 1880 (no thanks to the employers); and seeing that all other branches of artisans recovered the reductions made at the arbitration in 1880 two or three years ago, the labourers naturally say that they are entitled to their remaining ½*d.* per hour; the employers say not; hence the present strike.

As above stated, the society is only a young one, the local funds being exhausted; and after placing the above facts before you we confidently appeal for support, as we never refused any application made to us.

Contributions may be sent to, and will be gratefully acknowledged by,

Yours truly,

J. HORSFALL, President.

42, Ryland Street, H. KEYSE, General Secretary.
Birmingham.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BUILDERS' LABOURERS.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW WORKMEN, Birmingham, July 20th, 1892.

IN presenting to you this list of subscriptions for the benefit of the builders' labourers during the late strike, we, on their behalf, beg to tender to one and all our most sincere and hearty thanks for the generous assistance thus rendered.

This is proof, if any were needed, that the claims of the men were just and ought never to have been withheld; but at the last (and there is no disguising the fact), it was intended to shelve the question of the labourers altogether, and had it not been for the last determined effort they made, this attempt would have succeeded. The labourers fought a gallant fight under extreme hardships, but with the generous assistance of friends, who are mentioned herewith, they won a glorious victory, and have need to be proud.

To that sterling friend of the working men, Mr. W. J. Davis, our special thanks are due, for the assistance he gave us with his purse, and in other ways that cannot be mentioned here.

The building trades, too, we must specially mention, whose assistance to us is worthy of all praise.

Our brothers in distant towns, with one or two exceptions, where they have had no trouble of their own, have done us good service, and we assure them it will not be forgotten.

We remain,

Gratefully yours,

JOS. HORSFALL, President.

42, Ryland Street, HENRY KEYSE, General Secretary.
Birmingham.

List of Subscribers.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Brassworkers, per Mr. W. J. Davis	5	0	0
Mr. W. J. Davis	5	0	0
Plasterers, per Mr. Hopkins	5	0	0
Painters, per Mr. W. R. Mole	1	1	3
,, Mr. R. Brown	1	0	1
,, Mr. Humphinstone	0	5	0
Brothers, Tamworth, per Mr. Keight	5	0	0
,, Kidderminster, per Mr. Gossage	2	0	0
,, Gloucester, per Mr. R. J. Sparkes	0	11	0
Carried forward	£24	17	4

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	24	17	4
M. O. Bricklayers, per Mr. F. Freeman	5	0	0
Plumbers, per Mr. R. Chesshire	2	0	0
Coopers, per Mr. Madeley	2	2	0
Boot and Shoe Makers, per Mr. Smith	1	10	0
Stonemasons, per Mr. A. Dye	1	10	0
No. 1 Branch L. O. B., per Strike Committee	4	10	6½
Mr. Oliver Wood (Plasterers)	0	2	0
Butler's Branch Carpenters and Joiners, per Mr Barnhurst	0	9	9½
Boot and Shoe Makers, per Mr. Forknall	0	13	6
Brothers, West Bromwich, per Mr. Jones	1	2	6
No. 1 Branch L. O. B., per Strike Committee	2	1	7
Brothers, Derby, per Mr. Parker	5	0	0
L. O. B. No. 2 Branch, per Strike Committee	4	1	3½
Carpenters and Joiners, per Mr. Boraston	5	0	0
Stonemasons, per Mr. A. Dye	0	10	0
Building Trades' Committee	10	0	0
Brothers, Wellingbro, per Mr. W. Wallis	1	4	6
Cigar Box, per Mr. G. Hope	1	5	6
Friends, per Mr. Hopkins	0	3	6
Boot and Shoe Makers, per Mr. G. Smith	0	14	0
Stonemasons, per Mr. A. Dye	0	12	0
Brothers, West Bromwich, per Mr. Jones	2	0	0
L. O. B. No. 1 Branch, per J. Clements	1	6	6
Brothers, Wallsall, per Mr. Evans	2	0	0
„ Kidderminster, per Mr. Gossage	0	14	0
E. C. Operative Plasterers	3	0	0
No. 1 Branch L. O. B., per Mr. Jos. Gibbs	0	4	6
Brothers, Leamington, per Mr. C. Canning	5	0	0
A Friend, per Mr. H. Keyse	1	1	0
Painters, No. 2 Branch, per Mr. Humphinstone	0	7	6
Friends, per Mr. Jno. Hopkins	0	3	6
„ per Mr. Jno. Hopkins	0	5	6
Bedstead Workmen, per Mr. Mills	2	7	1
O. S. M., per Mr. A. Dye	0	3	0
F. Schnadhorst, Esq., per Mr. H. Keyse	2	2	0
A Friend, per Mr. W. J. Davis	2	0	0
Bedstead Workmen, per Mr. W. Mills	4	10	9
Councillor Lancaster	5	0	0
Friends, per Brother Hopkins	0	4	0
„ per Brother Hopkins	0	2	0
Bricklayers No. 1 Branch London Order	2	14	6½
„ No. 2 „ „	1	6	11½
„ No. 3 „ „	0	15	5
„ No. 4 „ „	0	17	4½
„ No. 1 „ „	2	6	4
„ No. 2 „ „	0	17	3
„ No. 4 „ „	0	9	3
„ No. 1 „ „	1	2	6½
Mr. W. J. Davis	1	0	0
No. 1 Branch London Order Bricklayers	2	7	0
No. 2 „ „ „	1	3	0
Royal Oak, Berkley Street, per Messrs. R. & J. Attwood	0	8	0
No. 4 Branch L. O. B.	0	6	4½
No. 3 „ per Mr. G. T. Churchley	0	13	8
Brothers, Gloucester, per Mr. Sparkes	1	10	0
R. Tangye, Esq.	2	2	0
Henry Keyse, Secretary	2	0	0
No. 3 Branch Carpenters and Joiners, per Mr. Welch	1	1	3
House Painters, per Mr. Bemand	2	0	0
Bedstead Workmen, per Mr. Mills	0	10	4
Stonemasons, per Mr. Williams	0	10	0
E. C. Carpenters and Joiners, No. 3 Branch, per Mr. Welch	7	10	0
Engineers and Machine Tool Makers, per Mr. Johnson	5	0	0
	£155	12	11

31. The trade union secretary says:—"In my opinion there will always be labour disputes as "long as labour and capital exist. I could not suggest any means of settling a dispute unless "acquainted with the circumstances of the particular dispute."

48. In this case the trade union secretary favours "conciliation carefully brought about between employers and trade societies, or otherwise the passing of an Act of Parliament for the formation of a board to which all disputes should be submitted." He further adds, that "if Government took up the question of trade disputes employers would think twice before entering upon them."

58. This firm writes:—"Our neighbour and ourselves were the only firms who gave way to the demand of the workmen, the rest of the manufacturers in this district stopping their works the whole of the season. Our neighbour gave in at once, as he holds his brickfield under a lease, and is obliged to pay a royalty on a minimum quantity, whether made or not. We did not consider that the prices realised for bricks justified the men in asking for an advance, but we felt compelled to give in, in order to protect ourselves against our neighbour, who would not only be making an extra price by the stoppage of our works, but would be taking our customers."

61. The employers, commenting upon this case, write:—"This strike was the most unfair we have ever experienced. We are informed by some of our workmen that the Labourers' Union, after several meetings, resolved to select squads by rotation, with a view to withdraw all labour from only one employer at a time, unless he complied with their instant demand for an advance in wages. The union was enabled by this method to bring its whole strength and watchfulness to bear on the employer selected. We are also informed that our firm was selected by ballot for the first attack from two or three firms whose works were considered most urgent. We consider a sectional strike of this kind is most unfair and injurious. We did our very best to avert this strike by offering at first to submit the question to arbitration. This was agreed to by the secretary of the union, but his action was repudiated by his committee and the arbitration refused. The strike, however, would not have lasted many days could we have prevented pickets watching, the use of placards and sandwich boards, and parties entering the premises and practically compelling the new hands to cease work."

64. In this case the firm concerned writes:—"This strike was purely a sectional one. The wages paid to labourers by the Employers' Association was, and still is, 5½*d.* per hour. Instead of making a demand from this association for an increase of wages, the labourers' delegate called on us and asked us, as a firm, to increase the rate of wages to 6*d.* per hour. On our declining to do this, he went straight to our various jobs and withdrew the labourers. The labourers on one of the jobs refused to go out on strike, because the demand was made from our firm only and not from the other employers. The usual pickets were placed round our jobs to prevent men going on to them to ask for work. In the face of these pickets any number of men came to us wanting work. These men belonged to the labouring classes, but had not previously laboured with builders. We employed them, and in a week or two they were quite up to the work they had to do. We do not know whether the union still look upon our jobs as struck or not. They have, however, withdrawn their pickets about a month ago, and as we have, and can always get, plenty of labourers we do not feel their action in the matter."

66. The trade union secretary, in reporting this case, says:—"The best suggestion for preventing labour disputes I have seen or heard of appeared in a paper called 'Work,' to the effect that unions should become co-operative distributors of labour. For example, a shipbuilder tenders for the building of a ship. To build this ship he requires, besides material, various classes of craftsmen, engineers, carpenters, &c. In preparing his tender let him submit specifications of the work to be executed to the different unions connected with the various trades to enable them to give him tenders for the labour, and let him then make up his tender according to the prices quoted by the unions."

67. Reporting upon this dispute, the trade union secretary states that it "failed through the action of non-unionists."

69. The employers write:—"We were asked, when labourers were required, to send to the union for them, but we refused to do so, informing the delegate that when we required labourers we should employ them as they came, and the union would have to admit them as members. One labourer (an Englishman) applied for admission but was refused, although an Irishman had just been admitted. The reports in the daily papers said that it appeared to be a strike of Irish against English labourers, and there was no doubt a good deal of truth in the statement."

70. The trade union secretary "thinks there will always be strikes so long as some men have to sell their labour to other men for a living."

77. The superintendent of the institution where this dispute took place writes:—"In the opinion of the committee, the mechanics and labourers employed by them are not in the same position as those engaged in ordinary trade workshops. It is difficult, therefore, to reply to questions drawn up for entirely different circumstances to those which obtain at this institution. The committee have hitherto employed a staff of workmen, some of whom were paid weekly wages, others by the hour. In May last, the wages of most of those engaged by the hour were increased at their request, and no dissatisfaction was expressed until November, when a few men (two masons, three bricklayers, three carpenters, and three labourers), who were temporarily engaged for some special work, applied to be placed upon the same footing as to pay and hours of work, as had been arranged between the Master Builders' Association and the several trade unions. Their demand was not acceded to, and they, being union hands, were called out on strike by their societies. The committee have since placed all mechanics and labourers in their regular employ upon liberal

" weekly wages, with accompanying advantages, which these men are satisfied with, and no man " requiring engagement by the hour has since been employed."

95. The following is the—

Balance Sheet of the Trade Movement of ————'s Joiners for the New Code of Working Rules. Woolwich, Nov. 7th to 25th, 1892.

In presenting this statement, the committee desire gratefully to acknowledge their indebtedness for assistance (moral, financial, and personal) rendered both by the members of the London Building Trades' Federation and of the U.T.C. of Carpenters and Joiners,—to which assistance the speedy and successful issue of the dispute is mainly due.

Further, the thanks of all concerned are tendered to the trades throughout London for their ready and generous response. When the occasion arises, Woolwich will reciprocate these cordial feelings in a like practical way.

GENERAL INCOME.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Donation by Woolwich Lodge of the Operative Bricklayers' Society				5	0	0
„ Donation by Trade Management Committee of Carpenters and Joiners, as collected on cards				1	16	0
„ Collection at meeting, Beresford Square, Nov. 13, 1892				1	0	0½
„ Contributions and collection sheets:						
Per Mr. E. H. Atkins, sec. to United Trades Committee of Carpenters and Joiners, London—	£	s.	d.			
Mr. Allen, Custom House Board School	0	8	4			
Mr. Barry, Messrs. Tom's shop, Camden Town	0	12	0			
Mr. Barry, Messrs. Rowe's and various	0	12	6			
Mr. Cleaver, Hammersmith branch A. S. C. & J.	0	14	9			
Mr. Cleaver, friends at Chiswick	0	3	0			
Mr. Gould, Messrs. Wall's shop	0	11	0			
Mr. Miles, Messrs. F. Sage's, Portpool Lane	0	18	6			
Mr. Reid, Marmion Works	0	11	0			
Mr. Lye, collected from friends	0	1	6	4	12	7
Per Mr. Verden, sec. to Building Trades Federation—						
Mr. Street, Metropolitan Plasterers' Association	1	0	0			
Mr. Gay, Messrs. Holland and Hannen's	2	0	0			
Mr. Arnold, gen. sec. General Smiths' Society	0	6	3	3	6	3
Per London branches A. S. C. & J.—						
South Norwood branch, per Mr. Scott	0	5	1			
Brondesbury branch, N.W., per Mr. Hodges	0	5	4			
Woolwich branch, per Messrs. Pike and Whittred	3	11	0			
Stratford branch, per Mr. Attersley	0	4	0			
Running Horse branch and friends, per Mr. Duncan	0	16	4			
Deptford branch, per Mr. Smith	0	12	6			
Battersea and Wandsworth branch, per Mr. Lightfoot	0	11	3			
East Dulwich branch, per Mr. Thorp	0	3	6			
Mile End branch, per Mr. Coulthard	0	6	9	6	15	9
General Union, C. & J. Pimlico L. per Mr. Hodge				0	4	4
„ Collections—shops and jobs, &c.:—						
Per Mr. Palmer, Messrs. Mundays, Woolwich	1	1	0			
„ Mr. T. Battle, Messrs. Proctor's, Woolwich	1	17	6			
„ Mr. Court, Torpedo Shop, Royal Arsenal	1	2	0			
„ Collector, Kirk and Randall, Plumstead Board School	0	17	9			
„ Williams and Stanford, Siemens', Charlton	1	14	3			
„ Melville, Lewisham Infirmary	0	14	4½			
„ Brown, Phillips, and Johnson, Charlton	0	13	0			
„ Bunning, Messrs. Simpson, Paddington	0	8	6			
„ Hurst, Messrs. Colls, Camberwell	0	18	3			
„ Jenkins, Ancona Rd., Board Sch., Plumstead	0	12	4			
„ Sayce and Hutton, Lonergan, Plumstead	0	6	6			

GENERAL EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By strike pay, week ending Nov. 11th, 1892—						
305 days at 2s. 7d. (men)	39	7	11			
43 „ „ 2s. 1d. (youths)	4	9	7	43	17	6
„ strike pay, week ending Nov. 18th—						
64½ days, at 3s.	9	13	6			
10 days, at 2s.	1	0	0	10	13	6
„ Miscellaneous expenses:—						
Postage and telegrams	0	8	7			
Advertising and bill-posting	0	14	2			
Printing and stationery	1	3	6			
Railway fares of delegations	0	4	5			
Sending men away (railway fares)	0	3	0			
Hire of platform, Sunday meeting, Nov. 13	0	2	6			
Office expenses	0	10	8	3	6	10
„ Balance in hand to cover audit fees, and printing balance sheets, &c.				3	11	8

GENERAL INCOME.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Per Foreman, Mr. Harris, North Woolwich	0	14	0			
„ Walker, Carpenter's shop, Carriage Dept., Royal Arsenal	1	4	3			
„ Barnes, Holloway Bros., Battersea	0	15	8			
„ Werry, Messrs. Walkers', Poplar	0	9	0			
„ Button, Messrs. Webster's, Crossness	0	7	0			
„ Messrs. J. Steer, Sheldon, and others in shops in Royal Laboratory	4	11	4			
„ Pike, Mr. Kitley's, Plumstead	0	8	0			
„ Newman, Girling's, Plumstead, and friends	0	19	0			
„ Frost, Royal Carriage Dept.	0	7	11			
„ Allfrey, Mr. Benstead's, Plumstead	0	3	6			
„ Pettit, Messrs. Courtan's, Brentwood	0	12	6			
„ J. Hobbs, Farmer and Brindley's, Nunhead	1	1	0			
„ G. Cloud, Boord & Co., Lillie Rd., Fulham	0	8	4			
„ J. Irving, Daws and Son, South Kensington	0	11	6			
„ J. Morgan, Messrs. Lang, Deptford	0	2	6			
„ D. Scott, Edwards and Medway, Kennington	1	2	6			
„ Brown, Kensington Road Bd. Sch.	1	1	0			
„ Miscellaneous local collections				25	12	5½
				13	2	1½
				£61	9	6

GENERAL EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				61	9	6
				£61	9	6

Examined and found correct,

GEORGE HALL, A.S.C. & J.
CHARLES HENRY QUINTON, G.U.C.J. } Auditors.
7th December 1892.

F. J. MEILLEAR, Sec.
74, Lower Eglinton Road,
Plumstead, S.E.

97. The secretary of the Master Masons' Association of Paisley writes:—"I would recommend "the adoption by the painting trade of means similar to those which are made use of in the masons' "trade. The master masons have an association (of which I am secretary) for the district of Paisley. "The operative masons have a local branch of the general association for this kingdom. There exists "a written agreement between the two associations to meet yearly in conference, in the month of "April, by means of delegates, and discuss all questions affecting the trade. Any new proposal by "either association must be sent in fourteen days before date of conference, to allow associations to "instruct their delegates. If an agreement is come to at the conference on all points, a document "embodying the terms is drawn up and signed by the chairmen of both associations, and the resolu- "tions contained in it take effect on the first day of July following, and remain in force for one "year. By this means strikes can only occur at a certain known period, and only after discussion "by the parties concerned. The master masons are very well pleased with the arrangement, and "the relations between employers and operatives are of a much more agreeable nature. During the "last three years, while I have been in office, the rate of wages has been increased twice to the "extent of ½*d.* per hour. The masters saw that the demand for masons was such that they could "not but grant the increase, if they wanted their jobs to proceed, and the increases each time were "granted with a show of discussion but as a foregone conclusion. The custom in this district is to "follow the lead of the Glasgow district. Whatever is settled there, there is no use trying to have "different here, except in the case of minor details. In the building trades this method of working "is easy (I am not sure that in other businesses it could be carried out so easily), but it is a "distinct advantage to all concerned."

121. The trade union secretary recommends "making employers responsible by law for the cost "of maintaining order and protecting property in cases where non-union labour is introduced to "take the places of those who may be on strike or are locked out. Also the same legal protection "for all trades in the exclusive practice of such trades by qualified men only, as exists for lawyers, "clergymen, doctors, &c."

139. The firm in this case write:—"We have had no trouble with our masons for the past ten "years, but now there are so many extra men drafted into the town to do the extra amount of stone- "work that they have taken advantage of us and compelled us to accept all their rules."

141. The trade union secretary describes this as a strike of non-unionists, adding that it "could "have been settled if the men had belonged to the union, but under the circumstances the employers "declined to see them, as they would not give up doing work for themselves after their ordinary "day's work, which union men are prohibited from doing."

142. Writing on behalf of his lodge, the trade union secretary says :—" We do not agree with " arbitration."

152. The employers express an opinion that " bad trade only can prevent disputes such as " this."

170. In this case the secretary of the firm writes urging the necessity of " a conference before " striking " ; pointing out that the " trade organisation did not approve of men's action " ; and adding " that shoe hands more frequently go out without any authority from their officials than otherwise, and " for most trivial things."

The trade union secretary, reporting upon the same dispute, says :—" This strike was not ordered " by our union, but, on the contrary, was strongly condemned, consequently the members received no " support. We have a board of arbitration which settles a number of disputes, but in most cases " trouble is avoided by arrangements made between our officials and employers. Taking into " consideration the size of this union, we have comparatively few strikes."

175. The employer in this case writes :—" Although the claim was made for wages, there can be " no doubt the prime cause of the strike was because I refused to discharge two non-union work- " men whom the union hated. Many of the men had worked for me over 20 years, but were " prevailed upon to come out with the others, and are now out of employment. A system of boy- " cotting is being carried on at my branch shops in various parts of London, intimidating customers, " and injuring my trade, which is disgraceful in a free England."

177. The following extract from the monthly report of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives gives a general idea of the points raised in this case, with the result :—

" 17, Silver Street, Leicester,
" FELLOW WORKMEN, August 20th, 1892.

" THE conference between the representatives of the Employers' Federation and representatives of our union (on whose decisions so much of the future prosperity of the trade depends) has been held, and the results are now public property, and can thus be freely discussed.

" Generally, we are more than satisfied with the substantial concessions obtained, and above all are we satisfied with the tone of the conference, and the expressed wish of the employers to help us in bringing about a better state of things for our members. As is well known, the relations between employers and workmen have been most strained, and at one time, it was feared nothing could be done to prevent a struggle; that, however, was not our opinion, as we believed there were those amongst the employers whose influence was so strong, that they would recommend consideration of our demands, and if necessary reference to arbitration. In this surmise we were correct, and the doings of the conference has justified both sides in the action taken, for misunderstandings have been cleared up, employers have been shown that our demands have more to justify them than they thought, and on the other hand, our side has been able to realise the many and serious difficulties employers have to contend with.

" As for the questions at issue, we propose to deal with them as they appeared on the agenda.

" 1st. The uniform meal hour has been acceded to.

" 2nd. The request for a 54 hours' week for those working above that number of hours in Northampton and elsewhere has also been conceded. The value of this is apparent, when we state that at Northampton many were working 56, and even 56½, hours. There is no corresponding reduction of wages involved. On the contrary, we have made arrangements with the employers to increase the wages, as will be seen by what follows.

" 3rd. It is agreed that 25*s*. per week shall constitute the minimum wages for clickers at Northampton, this to take effect immediately and apply until the first full week in March, when 26*s*. shall constitute the minimum for clickers there.

" 4th. Our request that the clickers and pressmen should be represented at the board of arbitration has been conceded.

" 5th. They have conceded to our request that 22*s*. per week be the minimum wage for pressmen in Northampton. Both of these concessions mean, in many instances, a considerable advance in the wages of our members, besides the reduction in the hours worked. This should convince the clickers and pressmen throughout the country that membership of our union means better conditions for all concerned.

" 6th. Our suggestion that investigators be appointed by the employers in the large centres to deal promptly with disputes, has also been adopted.

" 7th. Our suggestions that a permanent board be formed to deal with disputes not capable of settlement by local boards has also been adopted, as will be seen by the agreement entered into by both sides.

" 8th. A distinct assurance from the employers that they will not discuss the question of reduction in wages.

" Then with respect to boy labour, none will be surprised to know that the question from the outset has been most difficult to adjudicate upon, and for this reason we decided to ask one of the most eminent Queen's Counsel to act as umpire, accordingly we asked the Right Hon. Sir Chas. Russell, who, after considering the matter, authorised us to state that in the event of his being asked by both sides, he would be willing to give his services. We have no hesitation in saying that the

best thanks of our members are due, and we have tendered such on your behalf to Sir Charles Russell for his kindness.

"Objection was, however, taken to him by the other side, and the arbitrators appointed were asked to nominate one, this they did in the person of the Right Hon. Sir Hy. James, who is not one whit behind Sir Charles Russell in position or ability. Upon it becoming known who it was, both sides determined to submit as few questions as possible to him, thus saving his valuable time; and by the annexed agreement being arrived at, only one question was eventually submitted to him, and that was this vexed question referred to, viz., boy labour.

"That in order to prevent a strike or lock-out, and to secure the reference of all trade disputes to arbitration, we recommend:

"1. That in every trade centre a permanent board of conciliation and arbitration be established, constituted of equal numbers of employers and workmen, with one arbitrator to be elected by the employers, and one arbitrator to be elected by the workmen, who, when appointed, shall elect a third arbitrator or umpire; or, if both parties agree, a sole arbitrator may be appointed by the board to represent the whole, to act when called upon, and that the appointment of arbitrators or umpire, as the case may be, shall be made before deliberations are commenced.

"2. That every question, or aspect of a question, affecting the relations of employers and workmen individually or collectively, shall, in case of disagreement, be submitted for settlement to the local board of conciliation and arbitration, according to its own rules (if any), or if there be no rules applicable, then according to the rules laid down by the conference.

"3. That the agreement constituting, and the rules governing, the London Board of Conciliation and Arbitration be adopted as a model for other centres.

"4. That the procedure, in cases of disputes between an employer and his workmen, should be, as nearly as possible, the following:—

"(*a.*) The matter should be at once reported to the secretary of the local board of conciliation and arbitration, who must at once call in the investigators (if any) appointed by each side.

"(*b.*) If there be no investigators, or being such they are unable to arrange terms, the committee of inquiry be forthwith advised of the dispute.

"(*c.*) In the event of the committee of inquiry being unable to settle the matter, it shall be referred to the local board of conciliation and arbitration to decide, or refer it to the arbitrators or umpire.

"5. That on no account shall there be any cessation of work, either at the instigation of an employer or employers or workmen.

"6. That in cases of dispute as to the interpretation of existing prices or conditions, provision shall be made for the earliest possible reference to the local board of conciliation and arbitration, either through investigators appointed by both sides, or by the committee of inquiry, or otherwise, the importance of speedy adjustment being always kept in view.

"7. That where existing prices or conditions are sought to be amended by either employers or workmen, at least three months' notice must be given, to come into operation at the commencement of a season.

"8. That where, in any town or centre, there is not a sufficient number of firms to form a board of conciliation and arbitration, arrangements shall be made for the reference of all disputes to the nearest centre having a local board of conciliation and arbitration, or that a board of conciliation and arbitration be formed for a district comprising a convenient geographical area.

"9. That where a local board of conciliation and arbitration is unable, from any cause, to appoint arbitrators or an umpire, the president for the time being of the Federated Associations and a member appointed by the executive of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives be empowered to make such appointment; failing agreement on their part, the umpire elected under Rule 14 shall make the appointment.

"10. That a conference between the executive committee of the Federated Associations and a committee of an equal number appointed by the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives be held at least once a year, and oftener if necessary, to consider such questions as may then be submitted to them with a reference to arbitration in case of disagreement.

"11. That it shall be competent for the employers or workmen, through a local board of conciliation and arbitration, upon notice having been given of any proposed change in the existing prices or conditions, to claim that a new principle is involved, and, in the event of such board agreeing by a majority of each side that such proposed change *does* involve a new principle, it shall be referred to the conference.

"12. That should a majority of members on each side of the board fail to agree thereon, and the question be referred to the local arbitrators or umpire, then the decision of such arbitrators or umpire requiring the question to be referred to the conference shall be a sufficient authority for so doing, and, pending the decision of the conference, no steps shall be taken to enforce the proposed change.

"13. The conference or—in case of difference—its umpire shall decide that any question submitted to it is of either local or general application.

"14. That the first business of the annual meeting of the conference shall be the appointment of an umpire to act in matters arising at that meeting, and during the ensuing year.

"15. That all questions to be submitted to the conference be embodied in the agenda sent out with the notice calling the meeting, and such notice shall be issued at least seven days before the day of meeting.

"(Signed) THOS. LILLEY.
HY. WOODING.
S. LENNARD.
WILLIAM INSKIP.
JOHN JUDGE.
CHARLES FREAK.

"Approved this 16th day of August 1892.

"*Note.*—It is understood that the employers have no intention of seeking a reduction of the present rate of wages.

"It will be remembered that we had offered to accept settlement by allowing one boy to three men, but this was refused; so we obtained a census, and, finding that showed but one boy to seven men, we felt justified, therefore, in asking one boy to every five men.

"The award of the umpire will be found herewith, and it once more proves that when we have a good case, based on what we believe to be a just cause, arbitration is the best method of settling disputes."

COPY OF AWARD.

In the matter of an Arbitration between the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives and the National Federation of Associated Employers of Labour in the Shoe Trade.

I, the undersigned, having taken upon myself the burden of the said arbitration, and having heard the parties thereto by themselves and their witnesses, do now, in respect of the matters in dispute submitted to me, adjudge and determine as follows:—

1. That in respect of the work carried on by clickers, pressmen, lasters, and finishers, the employers of labour in shoe factories and workshops shall, in each department respectively, be restricted in the employment of boys (under 18) to one boy to every three men employed.

And that where the number of men employed shall not be divisible by three, one boy may also be employed in respect of the fraction existing either less than three, or above each unit of three. [NOTE.—The meaning of this clause is, that if one or two men are employed, one boy is allowed. If four or five men are employed, two boys are allowed. If seven or eight men, three boys, and so on.]

2. That in order to enforce the above restriction, no employer shall be required to dismiss any boy in his employ at the date of the publication of this award, and that where the number of boys employed is in excess of the number hereby allowed, the necessary diminution of the number of boys employed shall arise from boys leaving their employment from causes other than the enforcement of this award, or from their ceasing to be boys through effluxion of time.

3. That whilst the above restriction is general in its *primâ facie* application, I further adjudge that it may may be expedient that certain factories and workshops in which the manufacture of goods called "Nursery goods," and other goods of a common quality and of a low price is carried on, should be subjected to the above clauses.

4. And in respect of such factories and workshops, that the owners of them, after giving notice to the local representatives of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, may call upon the local board of conciliation and arbitration (mentioned in the memorandum dated 16th August 1892) existing in the different localities where such factories and workshops are situated, to determine the number of boys to be employed in such factories and workshops, and the different departments thereof, according to the circumstances existing in each case. And that upon the hearing of such application the parties to this arbitration may appear and be heard.

5. That, if at any time during the six months next after the publication of this award, the employers in any district submit to me a statement, which shall cause me to think that there are special reasons affecting such district, why I should consider whether the above restriction should or should not apply to it, I will proceed to hear and determine whether any exemption of such district from the above limitation or any modification of its application to such district shall be made, and upon such hearing the parties to this arbitration may appear and be heard.

6. That this award shall be in force until the 1st day of September 1896; and if within three months of that date either party to this arbitration shall give notice to the other that it is desired to have the terms of this award reconsidered and revised, the two parties hereto shall proceed to nominate an umpire for such purpose. And in the event of no such umpire being agreed upon, the President of the Board of Trade for the time being shall nominate one. In the event of such notice not being given, this award to remain in full force and effect.

And I further adjudge that if any difference shall arise as to the construction to be put upon this award, or as to the manner in which its provisions shall be carried into effect, such difference shall be submitted to me for my determination.

(Signed) HENRY JAMES.

August 22nd, 1892.

181. The firm in this case writes:—"A third party or union secretary might be useful after an "employer cannot settle with his men, and union secretaries should have more freedom to compromise "than they usually have. We think a useful means of settling many disputes is where a third dis- "interested person of some social standing will go between the two opposing parties and so bring "about a mutual understanding.

"While we have suggested simple means of preventing and settling labour disputes, we think the "system of coercion and mob tyranny practised by unionists ought to be put down with a strong hand, "because while workmen have a perfect right to combine to further their interests, there are a very large "number of workmen who do not trouble about unionism but believe in individualism, but yet are "coerced and forced in the unions against their wish.

"Every Sunday morning except one, since October 2nd, the unionists have called together a pro- "cession, which is composed of a brass band, sometimes two, on one occasion four bands, and from eight to "20 trade union banners. The front banner is usually what is termed the sweater's banner, which is "a picture of a few beings kicked from behind by a large boot, and piles of coins pouring out of his "pockets. The second banner is usually a picture of a haggard and careworn man, called 'A victim to "sweating.' The third banner is called 'The happy home' banner, which is a picture of a respectable "artisan's wife playing with a child. On one occasion they had a banner bearing the words 'Unity a "terror to scabs.' The unionists, after forming in procession, march to the homes of our employees, "also our homes, lively tunes are played *en route* to the houses, but upon arriving the leaders break "into slow time. Taking off their hats and pointing to the house where the non-unionist lives, the "leader of the band turns round and walks backwards, while the bands play the 'Dead March' in "Saul, as if leading a funeral; the processionists raise their hats and walk past the man's house bare- "headed. There are between 30 and 40 police accompany these processions."

184. In this case the employer expresses the following opinions:—"In my own trade, if the unions "did not exist to give their support to the men who do not want much work, and who spend most of "their time in public-houses, to a large extent the cause of strikes would cease to exist. With the "support they get outside these men are as well off on strike as when they are at work. In such cases "the honest workman, as well as his master, has to suffer. The former is compelled to do what the "union dictates, and to turn out against his will, in fact, I know of some now who are suffering from "the effects of the strike who would not have turned out if they could have avoided it. This action "caused me to discharge two travellers, and to lose many customers, through being unable to execute "their orders, and I am afraid it will be a very hard task to get the trade back again. I feel con- "vinced that if I had agreed to pay the advance demanded at once, and have thus prevented the "dispute, it would have been a great disappointment to many of the class I have referred to. If this "class of men had not the union to fly to, the industrious workman would come to the front and be "well paid; the 'shack' would have to look out for himself, and would not be able to pick a quarrel "and be backed up by the union."

225. An employer writes:—"I do not think labour disputes can be prevented entirely. In time "the men will find methods of preventing strikes and of discussing matters more reasonably. In "plain language, the evil will correct itself."

Writing unofficially with respect to the same dispute, the trade union secretary says:—"My own "private opinion is that it is a great pity to see so much money and time wasted on what, with a "little calm consideration on both sides, might have been avoided. I firmly believe, had we acted at "the commencement of the dispute as we did at the finish, and have arranged a conference with our "employers, the dispute would not have taken place."

253. The secretary of the union observes that the society does not encourage stoppages without first giving a proper notice, and thinks it would be for the general good of the country if employers and employed were legally bound to refer all disputes to arbitration.

257. The Tin Plate Workers' Union says that previous to the strike no standard wage rate existed, but that, as a result a considerable number of men obtained the desired rate of 30*s.*, though it could not be said to be established as a standard. Many of the strikers obtained work in other towns where the rate was higher.

258–264. A series of strikes which caused considerable excitement in Birmingham and district, and which arose out of an attempt to abolish a bonus of 10 per cent. on wages paid to the men. The system of payment by bonus is adopted in most of the special district trades in order to facilitate alterations or re-adjustments of wage rates. Most of these trades work on the piece-work principle, and very few lists of prices exist in comparison to the great variety of patterns, degrees of fineness in mechanism, and quantity of work given out. The facilities of production vary, as old and modern methods are carried on in some cases, even in the same factory. It is therefore readily seen that the work of revising prices when the question of a general rise or reduction of wages is under consideration is impracticable, and the difficulty is met by increasing or decreasing the per-centage of bonus allowed.

The terms of settlement agreed to and signed on behalf of the Employers' Association by Mr. Still, and on behalf of the Workmen's Association by Mr. Davis, were as follows:—

(1.) That we, representing the employers and workmen in the iron-plate trade, and on behalf of the parties concerned, agree that for a period of three months the bonus of 10 per cent. shall be paid by the employers to all men affected by the present dispute, the workmen pledging themselves during that period to use all possible exertions to enforce the payment of the bonus of 10 per cent. in all shops in the Midland district which do not or have not in the past done so.

(2.) The Employers' Association undertakes to co-operate with the Men's Association in as far as possible enforcing the carrying out of this agreement.

268. This was, perhaps, the most unfortunate and ill-advised conflict of the year, and it really forms a sequel to Strike No. 306 as fully recorded in the Report of 1891. The general history of this

important dispute up to the point at which it became general is contained in the following statement supplied by the Employers' Association, the union of men not having furnished any particulars.

"The above dispute has again assumed an acute phase by the strike of 260 fitters in Messrs. Palmer's shipyard, Jarrow, against the apportionment of work drawn up by the recent conference of the engineers, plumbers, and employers. In order that the public generally and the workmen of the district may form a judgment on the question, the facts in connection with the dispute from its commencement in 1890 are given. During 1890, disputes between the plumbers and fitters occurred in shipyards on the Tyne, and both parties held a conference in January 1891, when a list defining the work to be done by each side was drawn up, and came into operation in February. Very soon after friction between the two classes of workmen occurred as to the interpretation of the list, and ultimately developed into a strike of the fitters, not only in the shipyard, but also in the engine works of Messrs. Palmer's Company, Jarrow, which lasted two months. Every effort was made during these two months, both by Messrs. Palmer and by the Employers' Association, to induce both parties to agree to some mode of settling their differences. The plumbers readily assented to the employers' proposal to submit the question at issue to arbitration, but the fitters repeatedly refused that method of arranging the matter. The Employers' Association was at length compelled to support Messrs. Palmer's Company by a discharge of 25 per cent. of Amalgamated men, and the strike was brought to a termination by a temporary division of work for Palmer's yard only being agreed to, which was to remain in force 'till a permanent agreement was arrived at.' It was arranged that a conference of employers, fitters, and plumbers was to be held for this purpose, when evidence was to be taken 'from the principal shipyards on the Tyne and Wear.' An agreement was signed (June 18, 1891) by both fitters and plumbers, that until the final settlement was arrived at there should be no disturbance of work in any of the yards or works.

"The conference was held during July, August, September, and October of last year. Ample time and every possible opportunity was afforded to both sides to produce evidence in support of their respective claims. The employers readily agreed to everything that would conduce to an amicable and permanently satisfactory settlement. The terms of reference, or basis on which the decisions of the conference were to be arrived at, were proposed by the fitters. These terms of reference were as follows:—'Moved by Mr. Lawson (principal spokesman for the fitters), and seconded by Mr. McNeil (principal spokesman for the plumbers) :—

"'1. That in the event of the engineers and plumbers not agreeing upon any point or points, and that they have completed their evidence, and notified the chairman to that effect, then he shall say, after consultation with the conference, what decision he has arrived at, and this decision shall be the decision of the conference.

"'2. Any member not able to be present at any sitting may send a substitute, but a decision of the conference can only be arrived at by the whole of the proper representatives.

"'3. Should the chairman not be able to be present on any day the conference shall be adjourned till he can be present.

"'4. That the conference will give weight to the following conditions :—
(1.) Party originally doing the work.
(2.) Continuity of practice.
(3.) Number of years present practice has existed.
(4.) Volume of work done by each party on point under discussion.'

"Both parties brought evidence from any shipyards they chose, whether members of the Employers' Association or not, also from firms that were not shipbuilders, and every latitude in this respect was allowed. After each side had completed their evidence, and at the suggestion of the employers, the fitters and plumbers met together to settle mutually as many points as possible, and with respect to those sections not thus settled, it was agreed that each party should draw up a summary of their evidence, which the employers would consider together with that drawn up by their own secretary. With the views of both sides continually before them, the employers drew up a preliminary list embodying those points on which the two parties had previously come to an agreement. A special meeting of the conference was then held, when, with this preliminary list before them, the fitters and plumbers urged their respective objections to those sections comprised in it which did not meet their wishes. At the request of the fitters, it was agreed to hear these objections, and arrive at a final decision on each section taken seriatim. Two sections were settled in this manner, but when the decision on section 3 was announced, as it was contrary to the wishes of the fitters, they intimated their intention of retiring from the conference, and carried this decision into effect. The remaining members of the conference continued the work of apportionment, the most careful consideration being given to the evidence and objections of the fitters, a written statement of which they left in the hands of the chairman.

The only interest the employers had to serve in the conference was to arrange a final settlement satisfactory to all parties, to provide a distinct, clear, and definite division of work, to prevent as much as possible overlapping of the two trades, and thus avoid disputes in future. Only eight fitters were affected by the apportionment of work arranged by the conference, and other work was found by Messrs. Palmer and Company for these men. Messrs. Palmer have used every endeavour to arrange amicably with their men, so as to prevent a stoppage of work, but as no satisfactory arrangement could be arrived at, Messrs. Palmer had no alternative but to appeal to the Employers' Association for support.

"A meeting of the Employers' Association was held on January 19th, when it was decided to give notice to 25 per cent. of the men of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in their employment, and

to give similar notices on the three succeeding Saturdays, to support Messrs. Palmer in the attack made against them by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, unless the men on strike return to work."

The effect of the action indicated in the preceding sentence was to cause a general strike of the engineers of the district, the other organisations of the trade joining forces with the society chiefly concerned, thus what was intended to be a gradual lock-out of amalgamated engineers only became a general turn-out of the whole trade. The original cause of dispute arose in connection with the work of fitters and plumbers in the shipyards and on board ship only, but the action taken extended it to the engine shops also, in which it was impossible that the same difference could ever arise, and thus, the greater proportion of those involved were men who really had no immediate concern with the matter in dispute. The difficulty had existence in one establishment only, and but a small number of men were concerned, but in its general form the dispute involved the engineers of all branches of 21 separate firms, comprising 12 engineering works and 15 shipyards on the Tyne, and four engineering works on the Wear. About 10,000 persons were out, and the aggregate weekly wages paid before the dispute would at the lowest estimate amount to 10,000*l.* The first stoppage, at Jarrow, took place on January 7th, the strike became general on January 30th, and lasted until April 27th, when it was settled by the men accepting terms offered by the employers from the outset.

273. The firm involved in this case suggests "as a means of preventing so many disputes, that "politicians should cease patting the working man on the back." The men's union, on the other hand, thinks it unfair to introduce labourers on mechanics' work at labourers' pay.

276. A dispute of workmen engaged in the auxiliary engineering departments of a large iron works in which wages were abnormally low.

286. A dispute similar to the above, and although a sliding scale for the whole district was in operation. The result of these disputes was to raise wages in two auxiliary trades considerably.

290. It is observed that this strike was the first in the trade for 17 years, and would not have lasted long but for the dispute of the engineers pending at the same time.

294. The union secretary remarks that there is an evident desire to supplant shipwrights by cheaper and more imperfectly organised labour.

295. The employer says :—"It was not a strike that took place among our employees in March "last but a dispute, the cause being that we employed a Norwegian lad, the son of a shipbuilder in "Norway, who wanted to learn the English language and the technical names in shipping, but our "men refused to work with him."

314. The firm concerned says :—"This dispute was really between the two sections of the trade "as to which was to do a certain portion of work, there having always been a little friction between "the two on this account."

325. Is a type of dispute between different sections of workmen which of late years has been very common in the iron shipbuilding trade. The platers, who take the work by the piece, are practically sub-contractors, and the labourers who assist them are paid by them. In the present case the secretary of the helpers' union states that the rates of the platers having been reduced 5 per cent., the latter demanded a reduction of 7½ per cent. from the wages of the helpers. To this, after a strike of about a month, the helpers had to submit.

329. The firm concerned in this dispute explains that "the 6*d.* per day allowance as 'black "money' is for work done at or for old vessels under repair, whether on board ship or prepared in "the joiner's shop or other building. The masters still contend that this allowance is manifestly "unfair when paid for new work prepared on shore by machinery and by hand, such requiring no "extra labour nor being of a dirtier nature than work done for new vessels. * * * * Disputes "with the joiners in this yard are of rare occurrence. The men are a respectable and reasonable "body of workmen and cause little trouble, but it would be much more satisfactory, and less loss of "time and money would accrue to the men and masters, if the men, instead of striking, would "continue at work pending a settlement. In the event of a deadlock occurring it might facilitate "matters if a board of conciliation were established for the settlement of disputes." The men's union agree that conciliation boards would be a proper means of settling disputes.

331. The trade union statement says :—"This strike would not have taken place had a recognised "board of arbitration taken it in hand, as the manager himself admitted, he did not want the men to "work on an understanding that they were not to be reduced and to be paid on another."

334. Prior to this dispute the following notice was addressed to the shipwrights in the employ of the firm :—

NOTICE.

To all Shipwrights working in the Employment of the———————— Company, Limited.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE this afternoon received a deputation from your society in regard to the Good Fellowship Scheme and eight hours system which is now being introduced throughout this yard, and desire to repeat to you what I pointed out to them—

That the offer now made to your trade has been accepted and successfully adopted by every other trade in our works. I wish also to point out to you, before you perpetrate the irretrievable folly of a strike, that this company has during the last 10 months paid more than 5,000*l.* in profit dividends over and above the weekly earnings based upon trade union rates.

The present proposal of an eight hours day, paid upon a basis of a 51 hours' week, at once increases every workman's rate by 6 per cent., and provides that leisure for recreation and self-improvement which the most intelligent of the working classes have so long desired. At the same time and by the same means opportunity is given for the employment of a larger number of hands, which, in the present depressed state of the labour market, is a consideration not likely to be forgotten.

I know no reason why the shipwrights, like other trades, should not declare their monthly 25 per cent. dividend upon the work they have produced, and so immediately increase their daily rate, upon which, as it seems to me, they place such an undue insistance. I have suggested to your deputation that your members should make a three months' trial of the conditions now being offered to them, and to postpone the idea of leaving their work until they have practically proved whether the proposals now made are a genuine advantage or no.

In conclusion I wish to say, with all the earnestness I can command, that a strike deliberately entered upon at this moment may well prove a death blow to the shipwrighting industry of the River Thames. I shall not alter my course. I have made this offer in good faith and from a sincere spirit of goodwill, I can but express a hope that the offer will be accepted in the spirit in which it has been made.

Yours truly,

24th November 1892. (Signed) ————

The details of the "Good Fellowship Scheme" referred to in the above notice were as follows :—

Good Fellowship Scheme.

————————*Company, Limited, Blackwall, London, E.*

Principles.

January 1st, 1893.

1. The first principle is Unity. Without unity no undertaking can prosper, "A house divided against itself must fall."

One means by which this sympathy of common interest can be created is that of fellowship-working, combined with fellowship-profits.

The purpose of this scheme is to increase the possible earnings of every workman in the yard; but the principle of the application is altogether opposed to that of "piece-work," as it is popularly understood, which makes each man independent of his neighbour, and paves the way for many of the troubles which have so long divided the best interests of capital and labour.

Piece-work is too often the expression of solitary selfishness, which is the death doom of social prosperity.

2. The second principle is that of "Individual Interest." A dead level of fixed daily rates, without bonus, and without overtime, tends to general stagnation and apathy.

Just as Napoleon declared that every soldier in the ranks carried in his haversack a marshal's baton, so in these works every workman should feel that he can raise himself by integrity, ability, and industry to the proudest position in the company's employ.

3. The third principle of Good Fellowship is profit. There can be no doubt that good workmen, well led and well organised, can command large profits. Almost every job that comes into the yard, if properly handled, might return to the workman more than the daily rates upon which his week's wages are based. Good workmen and good wages stand to each other in the relation of cause and effect; good wages attract good workmen; and good workmen, if they do their duty, make the profits from which good wages can be paid.

4. The fourth principle of Good Fellowship is equality of profit division in proportion to standard wages paid.

All individual bonus payments are liable to charges of partiality and favouritism, and, as a rule, bear no exact relation to the cost of the job on which they are made.

Method of Application.

General Conditions and Rules.

1. Every workman is employed by the company upon a standard trade rate. This does not prevent a premium being paid to specially skilled workmen, who are able to earn it.

2. The labour value of every job is determined upon the piece prices of the yard, or by agreement with the trades engaged in its execution. The estimates of labour, however, upon which the contract has been taken, forms the dominating condition of such agreements; and becomes the basis of subsequent divisions of profit.

3. At the close of every month, account is taken of all jobs completed in the course of that month, and any margin of profit or loss, above or below the sum of the wages expended upon them, is reckoned up for purposes of Fellowship.

4. If a profit balance is declared, this amount, subject to such retentions as seems desirable to the officers of the company, is divided amongst the workmen of the trade and department by whom the

work has been carried out, in proportion to the standard wages they have received, exclusive of overtime.

5. All retentions are carried over into the profit and loss account of the trades concerned, as a security for the completion of the company's contract, and as a reserve fund for the assistance of bad months during the progress of the contract.

In no case is any balance of profit or loss transferred to a new contract (except in the case of work carried out upon fixed piece prices); a balance of loss is wiped off, a balance of profit is distributed.

In the event of a balance of loss continually recurring the directors of the company reserve the right of arranging to pay in weekly wages, only such amounts as shall have been earned in piece-work fellowship.

6. Every trade elects representatives (in the proportion of about one for every 20 workmen), who form the council of the department. The company reserves to itself the right of nominating an equal number of councillors from its foremen and staff to sit in conjunction with the representatives of the workmen.

7. These departmental councils are federated into a Grand Central Council, who meet for consultative purposes at least once a quarter.

An executive committee of this Central Council (in the proportion of one to five of councillors, as representing departments) is elected by the Central Council to carry on their administrative duties during the rest of the year.

All appointments to office shall be annual, and be made by ballot.

8. The wages paid to workmen in the company's employ is reckoned as follows:—

(*a*.) Every workman of full age (28 and over) and of full capacity is paid a standard hourly trade rate.

(*b*.) Any workman, by industry and capacity, can secure for himself a premium upon these standard rates; but in all cases the monthly fellowship dividends will be declared upon the amount of wages calculated at the standard daily rates only (exclusive of Sundays, holidays, and overtime).

9. The company includes in its official staff the foremen of the several departments (who are engaged in supervision only), and their wages are therefore not reckoned in the Fellowship costs. They participate, however, in Fellowship dividends in proportion to the wages they have received.

The wages of leading hands, timekeepers, &c. are debited to the Fellowship costs, and they participate in the Fellowship dividend upon the same terms as the workmen.

10. The clerical and drawing office staff, engine drivers, boiler attendants, storekeepers, gatekeepers watchmen, &c. participate in Fellowship profits upon the following principle:—The profits of the several trades in any department are added together, and a ratio made between their sum and the total departmental wages of the month. The dividend declared to the staff is a per-centage (upon their wages), in accordance with this ratio; the moneys thus paid are debited to all the trades of the department, in proportion to the wages that have been paid to them during the month.

11. No servant in the company's employ is excluded from the benefit of Fellowship, and in due course the rules now drawn up for the better determination of wages values, may be extended to the more simple calculation of material values.

12. In all cases of dispute or difficulty, the managing director reserves to himself the right of deciding the action that is to be taken; but heads of departments are expected, as far as possible, to settle debateable points, in accordance with what is fair and reasonable, without reference to this final court of appeal.

13. Fellowship is in the first instance reckoned by trades. Each trade in each department works together in fellowship for the sake of making a common profit; but if there are several contracts in course of execution at the same time, in any department, the trade fellowship, where possible, is further subdivided into contract fellowship.

14. The eight hours system of working has been definitely adopted by the company, and the hours of the yard, as at present arranged, will be as follows:—

Commence work	7	o'clock a.m.
Breakfast	9	„ „
Re-commence work	9.30	„ „
Dinner	1	„ p.m.
Re-commence work	2	„ „
Leave off work	5	„ „

On Saturdays men will leave off work at 1 p.m.

15. In the event of overtime becoming necessary, it is paid for upon the following terms:—

For the first two hours, or any portion of two hours, at the rate of time and a quarter, after this at the rate of time and a half.

No overtime is paid until the full ordinary day has been worked.

N.B.—These rules as to hours and overtime will not in all cases apply to work carried on in the dry docks and forge.

335. The firm concerned state that—"The object was to inconvenience us at a repair job in dry "dock, at which the men had only wrought five hours at the rates laid down on the price list "mutually agreed to, and signed by the employers and the workmen's representatives." On the other hand, the men state that the ship was low on the blocks, therefore the work was difficult, and they wanted to work on time for this reason.

349. Employer states:—"Strike of no account—a little misunderstanding Would suggest "arbitration as a means of settling labour disputes."

352. The firm involved, expresses the opinion that disputes would be best settled by fair discussion between employers and employed without the interference of trade officials. In this case, they say, as soon as the officials withdrew, a settlement was at once arrived at. On the other hand, the secretary of the union says that their remedy for this class of dispute is:—"(*a.*) The affiliation of "branches in each trade. (*b.*) The affiliation of all local trades, and formation of a central fund, "managed by a committee representative of the respective trades; the said fund to be devoted to "strike and lock-out purposes only. (*c.*) Before any strike is sanctioned by the local trades council "(with which all trades should be connected), it should be required that all the facts should be "submitted to the council, and the council should use its influence to come to terms without the "application of force. (*d.*) Boards of conciliation, composed equally of employers and workmen, "should deal with disputes. The London Chamber of Arbitration might easily be made suitable to "deal with such disputes."

353. The firm says:—"We have no knowledge of a strike at our works in September last. At "that time the 'Brazil' hoe makers were short of work, and, to give them employment, we offered "them a different class of work from what they were accustomed to, at what we considered a fair "rate of wages. They refused this offer, and the work was done as we had originally proposed for "it to be done, and at a much lower total cost than if the 'Brazil' hoe makers had been paid at the "rate offered by us."

358. The employer says:—"We cannot suggest any better mode for preventing or settling labour "disputes than that offered by us, viz., wages to be regulated each year according to profits, but the "men refused this."

362. The firm says:—"We had determined to reduce our output from five mills to two, and our "original intention was to employ all the men working at the time in the two mills that were to be "kept running, and to select the best of the men from the other three mills, and arrange six hours "instead of eight hours shifts. The men wanted us to employ all the hands that were working in "the five mills, which would have reduced each man's work to 16 hours per week; and we objected, "because, we said, the best men would leave us and get work elsewhere. The treasurer of the "men's union confirmed our opinion on this point, as he distinctly said that he would not remain to "work under such conditions, and as he is one of the best workmen we wished to retain him. Our "original plan would have given the men retained 32 hours each per week, the plan adopted has "given each 21 hours per week."

364. The trade union secretary says:—"I believe it is full time for the Government to consider "the question of strikes and disputes, and appoint a board of conciliation or arbitration, where all "disputes could be settled, and both parties compelled to abide by the decision."

381. The miners' checkweighman in this case suggests that "no person should be allowed to work "in a mine who has not reached the age of 18 before so doing," and also quotes 7*s.* per day as the desired minimum wage for hewers.

390. The coalowners in this case write:—"The disputes were more annoying than serious. We "were opening out two new pits, and it was at these the difficulties principally occurred. We were "unable fully to supply the demand for coal at the time, and the men knowing this thought we "should accept any proposals they made, and suggested difficulties accordingly. Finding we would "not give way, they ultimately settled down, and are now working satisfactorily."

396. The great strike of miners in Durham, which was brought to a settlement by mediation of the bishop of the diocese.

An unassociated employer, whose men did not resume till some time after the generality had gone back to work, observes:—

"The Durham miners' strike would have been most undoubtedly prevented had the sliding scale been in existence, which is the only fair means of preventing labour disputes, as after a basis upon the rise and fall of the selling prices of coal has been agreed upon between employers and employed, such as existed in Durham amongst the miners for so many years, both sides, viz., employers and employed, having every means of ascertaining the sliding scale, by means of their accountants on either side, which sliding scale is based as above stated, hence the employed get an advantage in good times, and *vice versâ* in bad times.

"What is the consequence of this sliding scale after it has been abolished in Durham? Times went well, and the employers gave rises based upon the old sliding scale to the amount of 35 per cent. above the basis wages, although there was no agreement in existence. Then times took a turn on the downward course at the end of 1891, and in February 1892 the employers found that they were due

for a reduction of 7½ per cent. upon the non-existing sliding scale; they accordingly gave notice to the representatives of the employed, who put the matter to the county vote amongst the workpeople.

"Now the Miners' *Union* is composed in Durham of any workpeople over the age of 16 years.

"A great many collieries employ some hundreds of hands of from 16 to 20 years old as putters, &c.; naturally this class of youth, being unmarried, votes for a holiday, not having family responsibilities, and knowing the union pay will keep him.

"Again, the system of voting is done by the leader or secretary at each colliery standing with a box with two holes in it, one for strike, the other for work at reduced terms. The secretary is as a rule surrounded by these young fellows who are desiring a holiday; hence, if any man votes not in accordance with their wishes he is subject to certain unpleasant criticisms.

"The result of the ballot in the county brought on a strike of three months, at the end of which the men had to accept a reduction of 10 per cent.

"1. Remedy:—No union ought to have men as full voting members until they are over 21 years or married; but boys might be members from any age to enable them to derive individual benefits from their respective unions.

"2. Voting in unions should be done in secret, so that no one knows how another votes, and that a man may really vote according to the wish of his heart.

"If this had been carried out the Durham strike would have been averted, and the distress, &c. prevented, which will be felt for many years to come.

"I have no wish to denounce unions, but to suggest a remedy to prevent labour disputes, and thus save capital being wasted, wages lost, and suffering amongst the working class."

Another employer suggests:—"Sliding scales with fair and equitable bases, such as would "'operate' quickly, or some similar principle, to be under the supervision and administration of "conciliation boards, composed of one-half capitalists and one-half workmen's representatives. Where "these sliding scales failed, if ever they did, to prevent stoppages, compulsory arbitration to be intro-"duced to settle, the losing side to pay costs."

Another observes:—"Socialism, as propagated at the present time, has a great deal to do with the "unrest of the workers; it helps to destroy confidence in capitalists."

397. The secretary of one of the large colliery companies favours sliding scales for the prevention of labour disputes.

In another case the coalowners say:—"This strike was caused by the refusal of the men to allow "their wages to be considered in relation to those in Lancashire, &c., the following being the cause of "difficulty. For many years the wages in West Cumberland collieries were regulated by sliding scale, "under which the men would have received a maximum of 30 per cent. advance on the existing basis. "When wages rose higher than this, and Lancashire received up to 40 per cent. on their basis, our men "broke up the scale, and in the end received 40 per cent. on the Cumberland scale basis. When trade "receded again, the Cumberland owners claimed that if they were to pay the 40 per cent. advance in "harmony with Lancashire the Cumberland basis of wages and conditions of employment should be "made to harmonise with the Lancashire basis. The Miners' Federation agreed that the principle was "just, but when the Cumberland owners proposed a commission of masters and men to examine the "question, with power to alter the basis if found necessary, the Cumberland men refused to have the "question looked into at all, and, after striking, the Miners' Federation supported them with subsidies "for about 12 weeks, and then withdrew their support, and the Cumberland men at once accepted the "commission as the mode of settling the question. After several sittings the commission, through their "chairman, awarded a general reduction of 7½ per cent. off the standard basis of hewers and 12 per "cent. off day-wage men underground, and made several other alterations in respect of the terms of "employment."

400. The coalowner in this case writes:—"The Miners' Union is a very good thing indeed, if "properly guided by the union officials, some of whom I know are reasonable men to deal with."

412. In reporting upon this dispute the coalowners say:—"In our opinion, to give labour unions "legislative protection or facility for settling their demands would not do good."

416. Writing with reference to this case, the secretary to the coalowners says:—"Such disputes as "this would be avoided if secret balloting were taken, in which the old married men had greater "voting power than young lads."

417. A representative of the miners makes the following observations with reference to this strike:—

"Until the Board of Trade recognise that, as representing employers and employed, they should take steps to prevent those irregular and tyrannical methods of reducing wages, friction and disturbance will ever be present in the mining industry.

"Can any form of government command respect that permits employers to take advantage of workmen's necessities and compel submission by force without alternative.

"Successive Governments have promised to legislate on this matter, but the people have their hands still filled wth stones of barren promises instead of the bread of fruitful performances. As has happened in the past, those evictions developed such a feeling that for a day or two the authorities were somewhat alarmed. Knowing the nature of the men, and with a desire to prevent friction, I appealed to the Secretary of State for Scotland, and received the usual circumlocutory reply, as also

to the Board of Trade, and received a reply that does credit to the then President and officials, but at the same time reveals the fact that without compulsory powers the Board of Trade is a misnomer.'

He also furnished the following—

Special Report.

1. This strike presents in its history some circumstances that form an object lesson on such questions as the right of interference by a Government department, and the powers to be vested in such prospective institutions as boards of arbitration and conciliation.

Being before the development of the strike called upon by the workmen to advise, in the circumstances as related by the workmen, I could do nothing but advise resistance, but suggested that the firm should be asked to arbitrate. To such suggestion the firm, in the first instance, would not adhere. After the strike had continued for three weeks, they entertained the proposal of the workmen "that the dispute should be settled by arbitration."

After preliminaries had been arranged, by mutual agreement I was empowered and instructed by employers and employees to act as arbitrator, the terms being "to examine the proposed rates of the "company relative to those paid in adjoining collieries."

After an exhaustive examination of the workings, redd, roads, draw, &c., and comparison with the surrounding works, my decision was adverse to the firm.

Pending the examination and report, the workmen had resumed work at former rates, and had decided to continue, even although the result had been against them. On the delivery of my decision, a representative of the firm, in presence of a deputation of the miners, demurred and dissented, but on the following day wages were paid at old rates (Saturday).

Early next week the manager, a partner, visited the workmen at their working place, and intimated the former reductions, in violation of their agreement as to arbitration. As a result, all the men lifted their tools and resumed the strike. The firm then adopted coercive tactics by serving on their workmen (almost all residing in employers' houses) eviction notices, which were enforced in several instances. As rented houses apart from the employers are in colliery communities a commodity next to impossible to obtain, the men were compelled to accept terms of labour considerably under the district average.

The workmen held, and I subscribe thereto, that in such circumstances—

(1.) That in all disputes compulsory reference should be made to a board of arbitration.
(2.) That the decisions of such board should be binding.
(3.) That by no ulterior means (such as eviction, &c.) should the decisions of such a board be evaded.

Notwithstanding that the firm were parties to my appointment as arbitrator, they refused payment, which was only obtained by decree of the Sheriff Court.

420. The miners' secretary observes :—"We have established a conciliation board as being the "best means within our reach at present (of preventing or settling labour disputes), and we are "hopeful that it will be successful, although in this case it took the strength of our union to enforce "the agreement, but the employer had not the countenance nor support of the other employers in "this case. When employers meet with workmen's representatives, it is the surest way to steer "clear of strikes, unless a compulsory board of arbitration, and I, for one, cannot see how that can "be worked out."

429. The following was the piece-work price list arranged in this case :—

———— Colliery,
Batley, November 16th, 1892.

At a deputation of the men recently employed at ———— Colliery, present—Mr. Parrott, of the Yorkshire Miners' Association, and Alfred Lumb, Joseph Rhodes, C. Meadows, H. Hobson, John Collier, William Whitwam, and Joseph Kemp—

The following conditions as to working at ———— were agreed upon.

The following prices were agreed to for getting, filling, and delivering at the gate ends :—

	s.	*d.*	
Cannel	4	1	per ton.
Coal	2	4	„ „
Jonnies	1	2	„ „

Note.—The men agree, if the owners request them, to fill out the blending or hub, which lies with the coal as coal, and to be paid for it as coal, the thickness of the coal and hub will then be measured as the thickness of the black coal, but should the owners at any time wish the coal to be filled by itself the men shall leave the hub and be paid only for the coal itself. Where the black coal (or black coal and hub as the case may be) is less than 8 inches thick, 3½*d.* per ton per inch shall be added on to the price of 2*s.* 4*d.* for every inch in reduction in thickness, and where the coal is thicker than 8½ inches, a reduction of 3½*d.* per ton per inch shall be made from the price of 2*s.* 4*d.* for every inch it measures in thickness above 8½ inches. The thickness of the cannel shall be taken at 8½ inches, and an allowance of 9*d.* per ton per inch (no alteration taking place in the rate of pay until the coal has reduced in thickness a full ½-inch) shall be given for every inch the cannel is reduced in thickness below 8½ inches, and a reduction of 9*d.* per ton per inch shall be taken from the getting price for every inch the cannel increases in thickness above 9 inches. The thickness of the coal and cannel shall be adjusted every two months, and shall be measured only in the centre of each gate except when the gate shall be in faulty or unnatural ground, then the place of measurement shall be ten yards to the right hand side of the gate.

Where there is no black coal or material which is filled out as black coal, or where it is only 1 or 2 inches thick under the cannel, then 2*s.* 4*d.* per ton shall be added on the price of the cannel in addition to the allowance and reductions stated in the former paragraph, making it for 8½ inches thick :—

	s.	*d.*	
Cannel	6	5	per ton.
Coal	Free		„ „
Jonnies	1	2	„ „

Where the coal is filled free it shall be motted with the number of the person filling the same, it shall be filled clean and good as if it were being paid for.

The same number of men shall work in each gateway in each shift as ——— have hitherto employed. The deduction for bad and dirty filling shall be determined on the same system as now in force at ——— Colliery. Should the seam become upwards of 24 inches high between the hard floor at the bottom and the top of the cannel, then no top shall be taken down above the cannel, but where it is a less thickness the roof shall be taken down and to the same floor as at present, and packed within six feet of the face, and shall be paid for at the rate of 2*s.* 8*d.* per ton on the cannel only.

Where a man is getting a working place longer he shall be paid at the rate of 4*s.* 6*d.* per yard for every yard he increases it in length.

Where the coal is holed by the machine the price for getting, filling, and delivering the whole of the coal at the gate end, including blowing down the top, and packing it in the waste not less than 6 feet from the face, and filling out what they cannot pack behind, the price shall be—

	s.	*d.*	
Cannel	4	6½*d.*	per ton.
Jonnies	0	7	„ „

Where the men fill and clean away the material the machines hole in, an allowance of 1*s.* 1*d.* shall be paid upon the jonnies.

This list is fixed at to-day's rate of wages, and no per-centage is to be added.

In turning in new banks 1*s.* 2*d.* per yard shall be paid for the crossgate packs.

Should any advance or reduction of wages take place, the advance or reduction shall be added to or taken off the standard price.

For the ——— Colliery Co., Limited,
——— Manager.

(Signatures of the eight previously named.)

436. The employers state, with reference to the cause of this strike :—"This 'consideration "money' was expressly offered for six months only to induce the men to open out the seam, as when "opening out the work is as a rule harder than after the seam has been regularly worked for "some time."

443. The employer states that the prohibition to ride ponies was "a correction for furious riding, "at the request of the Inspector of Police of the district, who might otherwise have summoned them "under the Local Board Byelaws."

451. The miners' representative observes :—"If legislators cannot see their way to interfere by "compulsory arbitration, then the arbitration of force will become a factor in settling disputes."

456. The trade union secretary says :—"The nationalisation of mines and working them as a "State department is, in my opinion, the only means of preventing disputes in this industry. The mines "would then be worked more for the convenience of the community than for the purpose of making "money. The safety and comfort of the workers would also get some consideration ; at present, this "is a matter of secondary importance. In the meantime, almost every dispute might be settled in its "initial stages by a mutually appointed board of arbitration, consisting of an equal number of "delegates from employers and employed, with an umpire mutually agreed upon, whose decision would "in all cases be final and hold good for a fixed period. Every dispute in our industry during the "last six years could have been settled by this means."

465. The employers observe :—"We have no difficulty in arranging terms with the Miners' "Federation, but the men will not always obey the orders of their leaders."

467. The miners' checkweighman advocates :—"A more generous recognition on the part of "masters of the union leaders, and, on the part of the men, a more generous appreciation of owner's "position."

469. The following letters refer to the cause of the extensive strike in the iron mining industry in the Frodingham district.

Copy of a letter sent to Mr. GEORGE PEART, Secretary, North Yorkshire and Cleveland Miners Association, 5, Cemetery Road, New Brumby.

Lincolnshire Iron Masters' Association.

DEAR SIR, 62, Albion Street, Leeds, 3rd December 1892.

I AM instructed to inform you that the notices served by you upon ——— ——— ———
———, and the ——— Works, to the effect that the union men would, after the dates

mentioned in the notices, cease to work with non-union men, have been considered at a meeting of the Lincolnshire Iron Masters' Association, held to-day.

The result of such consideration is, that I am instructed to say, that the employers will refuse to exercise any influence on the non-union men to join the union.

The masters have never attempted to compel men to abstain from joining the union, and they consider that the union men have no more right to compel them to do so.

The employers will make no distinction between union and non union men. ————————————————————————————'s mines will be open on Monday for all workmen, whether members of the union or not; and the same course will be adopted at the other works when the notices expire.

Yours very truly,

R. Borrough Hopkins,

Secretary Lincolnshire Iron Masters' Association.

Geo. B. Hobbs, Esq.,
Secretary of the North Yorkshire and Cleveland Miners Association.

Frodingham Ironstone Mines, near Doncaster,
17th December 1892.

Sir,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 15th inst., but as I explained to you to-day, I cannot see my way to have any further interviews with reference to the matter you mention.

On the last occasion such a meeting was held a settlement of the matters in difference was made, and I was faithfully assured the terms would be kept. On the very next day, however, the agreement was broken without any notice to me.

Under these circumstances, I have been compelled to make such arrangements as appeared to me to be necessary to carry on business at the mines.

I am very sorry that many of the workmen who have been so long at the mines, should lose their employment, especially at this time of the year. This, however, they have no doubt considered, and the blame does not rest with me.

The conditions on which I shall be prepared to receive applications from the men to return to work, so far as there is employment for them, are well understood, and will not be altered, so that I do not see that any benefit can result from further interviews or correspondence.

Yours faithfully,

———————— Manager.

470. The employers observe with reference to this strike:—"The cessation of work by the miners "in the company's employ was not exactly either a strike or a lock-out in the ordinary sense of the "terms, as will be seen from what follows:—

"The miners are not hired at fixed wages. Bargains are made four times in the year between the "company and the men, in partnerships varying in number, for fixed periods of three months each, "at agreed rates of pay, dependent chiefly on the character of the ground through which the work is "to be carried on during the bargain period. It is all *piece*-work, the payment to be made to each "partnership being regulated by the quantity of ground excavated and brought to the mine's mouth. "The work is measured up weekly, but some advances for subsistence are made to the men during the "progress of the work, the settlement for the whole taking place at the end of each bargain period.

"Although the work is essentially piece-work, it is obviously important to the company's interests "that there should be a fixed minimum of work done in each week, inasmuch as the general expenses "of the company are running on meanwhile, and both at washing floors and smelting mill the men "employed in washing and smelting might at times be standing idle unless that minimum were "reached.

"The nominal arrangement has always been that the miners should give during each week 40 "hours of clear effective work without deduction for meals; but it came to the knowledge of the "directors that this arrangement was not adhered to. Many of the miners live at a considerable "distance from the mines at which they work, and some have small farms which occupy their attention. "These, wishing to spend as much of their time as they could at their homes, have compressed their "work into the three first days of the working week, arriving perhaps in the afternoon of Monday "and leaving for home by midday on the Thursday, professing to give 40 hours' work (but with "certain deductions for meal times and the time occupied in going to and fro), and to make up the "prescribed number of hours by working overtime, in some instances 12 and even 14 hours at a "stretch. It is obviously impossible that even young men could give *effective* labour for more than "eight hours continuously, *i.e.*, without rest, it would unquestionably be injurious to their constitutions "if they attempted it.

"When the time for bargain settling in October last arrived, the manager was directed to inform "the men that the bargains would contain the condition that each man should give 40 hours of "effective labour in each week, divided into shifts of eight hours each, with needful periods of rest "between them, but that necessitated their continuing at the mines into part of Friday.

"These conditions the majority of the men, after two or three interviews with the mines' manager, "refused to accept, and although only those living at a distance from the mines at which they "worked were affected by the conditions prescribed, the miners all through Teesdale supported "those who thought themselves aggrieved, and none of them would accept the bargains on the terms "offered.

" The men ceased work for seven weeks, but ultimately acceded to the terms prescribed by the " company, and, according to the mine manager's report, signed the bargain contracts, framed " accordingly, without any unpleasantness.

" The men would earn more wages by compliance with the company's regulations, and at the " same time consult their own health by refraining from overtaxing their physical powers."

The trade union secretary observes:—" Owing to the mines being situated on the moors from 5 to " 10 miles from Middleton, the miners are obliged to take their food with them and stay in shops or " lodging-houses (provided by the company near the mine) till they complete their week's work. " They were required to give 40 hours' work in each week, but before the strike, were allowed to " complete their week's work in four days, the hours being divided as follows:—Monday, eight hours, " Tuesday, 12 hours, Wednesday, 12 hours, Thursday, eight hours, commencing on Monday at 11 a.m. " and finishing on Thursday at 2 p.m. We now work five days per week, being required to give " eight hours' work at the face, with an extra three-quarters of an hour for bait, *in the mine*, thus being " obliged to be in the mine for, from 9 to 10 hours per day, at some of the mines the workmen come to " the surface in the middle of the shift to bait, an hour being allowed instead of ¾ of an hour."

474. The trade union secretary states:—" The total expenditure would have been far more, had it " not been that many of the men were drafted out of the district, and found employment elsewhere, " whilst some of them opened quarries on their own account. Four such quarries have been " opened."

475. The trade union secretary states:—" If the quarrymen had gone by themselves they would " have got all that was asked, but being members of a trade union we felt it our duty to help the " labourers, and by so doing we had to come out on strike."

487. The trade union (printers and transferrers) secretary observes with reference to this strike:—" The special interest in connection with this case is the fact that the transferrers struck work. " Transferrers are female attendants, without whom it is impossible for a printer to work. The " printer is bound to give a month's notice before he can leave his situation. In case of a dispute " the trade rule requires the printer and his attendants to continue their work pending a settlement " with the master, or by a court of conciliation or arbitration. The transferrer is a factor in the " settlement of the dispute, equally so as the printer, and if the transferrer in a case of dispute " think fit, she leaves the works at once or gives a week's notice, just as she is disposed, and no " legal proceedings are taken in her case by the master, but if the printer is unable to proceed " with his work through the striking of his attendants, the masters, as in the case of the ———— " company, summon the printers before the Stipendiary Court and obtain a fine of 17*s.* 6*d.* each, or " to go to prison. This we consider unfair and unjust, that the workman should be mulcted in " fine and imprisonment for attendants over whom they have very little, if any, control. The " case is but one out of several."

500. One shipowner states:—" Most of the men on strike stated that they were quite satisfied with " the terms we offered, and were very anxious to join their ships, but that the fear of personal " violence which was threatened against them prevented them from doing so. One of the men who " was desirous of signing articles on our terms was knocked down on leaving our office."

The trade union secretary observes:—" The men who are engaged in this trade are at con- " siderable outlay in providing clothes and other necessities to protect themselves from the cold and " inclement weather of the Arctic regions, an outlay which varies from 15*l.* to 50*l.*"

501. The employers give the following account of the circumstances attending this strike:—

When the steamer in question was ready for sea we instructed our overlooker (who was on the spot) to let us know what he could engage a crew at, and he replied that he could get men to proceed to St. John's, Newfoundland, on the run for 9*l.*, we paying their passage back to this country. He also mentioned that a sister steamer, " Eclipse," had just shipped a crew on the share system (so much wages and a share at the seal fishery). We then wired the master to ship a crew at the same rate of wages, &c. as the " Eclipse " crew got, but the men spoken to would not go. We then wired him to give them 9*l.* for the run, but they refused that also.

On our agent (Mr. ————) seeing how the men were behaving, he advised the master to wire us not to delay longer, but engage a crew at Glasgow. This we did at wages mutually agreed on, and saw the men off in the train in charge of one of the Board of Trade officers. On the men arriving at Peterhead they were met at the station by a local agent of the Seamen's Union, who told them there was a strike on, and that he had a wire from his superior in Dundee to send the men back to Glasgow, which was done the next day. Our overlooker asked the union agent what the men wanted in Dundee, and he would pay whatever that was to get the steamer away, but he replied that he did not know, and when taken before a solicitor in Peterhead and told that he would require to pay us the money we had expended, he just replied that he was going according to instructions.

Now, our agent and overlooker all the while assured us that there was no strike on at Peterhead, and to prove that, they engaged a crew, the same day that the Glasgow men were sent back at the 9*l.* what we originally offered.

The whole affair was quite unexplainable at the time; however, one of the men who went the voyage, told our overlooker on his return, that the men who promised to go first of all, never intended to do so, all they wanted was ten days' work to rig the steamer, which they got through making the master believe they were going the voyage.

Through the action of the union we lost about 40*l.*, as we had to pay half a month's advance on the men leaving Glasgow, besides their fares to Peterhead, not to speak of having to defend an action

that the holders of the advance notes had the impertinence to bring into court to try and recover the other half of the month's advance, although it was only payable on the men sailing in the steamer from Peterhead.

We thought of bringing an action against the union to get back what we had lost, but as we would have had to fight them single handed and that they would likely carry the case to the highest court, we gave up the idea, as, even if successful, it would cost us much more money than we lost.

The trade union secretary states :—"There is a scale of wages drawn up by executive and approved "of by the trade. All the ships going to Davis Straits and Greenland have got that scale except the "St. John's fishermen, who are required to go for half the oil, skin and bone money, and neither "Peterhead nor Dundee branches, which comprehend all the fleet, consented to take the half wages "scale, but have all got the union scale of wages for Greenland and the Straits."

505. An employer observes :—"None of those men wished to leave their employment, but they "stated they dare not accept the lower rate of wages (although they admitted the necessity of the "reduction) on account of the threats made to them by members of the Sailors' and Firemen's Union. "After other men were employed to fill their places they came and wished to be reinstated, which could "not then be done, but many of them have since returned to their berths as vacancies have arisen."

508. The employers state :—

"The strike was confined to the boatmen in the company's carrying department, and did not "directly affect the bulk of the business of the canal, which is carried on by other carriers.

"The boatmen are paid partly by standing wages and partly by 'ton money,' which depends on the "actual weight and the points between which the traffic is conveyed, the ton money being equally "divided between the crew of each boat as per tariff.

"The dispute arose from a misconstruction of the 'ton money,' on the traffic mentioned (No. 2) "included in another company's tariff, which we agreed to adopt so far as the conditions and stages of "our working were identical."

511. The following copies of memoranda respecting the circumstances of this strike are furnished by the employers :—

MEMORANDUM by the SALT UNION, LIMITED, on the subject of the dispute between the SALT UNION and the WATERMEN employed by them.

"In October last the directors agreed with the watermen that after discharging in Liverpool during the day and leaving by night's tide for the works to load next day, the second night the men would not be compelled to work at the works, or be compelled to start for any tide flowing before 10 o'clock next day at Liverpool.

"On June 27th the secretary of the Watermen's Association wrote the Salt Union in general terms complaining that the agreement come to had been infringed.

"On July 1st the directors wrote to the secretary of the Watermen's Association that the complaint made by him was vague and general, and that if he would give specific instances of what is alleged to be the case, the matter should be thoroughly gone into.

"From that date until August 6th no specific instance was mentioned, and the specific instance given on August 6th was only elicited in course of conversation. The directors had several interviews with the watermen, and on the 6th August wrote that they were prepared to adhere to the arrangement come to with the representatives of the men in October last, and were prepared, as stated in their letter of July 1st, to thoroughly investigate any specific instance of departure on the part of the company from the terms of the agreement, and to carry out the arrangement come to in October, and further, with a view to meet the wishes of the men, so far as they could, the directors would be prepared for one month to vary the arrangement made in October, by substituting 12 o'clock for 10 o'clock, and if the modification worked satisfactorily, to continue the same, or they would be prepared, if the watermen so desired, to frame and consider with the representatives of the Watermen's Association, a scheme by which payment will be entirely on the basis of the tonnage carried.

"On August 10th, the secretary of the Watermen's Association replied to the letter of the Salt Union of August 6th, by sending them an entirely new set of demands, accompanied by notices from the majority of the men to terminate their engagement with the company on August 17th, unless these new demands were complied with.

"On the 12th inst., the Salt Union replied that they could not give consideration to the rules forwarded on the 10th, and which, in their present form, the directors had before them on the 12th inst. for the first time, until the notice of the strike had been withdrawn or cancelled by those issuing them.

"It may be added that each craft has during the past six months, on an average, made but one trip per week between Winsford and Liverpool and back.

"*The maximum number of trips made by any craft during the same period has been* 27.

"August 17th, 1892."

SALT UNION, LIMITED.

The following is a copy of a telegram sent from the Salt Union Office, Liverpoool, to the watermen's meeting at Davenham, on Thursday, August 18th :—

"To CHAIRMAN, Watermen's Association, Bulls Head, Davenham.

"To make our position finally clear to the general public and your fellow workmen we wish your meeting clearly to understand that we will accept withdrawal of your notices, and commence negotia-

tions, broken off by your notices, on the basis of our letter August 6th. Please read this to your meeting and wire decision.

"SALTCELLER.

"August 18th, 1892."

The SALT UNION, LIMITED.

Dispute between the Salt Union and the Watermen.

"Various erroneous statements having been made by officials of the River Weaver Watermen's Association as to the dates of their various communications and the length of their working hours, the correspondence between the watermen and the company can be seen on application at the Central Office, Winsford. *The tables herewith show the trips made by the steamers and barges during the half year ended June* 30th, 1892.

"It may be added that it was proposed by the Salt Union to leave the question of whether they had been properly treated by the representatives of the Watermen's Association in making demands and giving notices at the same time, to the arbitration of the member of the division, Mr. Thomas Burt, M.P., or any other representative trades unionist or public man.

"By order,

"Winsford, "THE SALT UNION, LIMITED

"August 19th, 1892."

STATEMENT showing NUMBER of TRIPS made by CRAFT, and AVERAGE TIME per TRIP, January to June 30th, 1892.

STEAMERS.

Name of Craft.	Particulars of Journeys.						Total Trips made.	Average Time per Trip.	Remarks.
	Liverpool from		Weston, Runcorn, Widnes, &c., from		No. 11 Division to				
	Winsford.	Northwich.	Winsford.	Northwich.	Liverpool.	Runcorn, &c.			
								Days. Hrs.	
Acme	22	1	—	1	—	—	24	6 0½	
Albion	22	—	—	—	—	—	22	6 5	
Algeria	17	—	—	—	—	—	17	5 13	
America	17	2	—	2	—	—	21	6 21½	
Arabia	25	—	—	1	—	—	26	5 2	
Argosy	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	5 13½	Up for repairs.
Australia	16	4	—	—	—	—	20	5 14	
Austria	18	3	1	—	—	—	22	5 22½	
Bengal	24	—	1	—	—	—	25	4 22¾	
Brazil	14	—	—	—	—	—	14	6 8	
Burmah	20	1	1	2	—	—	24	6 2½	
Ceres	22	1	—	2	—	—	25	5 3½	
Chanticleer	20	3	2	2	—	—	27	4 22¼	
City of Washington	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	13 2	
„ Liverpool	25	—	—	—	—	—	25	5 3	
„ London	18	—	—	—	—	—	18	4 23	
Cynosure	21	—	—	2	—	—	23	5 3	
Dauntless	13	2	—	1	—	—	16	8 0½	
Decempedes	18	—	1	2	—	—	21	6 15	
Development	17	—	2	1	—	—	20	5 19½	
Dolphin	21	2	—	1	—	—	24	6 2	
Edith	19	—	3	—	—	—	22	5 20	
Emperor	22	—	—	—	—	—	22	5 11½	
Excelsior	23	—	1	—	—	—	24	5 13	
Express	22	—	1	—	—	—	23	5 13	
France	4	1	—	—	—	—	5	11 11½	Up for repairs.
Herald of Peace	19	2	2	3	—	—	26	5 0½	
Herbert	15	4	—	2	—	—	21	6 14¼	
Inflexible	22	2	—	—	—	—	24	5 20	
Irene	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	5 5½	Up for repairs.
Lord Delamere	18	—	—	—	—	—	18	6 5	
Lady Delamere	21	2	—	1	—	—	24	5 13	
Mabel	18	2	2	—	—	—	22	5 23½	
Natal	16	3	1	1	—	—	21	6 12	
National	14	—	—	1	—	—	15	6 2	
Nil Desperandum	17	1	3	2	—	—	23	5 0	
Opus	16	—	—	—	—	—	16	7 0¾	
Peru	22	—	—	—	—	—	22	6 6	
Phœnix	23	—	—	—	—	—	23	5 14	
Priscilla	22	—	1	—	—	—	23	4 20½	
Russia	18	1	1	1	—	—	21	6 6½	
Syria	22	1	—	1	—	—	24	5 8¼	
Vale Royal	23	2	—	—	—	—	25	5 1½	
	772	40	23	29	—	—	864	—	

Average time per steamer per trip, 6 days 2 hours.

Barges.

Name of Craft.	Particulars of Journeys.						Total Trips made.	Average Time per Trip.	Remarks.
	Liverpool from		Weston, Runcorn, Widnes, &c., from		No. 11 Division to				
	Winsford.	Northwich.	Winsford.	Northwich.	Liverpool.	Runcorn, &c.			
								Days. Hrs.	
Abyssinnia	13	1	2	—	—	—	16	6 5¼	
Alfred	—	20	—	1	—	—	21	5 20¼	
Antelope	—	6	4	10	1	—	21	6 8½	
Florence A	—	20	1	—	—	—	21	4 16½	Late Antelope.
Ariel	14	6	—	—	—	—	20	5 21¼	
Belgium	4	12	3	6	—	—	25	4 14½	
Berlin	15	1	4	—	—	—	20	6 15¼	
Brussels	4	3	7	8	—	—	22	6 0¼	
Buckley	—	8	7	7	—	—	22	5 2¼	
Charles	17	—	1	3	—	—	21	6 13½	
Chevalier	5	11	2	1	—	—	19	4 19¼	
China	13	2	—	8	—	—	23	5 23¾	
Clara	2	6	5	4	—	—	17	8 6¼	
Corona	12	1	2	5	—	—	20	6 23½	
Cupid	—	—	—	—	—	36	36	3 21¾	
Dart	5	14	3	4	—	—	26	4 6½	
Denmark	8	5	3	5	—	—	21	6 0¾	
Dorothea	5	16	—	3	—	—	24	4 16	
Doctor	10	8	—	3	—	—	21	5 11¼	
Edward	1	7	7	6	—	—	21	5 20	
Elizabeth	14	—	3	—	—	—	17	7 17	
Eureka	2	16	3	2	—	—	23	5 15	
Escort	11	9	1	2	—	—	23	5 11¾	
Experiment	7	4	5	4	—	—	20	7 0¾	
Florence	15	1	1	2	—	—	19	7 4	
George Henry	16	6	2	1	—	—	25	5 4¼	
Gondolier	14	—	4	3	—	—	21	6 15¾	
Hawthorn	—	—	1	1	—	26	28	4 5¼	
Hale	2	18	1	6	—	—	27	4 10	
India	17	—	—	4	—	—	21	7 12½	
Invincible	1	7	1	9	—	—	18	7 20½	
Intrepid	—	3	6	6	1	—	16	6 21¾	
Jane	4	8	3	6	—	—	21	7 1¾	
James	1	20	—	—	—	—	21	5 21½	
John William	10	12	1	1	—	—	24	5 9½	
Lily	1	9	5	4	—	—	19	5 13	
Lizzie	—	9	5	6	—	—	20	6 15	
Lord Stanley	12	2	3	3	—	—	20	5 22¼	
Lydia Ann	1	1	9	5	—	—	16	6 12¾	
Look Out	—	—	—	—	—	35	35	4 4¼	
Madrid	12	3	3	5	—	—	23	6 2	
Mary	2	16	1	—	—	—	19	5 11½	
Mary Louisa	—	3	6	7	—	—	16	5 16¼	
Merchant	5	2	5	10	—	—	22	6 0½	
Mary Jane	22	—	4	—	—	—	26	4 17¾	
Mountaineer	15	1	4	—	—	—	20	5 14	
Norway	4	8	5	7	—	—	24	6 0½	
Nonpareil	1	8	2	15	—	—	26	5 15	
Pearl	—	—	1	—	—	30	31	4 1	
Prima Donna	2	5	3	11	—	—	21	5 23	
Prussia	10	3	1	3	—	—	17	5 21¼	
Rapid	2	11	—	5	—	—	18	6 0¼	
Riversdale	10	4	2	7	—	—	23	6 0	
Rob Roy	—	—	—	—	—	56	56	2 8¼	
Robert	16	1	2	—	—	—	19	7 0¼	
Sarah A	1	10	7	3	1	—	22	5 17	Late Riga.
Sarah (F.)	—	—	2	12	—	—	14	7 1¾	
Siberia	4	9	2	8	—	—	23	6 10	
Scotland	2	12	4	7	—	—	25	5 14	
Sun	19	—	—	—	—	—	19	6 22½	
St. Helens	17	—	—	—	—	—	17	7 13¼	
Stag	8	15	1	4	—	—	28	4 19½	
Sweden	7	8	3	7	—	—	25	5 8	
Two Sisters	1	6	5	6	—	—	18	6 14¼	
Thomas	5	9	3	3	—	—	20	7 6½	
Vale of Clwyd	3	7	3	7	—	—	20	6 22¾	
Westmoreland	13	2	—	4	—	—	19	7 2¼	
Westminster	3	3	10	2	—	—	18	7 18½	
Will Scarlet	—	—	—	—	—	56	56	2 10	
Sarah (A)	—	—	—	—	—	36	36	3 18¾	
	440	418	184	272	3	275	1,592	—	

Average time per barge per trip, 5 days 2 hours.

513. The following statement by the Limerick Fishermen's Union relates to the strike of salmon fishermen on the Shannon, in February 1892:—

"The cause of the strike here in Limerick is through the action of the manager of the ——— ——— Co., Limerick. Their fishery includes the Lax Weir at Corbally, and four to five miles of

the Shannon tideway. What is known as the Strand fishermen have to pull at all states of the tide below this mileage before they can cast a net. The Limerick Fishery Board is altogether composed of men antagonistic to our interest, and is entirely in the hands of Mr. ———, the manager of the ——— ——— Co. Last season he took it on himself to have the powerful steam launch of the fishery board manned according to his wishes, permitted of course by the other members of the board, and this powerful steamboat was, without the least discretion, run through the fishermen's nets and grounds, cutting their nets and putting the crews under water whilst engaged legally fishing on the fishermen's own water.

Again, for years this same manager has kept the fishermen from having representation on the fishery board to guard our interest, the ex-officers at least can be brought in to a meeting to the number of 500; I saw 104 at one meeting, the elected is but 24 entirely, and this same gentleman manages to collar this 24 also, so as to have us at his entire mercy, and drive us from a living which our forefathers earned their bread at.

We could no longer stand by and see our neighbours ruined and driven from their work. Two of our poor fellows were shot at and badly wounded within the past month, and are still in Barrington's Hospital. The man who fired the bullets is the man this Mr. ——— put in charge of this steamboat. Our money largely goes to carry on the working of this fishery board, in which we have no voice whatever, but are harassed by every means in order to make this fishery, which belongs to a Dublin syndicate, all the more valuable, while the fishermen of the Shannon are to be compelled to starve or take to the workhouse, which we decline.

How long will the Government stand idly by and allow such misconduct to be carried on against a body of men as industrious as any in the United Kingdom? All that is wanted is representation on the fishery board, and which right we claim in order to save our lives and homes."

The employers state:—"This strike was not the result of a labour dispute, as the men have ex- "pressed themselves repeatedly as satisfied with their wages, satisfied with their work, and satisfied "with their hours. It was the result of a political organisation known as the "Fishermen's League," "started by a Mr. ———, Mr. ———, M.P., and others, who by their speeches encouraged the "fishermen in the belief that if they made the fishery unworkable, they would, in a short time, have "it for themselves."

514. The union secretary observes:—

"The men employed in the steam cod and halibut fishing industry are men by practical experience specially adapted to the trade. There is need of much technical skill to haul the lines with success, as any clumsiness results in shaking the fish off after they are caught.

"While on the fishing grounds they work incessantly in the land of the Midnight Sun from day-break to dark, 20 and 21 hours.

"On the outward and homeward passage the work is somewhat lighter, and the hours less; 12 to 15 hours per day during that time.

"An average of over 100 hours every week, at say 3*d.* or 4*d.* per hour.

"These men run a deal of risk, the steamers having to go to Iceland through the Pentland Firth, and are the only vessels which do so in the winter time.

"The increase asked for was justifiable, and my opinion is that arbitration, which I always advise, would award it."

With respect to means of preventing or settling labour disputes, he suggests:—"Conciliation "boards, or some method of arbitration as obtains in Belgium—a *bureau particulier* and *bureau* "*général*, the first composed of one representative of workpeople and one employer for all union "disputes, with the privilege of appeal to another board of say ten—five employers and five workmen, "or their representatives, who shall choose their chairman. No further appeal."

521. The union branch secretary observes, with reference to suggested means of settling or preventing labour disputes:—

"I would suggest that it be made an offence against the law for employers, either by themselves or their agents, to induce men by misrepresentations and false promises to take the places of men on strike or locked out; and when that is done, negotiation or arbitration may be successfully adopted as a means of settling the points in dispute. In disputes that have come under my notice, employers have refused arbitration because they could get an unlimited supply of men to replace those on strike, having by themselves or their agents made promises which were never fulfilled. By this means and wholesale misrepresentations hundreds and thousands of men have been induced to leave other employment for the seat of strife, many of whom, eventually, became chargeable on the local rates."

526. The employers observe:—"Trade unions properly conducted cannot be objectionable, but "from our small experience they tyrannise over free labour; in the present case several non-unionists "were assaulted. There were hundreds of free labour men willing to work, but were afraid."

529. The firm is of opinion that benefit would be derived from an impartial board of arbitration if binding on both parties; or, of some scale of wages dependent on the profits of business.

531. The firm states:—No union in the first instance. The men refused to obey a reasonable "order given by the foreman; then discovered by letter from delegates that the men had joined the "union. I dismissed the men who refused to obey orders, and gave notice to all who had joined "the union, and declared my resolution to employ non-unionists as heretofore, and declined to "correspond with delegates."

536. The employers say :—" We have little trouble in our district if the workpeople act in " accordance with instructions from their associations."

539. The employer explains that :—

" Decreased humidity in weaving sheds, whether brought about by the state of the atmosphere or by attention to Acts of Parliament, means in our class of work increased difficulty of weaving. The same yarn, under favourable conditions of humidity, works much better than in a dry state, and consequently causes much less work for the weaver. One result of lessened humidity the last two years, which has caused considerable friction between us and our weavers, has been the reduction of the length of the piece of cloth owing to the drier state of the atmosphere, causing greater tension on the cloth during weaving in order to produce the same length."

548. The secretary of the company concerned complains that the men strike without giving the employer a chance to settle before they come out. He says :—" Give proper notice, and half the " grievances would be cleared up or remedied before the time their notice expired."

573. The employer says :—" We resisted this demand on account of the work we had in being so " much superior to the class of work in the town generally (as, for instance), our weavers can earn " from 3*s.* to 4*s.* per week more than from the common work. The twisters that were drawn out " acknowledged the better class of work, and would not have troubled us, but, seemingly, their club " thought fit to demand an advance, which, eventually, they got."

578. The trade union secretary says :—" We had many complaints from this mill at different " times, and when the secretary went to the mill to investigate the grievance, he was always told that " they could not deal with him. As we were not so well organised, we had to submit to this. About " the commencement of June this year a member of ours was sent for, and shown what was said to " be a damaged piece. He was told that they should fine him 6*d.* for the same. He disputed the " damage and declined to be fined, whereupon they returned the 6*d.*, but discharged him immediately. " The secretary asked to see the piece, in order to prove for our own satisfaction whether it was damaged " or not, but the firm refused to let me see it. As we were now pretty well organised, we put the " workpeople on notice, until we obtained the right to judge for ourselves in such cases. After a " seven and a half weeks' struggle we obtained our object. . . . . The secretary can now go to " the mill at any time to investigate grievances; the relations between the firm and ourselves are " perfectly friendly, and only last week I saw them again on a question of a damaged piece, and " amicably adjusted the matter."

586. The firm involved says :—" In this case the weavers and winders did not even ask to be " allowed to stop on the afternoon of July 12th, but did not come to work again at 1.30 p.m. We " had not more than about 15 or 16 voters about the place, 12 Tories and 4 Liberals. The Liberals " kept at work, and went to vote between 6 and 8 p.m., and the Tories could have done the same. " There was not the least ground for their action."

594. There is a difference of opinion between the parties as to whether this was a strike or a lock-out. The employer says :—" Notice should be given before striking, in order that there should be " agreement by representatives, and, failing that, arbitration."

The union reports :—" That on receiving notice of grievance, the employer sent for his winders, and " then told them to get outside, and they considered themselves discharged without notice."

602. The employer says :—" Many disputes would never arise if the unions, clubs, or committee " rooms ceased to be hotbeds for the growth of unreal grievances, often fomented by petty jealousies. " No arbitration can dictate to an employer that he shall employ certain men when they are hope-" lessly discontented and unreasonable."

610. " In Burnley district," says the union report, " we have a federation, consisting of the " various trades in connection with the weaving department, whose object is to try to get the members " of the various societies to work peaceably and harmoniously together. The offending overlooker " was brought before the federation committee and found guilty, but being his first offence, he was " severely reprimanded and allowed to continue his work. . . . . If a member is found guilty " a second time, the federation demands from the employer or employers the discharge of the " offending member. Should they refuse to discharge him, the federation will bring out all the " workpeople until this is done, and, considering the number of those connected with the federation, " there is no difficulty in bringing it to a successful issue."

612. The union says :—" It was not a wage question. The men had been in the habit of going " home without the consent of the masters during a very slack time, and the masters had determined " to punish them by locking them out for a week, and after that they put a fine of 5*s.* per head upon " them, but they decided not to pay it. Therefore they laid their case before the union. The union " did not support them, as it did not agree with them leaving their work. It was thought, however, " they had been punished enough without being fined as well, and the union took it up on this ground. " The settlement was a payment of 3*l.* to the Burnley Hospital as an acknowledgment of the men " doing wrong."

633. The employer says :—" The only way to settle a dispute is for all employers to combine " together, as workmen know that one employer will not let his work stand long. Also, if picketing " was made illegal, then an employer would engage other men, as there are always a good supply of " men ready to work, but strikers will not let them. We traced our strike entirely through one man

" who got employment in our works, who was an agitator unknown to us, and in less than six months " had all our men out on strike."

635. The union states:—" The demand for advanced wages drove the masters into association, and " they threatened to lock the whole of the piece trade out, numbering 4,000, unless the men returned " to work pending a settlement. The men did not comply, and the dispute seemed like assuming " gigantic proportions, but in the meantime the Bradford Board of Conciliation had not been idle. " They approached us and the employers, with a view to bring about a conference of both associations. " They were successful in doing this, and a re-arrangement of wages was agreed to."

642. A strike of 250 men at one firm, followed by a general lock-out involving 3,000 others. The firm at whose works the dispute originated says that " full notice should be given by either side " before any extreme course is taken, in order to give time for discussion."

652. The employer remarks:—" A good number of the workmen were very unwilling to go out " on strike, but were influenced by some of the others who were only indifferent workmen." As a means of prevention he recommends " dispensing at once with the services of any men that are found " to be agitators or unsettled workmen, and not open to reason. This strike could have been " prevented if a few of the unsettled men had been dismissed at the beginning of the agitation."

662. The workpeople's report says:—" The dispute at this mill was for the want of proper " particulars, so that the weaver can understand the system of payment. There is no proper test for " the district."

667. The company's manager says:—" I think strikes would be prevented in most cases if men " and employers were allowed to negotiate themselves instead of trade unions. I have never in any " case recognised trade unions, my experience in our class of business, extending to 21 years, is that " these unions have done no good to the men. When a strike occurs, picketing ought to be made " illegal, and such as are willing to work ought to be allowed to do so."

674. The trade union says:—" In the case of tramways, we think they should be worked by the " corporation for the use of the public, as at Huddersfield, and not by private companies for the " sake of dividend."

677. The trade union secretary says:—" Day labour was refused as impracticable, although it " obtains in most towns in the provinces."

680. The local labour correspondent of the Board of Trade reports:—

" The operative bricklayers gave notice for an advance in wages, and an alteration of the working rules, which would allow an hour for dinner during the winter months. The employers, prior to the expiration of the notice, viz., July 1st, conceded the advance in wages, but would not sanction an alteration of the working hours; the men, therefore, in support of the original demand, struck work on July 1st. The strike lasted until August 11th, and was settled on an agreement that a conference of the whole of the building trades should be called in February of the following year, to draft, if possible, a uniform code of working rules for the district, and the enclosed copy of the present working rules was a result of that conference."

Local Working Rules of the Bristol Building Trades.

Rule I.—Working Hours.

(*a.*) That during March, April, May, June, July, August, September, and October the working hours shall be from 6 or 6.30 a.m. until 5 p.m. for the first five days in the week, with half-hour to breakfast and one hour to dinner; and from 6 or 6.30 a.m. until 1 p.m. on Saturdays, with half-hour to breakfast; making 54 hours per week.

(*b.*) That during November and February the hours of starting work shall be from 7 or 7.30 a.m. to 5 p.m., with half-hour to breakfast and 1 hour to dinner. During December and January start work at 7 a.m. or 7.30 a.m., and finish at 4.30 p.m., with half-hour to dinner and half-hour to breakfast.

(*c.*) That in builders' yards, in the months of December and January, the working hours shall be from 7 or 7.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. on the first five days of the week, with an hour for dinner; and on Saturdays from 7 or 7.30 a.m. to 1 p.m., making 48 hours per week.

Rule II.—Wages.

The average wages shall be:—For carpenters and joiners, masons, bricklayers, plasterers, and plumbers, 8*d.* per hour; for painters, 7½*d.*; and for labourers, 5*d.*

Rule III.—Notice.

That two hours' notice shall be given or received upon dismissal or departure of any workman; failing which notice two hours' pay shall be forfeited or paid respectively.

Rule IV.—Apprentices.

That no apprentice shall be taken under the age of fourteen years or over sixteen; and that no apprentice shall be taken for a less period than five years, or so that his indentures shall expire before the age of 21. Sons of tradesmen excepted, who shall be entitled to the trade.

The question of improvers and apprentices of greater age to be referred to the conciliation committee, if thought necessary or advisable by the various societies.

Rule V.—Country Work.

That any workman sent to country works shall be paid his railway fares to and fro once a week if within 15 miles; for greater distances as may be mutually arranged.

That lodgings shall be paid in all cases according to circumstances.

Rule VI.—Payment of Wages.

Employers shall commence paying not later than 5.15 on Fridays or 1.15 on Saturdays, and shall pay with all dispatch. Any departure from this rule to be referred to the Conciliation Committee.

Rule VII.—Overtime.

That all overtime worked from actual necessity shall be paid for at the rate of 25 per cent. for the first two hours, and 50 per cent. for all time worked afterwards; Sundays and Christmas day excepted, when all time shall be double.

(*a.*) The above per-centage is not to be added until each day's full time has been worked.

Rule VIII.—Walking Time.

That walking time be allowed at the rate of three miles an hour, after taking a radius of two miles from the Exchange.

Rule IX.—Mess-rooms, &c.

That sheds, mess-rooms, and sanitary conveniences shall, when practicable, be erected and maintained on all works where permanent offices of the like kind do not exist.

Rule X.—Alterations.

That any alteration of these rules shall require four months' notice from either side, such notice to expire on the first day of July.

Rule XI.—Conciliation.

That a board of conciliation be formed, consisting of four employers and four operatives of the trade affected, to whom any question arising as to the spirit of these rules, upon their infringement or their interpretation, may be referred; and that a decision of a majority of such board shall be binding on all parties concerned.

That in case of an equal division, each body shall appoint an arbitrator; and the two arbitrators shall themselves, in case of disagreement, appoint an umpire. The decision of such arbitrators, if unanimous, or of the umpire to be final, binding, and conclusive.

Rule XII.—Exhibition of Rules.

That these rules shall be posted in a conspicuous place in each shop or place of work where practicable or where the Factory Act does not interfere, and shall be the working rules of Bristol and the district.

These rules are agreed to and signed on behalf of the Master Builders' Association by—

August Krauss, President.
Henry J. Spear, Secretary.

And on behalf of the operatives by—

Richard Henry Sanders, Secretary, Edward Price, Treasurer,	Masons.
I. W. Brimble, Secretary, Albert F. Storkey, C. W. Shaw, C. Payne,	Bricklayers.
John Fox, H. Brabham, S. Hawkins,	Labourers.
Henry Jolliffe, Secretary, T. J. Brown,	Carpenters and joiners.
H. Davis, Secretary, H. P. Johnston,	Plasterers.
J. Langley, Secretary, Local Society, John Donovan, Local Society, Thomas Souch (Amalgamated), Samuel West (Amalgamated),	Painters.

May, 1893.

685. The trade union remarks that:—"One of the most pregnant causes of trouble in labour "matters is jealousy and competition among workmen themselves. Most men are constantly trying "to do more or earn more than their neighbours, till they (that is those who work by the piece) run "beyond the average rate of weekly wages, and consequently do much to lower the prices. Trade "unionism should prevent this if worked on sound, federal lines."

687. The secretary of the Manchester Master Tailors' Association remarks that:—"The "Amalgamated Society of Tailors represents only a small number of the general body, so that "usually other labour is available at such a time." Compulsory arbitration before trade experts sitting with an umpire is recommended as a means of settlement when agreement cannot be arrived at otherwise.

The secretary of the Liverpool Master Tailors' Association, in which town this dispute originated, says:—"Outworkers have been employed from time immemorial, and no question of sweating in any "form was involved. No matter how respectable, outworkers were to be prohibited from receiving "employment wherever the union had control." As a means of settlement of labour disputes he recommends "the appointment of a Government official or judge to hear both sides and act as "umpire. The usual course of appointing an equal number of each side is useless without an "umpire."

The secretary of the Newcastle branch of the Amalgamated Tailors' Society says:—"The question "of outworking arose at Liverpool. The Employers' Association wished to arbitrate on the ques- "tion nationally, while the Men's Association wished to treat it locally owing to a number of towns "not recognising outworking, which is undoubtedly the father of the sweating system. The "Employers' Association then ordered a general lock-out to compel the men to accept the terms. "Only 20 of the Newcastle employers complied and locked out their men. Previous to the lock-out "the employers and their men here had no difference, but the men were locked out in accordance "with instructions from the Employers' Association."

An Ashton-under-Lyne master tailor says:—"To a large extent I was in accord with the men's "union. I object to day wage men, preferring piece-work. As regards outworking, it is much better "to have work done on the premises if possible, but in large cities like London, Liverpool, Man- "chester, Glasgow, and Birmingham, it is difficult to get workshops, but something ought to be done "to provide them."

The secretary of the Employers' Association in the same town says:—"We have a shop in this "town now where the workmen will not allow any of their members to work because the owner "insists on employing day wage men, and he has done without union men, and this was one of the "shops which caused the general lock-out. I have repeatedly suggested to the workmen the "desirability of having an arbitration committee, but they will not agree."

691. This was a strike between two different grades of labour. The firm in whose works it took place reports that:—"The frame turners' helpers, about 12 in number, had a dispute with the frame "turners, regarding which they went on strike from December 7th till January 23rd, and little or "no negotiation took place between them, so on this date most of the labourers in the yard left work "in order to support their mates, as so often happens. Then they began to negotiate with the frame "turners, and agreed to send a deputation to other yards to find out their practice, and the helpers "found they were entirely in the wrong, a fact which might have been ascertained if they had taken "the same steps at the commencement of the strike. On January 26th all the men returned to work "on the same terms as they had all along been working."

699. One of the employers concerned in this lock-out suggests "fighting it out, unless "employer's capital is to be divided amongst the hands. We cannot suggest any other means, as "if the law forced arbitration it could not compel any employer to run his mill at a loss, nor "the operatives to work if they were not so inclined."

Another observes, with reference to the causes of the lock-out:—"The contention of the operatives "in principle was really that they should be the only judges as to what constituted bad work, and "also that they should decide for themselves what should be the compensation"

APPENDIX III.

I.—LABOUR DISPUTES AND BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

Following the method adopted in the Report of 1891, an effort has been made to obtain information respecting the constitution of and work done by Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration up to the date of issue of this Report. Application was made to all the known Boards, and also to the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, with the purpose of ascertaining whether any action had been taken by them in the direction of forming such Boards.

This inquiry elicited replies from Boards in the following districts and trades up to the end of 1892 :—

(1) District Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration.

London Labour Conciliation and Arbitration Board (formed in 1890).
Aberdeen Conciliation Board (formed in 1890).
Birmingham and District Conciliation Board (formed in 1892).
Bradford Board of Conciliation (formed in 1891).
Bristol „ „ „ „
Dudley and District Conciliation Board (formed in 1892).
Exeter Board of Conciliation *Committee* (only).
Halifax and District Board of Conciliation (formed in 1892).
Hull Conciliation Board (formed in 1891).
Liverpool and District Conciliation Board (formed in 1892).
Ossett Conciliation Board.
Plymouth „ „
Walsall and District Conciliation and Arbitration Board (formed in 1890).
Wolverhampton District „ „ „ „ „
Yeadon, Guiseley, and District Board of Conciliation (formed in 1892).

(2) Trade Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration.

Amalgamated Brass Trades Board of Conciliation (formed in 1891).
Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board (formed about 1875).
Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Manufactured Iron and Steel Trade of the North of England.
Staffordshire Potteries Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.
Board of Conciliation for the Wear Shipbuilding Trade (formed in 1892).

The Boards at Derby, Leeds, and Manchester, and also those in connection with the Nottingham Lace Trade, West of Scotland Manufactured Steel Trade, North East Coast Marine Engineers, and the Boot and Shoe Trade, information respecting which appeared in the 1891 Report, have not replied in the present instance, but there is no reason to suppose that they have ceased to exist.

Replies from several Chambers of Commerce show that, though no Boards have yet been formed in those districts, steps in that direction have either been taken, or that the idea is viewed with approval :—

Barnsley, Birstall, Blackburn, Cardiff, Exeter, Oldham, North Shields, and Tynemouth.

II.—DISTRICT BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

A Summary of Proceedings in 1892.

The following District Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration report that no disputes have been settled by them during 1892:—

Dudley.	Plymouth.
Halifax.	Walsall.
Hull.	Wolverhampton.
Ossett.	Yeadon, Guiseley, and District.

The work accomplished by the other Boards which have supplied information is described in the subjoined reports of their proceedings:—

1.—LONDON.

LONDON LABOUR CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION BOARD.

Second Annual Report—Year ending 31st December, 1892.

The past year has been one of diminished prosperity for that great portion of the community engaged in industrial occupations. The official returns of commercial transactions show a heavy falling off from those of the previous year, which themselves had declined below the level of 1890; the returns of the Labour Correspondent of the Board of Trade show a corresponding increase in the number of unemployed workmen.

During the year 1892, the London Conciliation Board has, it is believed, done useful work in a quiet unobtrusive manner. It has considered many applications for advice and assistance. In pursuance of the rule passed by the Board in July 1891, and whenever it has received timely information that a dispute was impending, it has sent notices in identical terms to both disputants, offering its assistance or mediation. It would be of great help to this work, if all members of the organisation would kindly give notice to the Secretary whenever it may come to their knowledge that a difficulty has arisen, which is likely to lead to a strike or lock-out.

In addition to numerous personal interviews with the Chairman, Secretaries, and members of the Board, the following meetings have been held during the past year:—

The whole Board	3
Executive Committee	4
Workmen's trade group meetings	12
Aggregate meeting of trades unions representatives	1
Other meetings	4
Total	24

Amongst other cases in which the Board has offered its services are the following:—

The Bookbinders' strike.
The Coal Porters' strike.
Dispute between two firms of employers and the London Society of Machine Rulers.
The Medway Cement Manufacturers' Association and the United Bargemen's Protection Society of the Medway.
West London Brickmakers' strike.
Bricklayers' strike.
The Amalgamated Stevedores' Labour Protection League and certain master stevedores (two cases).
Dispute at St. John's Wharf, Wapping.
Leather Dressers' Union and their employers.
Richard Clay and Sons and the Printers' Labourers' Union.
The Billingsgate Porters and grievances in the fish trade.
H. Hermann, Limited, and the East London Operative French Polishers' Society.
The Master Tailors' Association and the Amalgamated Society of Tailors.

With regard to the above cases, whenever the Board has been enabled to procure a settlement of the dispute a regular agreement has been drawn up and signed by both parties, and it is very satisfactory to be able to repeat the statement that in no case have such agreements been repudiated or violated by either of the parties. In some cases the efforts of the Board have been ineffectual. In one or two cases after the Board has intervened, it has been informed that the parties have settled the matter amongst themselves, a method of solution which is highly desirable. In many ways, it is hoped and believed that the influence and usefulness of the Board is steadily extending.

As regards the brickmakers' dispute, two meetings of the parties concerned were arranged by the executive committee of the Board, the first of which took place on May 6th, when the parties met alone in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce after being first received by the committee. At the second meeting, on May 20th, the members of the executive committee were present by the desire of both parties. The proceedings lasted upwards of two hours, but it was found impossible to arrive at a voluntary settlement, and the parties were unwilling to submit their grievances to arbitration. The committee are, however, hopeful that next season a satisfactory sliding scale for the adjustment of wages may be agreed upon.

The efforts of the Board were completely successful with regard to a dispute in May last between certain master stevedores and the Amalgamated Stevedores' Labour Protection League, and this is attested by a communication from the latter to the effect that, through its intervention, the dispute had been satisfactorily arranged, the parties having been brought together in an amicable spirit, which had led to the adjustment of grievances on both sides, and to an agreement being made defining their future relations.

A dispute between a certain trade union and their late secretary as to the conditions under which the latter should hand over the books of the Society was arbitrated upon by the Chairman of the Board in his personal capacity, and an agreement signed by the parties, which has since been duly observed.

The Board were requested by the Dock, Wharf, and Riverside Labourers' Union to assist them in adjusting certain grievances which existed amongst the porters in Billingsgate Market, owing to an alleged contravention of the rules of the market. In response to this request, the Board were instrumental in arranging a meeting between members of the Union and representatives of the London Fish Trade Association (a body representing the employers of labour in Billingsgate), when a statement of the men's grievances was submitted to the Association. The result of the meeting, which took place on the 30th November 1892, was eminently satisfactory, the representatives of the Fish Trade Association promising to do all in their power to forward the men's interests, and also to approach the City Corporation at the first opportunity with a view to the grievances complained of being remedied. It may be added that the representatives of the Dockers' Union were accompanied in the conference with the Fish Trade Association by two members of the Board.

The Board were approached in a dispute between the Amalgamated Stevedores' Association and the Amalgamated Stevedores' Labour Protection League, with the result that the parties agreed to refer the matter to the Board, and on December 1st 1892, the parties met in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, and a decision was given. It related to the rate payable to stevedores for handling consignments of nitrate of soda, and involved a question of principle which was raised in regard to the interpretation to be placed upon the working rules of the men's society. The course adopted in the matter fairly illustrated the Board's procedure in dealing with labour disputes. Having accepted the invitation of the Board to meet in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, the parties were received by members of the Board, one of whom occupied the chair. At the outset the points in dispute were argued out on both sides in a perfectly frank and amicable manner, without any intervention from the members of the Board, who remained in the room by desire of the parties. No voluntary settlement being arrived at, both sides thereupon referred the matter, by a written agreement, to the arbitration of the Board, and an award was made and announced to the parties before they left the building.

Towards the end of December negotiations were concluded between the Association of London Master Tailors and the Amalgamated Society of Tailors, by which four members of the Board—two employers and two labour representatives—were appointed to act as arbitrators or umpires to determine certain matters in difference between the parties bearing upon the conditions of labour, and the wages paid in the West End tailoring trade. At the close of the year arrangements had been made for a meeting in 1893 for the purpose of settling the points in dispute.

In the Annual Report for 1891, it was announced that the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom had unanimously adopted a resolution in favour of boards of conciliation, and that a number of provincial chambers of commerce had taken up the subject, and were proceeding with the formation of boards on a similar basis to that of the London Board. It should be remembered also that in 1891 the Trades Union Congress passed a resolution in favour of conciliation boards. In June, 1892 a congress of Chambers of Commerce of the whole Empire was held in London, and was numerously attended by representatives from the Colonies and the Mother Country. After an interesting discussion, the following resolution was unanimously passed :—

"Resolved.—That the frequent recurrence of labour disputes has caused and is causing great damage tothe commercial and manufacturing interests of the empire. That it is extremely desirable, in the best interests both of employers, and employed, that the readjustment of the rates and conditions of labour, which from time to time is inevitable, should be brought about without the wasteful and calamitous results proceeding from strikes and lock-outs. And that this Congress strongly recommends the formation of properly constituted Boards of Labour, Conciliation and Arbitration in all important centres of industry and commerce throughout the Empire."

The Board, having been desired by the London Chamber of Commerce to reply to certain questions which had been addressed to them by the Royal Commission on Labour, furnished information as to its constitution, general objects, and methods, and in response to an invitation to suggest any means of avoiding or arranging strikes, and promoting cordial relations between capital and labour, submitted the following opinions and recommendations :—

"As the result of the long and very extensive experience of members of the Board, both employers and employed, in connection with important industries in the port of London and elsewhere, and as a result, also, of the measure of success which has already attended its efforts, the London Conciliation Board has good reason to hope and believe that the voluntary resort to the good offices of their own and similar Boards may be largely instrumental in promoting the desirable objects set forth in this question.

"The Board desires to call attention to two amongst many Acts of Parliament, which have been framed for the purpose of assisting or settling labour disputes, *i.e.*, the 30 & 31 Vict. (1867)

c. cv., and the 35 & 36 Vict. (1872) c. 46. If these Acts have been (as it is believed) almost or entirely inoperative, it is probably in a great measure because the regulations respecting the formation of the councils have not been sufficiently elastic to meet the many and varied requirements of different districts and industries.

"It is suggested that a recognition by the Government of such Conciliation Boards as may be voluntarily established by the joint action of large or influential bodies of employers and employed in connection with a Chamber of Commerce may be of great utility. Such recognition might take place after inspection and approval by a Government department (for instance, by the Board of Trade) of the rules and byelaws of the body requesting recognition. The recognition might be accompanied by the bestowal of certain powers upon the Conciliation Board, for example—

"(1.) In the event of its proceeding to a formal arbitration as described in Clause A., page 6, of its rules and byelaws, the Board might have power conferred upon it to examine witnesses upon oath.

"(2.) As regards any dispute respecting existing engagements or past transactions (but not as regards future rates or conditions of labour) the Board might have powers conferred upon it by which its award should be legally binding on both parties where such disputes shall have been voluntarily submitted by both parties to a regular and formal arbitration. Such powers have been conferred in France upon the "Conseils des Prudhommes" with satisfactory results."

Of the various witnesses who have been interrogated on the subject before the Royal Commission, the greater number have been in favour of Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration. Subsequently the Chairman of the London Conciliation Board, Mr. S. B. Boulton, was examined at great length on November 29th.* The Board may refer to one of his concluding replies as embodying the policy which they hope may be adopted by the Government.

"No. 5302. The voluntary movement is taking a great extension, and there are a good many earnest men who are devoting a great deal of labour to it; but I think the time has now arrived when it wants a little encouragement, and I think if some recognition by the State were accorded to these Boards after examination of their rules, after a thorough examination of their methods of procedure, it would add to their usefulness extremely, and a good deal to their prestige."

The composition of the Board during the year 1892 has been as follows:—

REPRESENTATIVES OF EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED.

Chairman	S. B. BOULTON.
Vice Chairman	W. S. DE MATTOS.

Employers.

Elected by the London County Council.

The Right Hon. Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart., M.P.

Elected by the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce.

W. Curling Anderson	Hilton, Anderson, and Co.
Stanley G. Bird	
Colonel G. R. Birt	Millwall Dock Co.
S. B. Boulton	Burt, Boulton, and Haywood.
J. Griffin	Surrey Commercial Dock Co.
David Howard	Howards and Son.
Walter Leaf	Leaf and Co., Limited.
G. S. Lucraft	G. S. Lucraft and Son.
Sir Albert K. Rollit, LL.D., M.P.	Bailey and Leetham.
Augustus C. Scovell	John Henry and George Scovell.
J. Herbert Tritton	Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co.
(One vacancy.)	

Employed.

Elected by the Labour Representatives of the Board.

CHARLES FENWICK, M.P.

Elected by Delegate Meetings of Trade Unions.

C. V. Adams	Cabinet and Furnishing Trades Group.
John Duffey	Gas, Coal, and Chemical Trades Group.
R. Fairbairn	Shipping Trades Group.
J. Deans	Metal Trades Group.
Henry R. Taylor	Building Trades Group.
L. W. Lillingston	Clerks, Shop Assistants, and Warehousemen.
D. D. Leahy	Printing and Paper Trades Group.
E. Ballard	Carmen, Coach, Tram, and 'Bus Employés.
W. S. De Mattos	Railway Workers Group.
A. W. Pamphilon	Clothing Trades Group.
E. F. Sheridan	Provisions Trades Group.
J. T. Morrison	Leather Trades Group.

* *Vide* Minutes of Evidence of the Royal Commission on Labour.

Owing to the fact that the London Chamber of Commerce has recently, in conjunction with the Corporation of the City of London, formed a Board of Arbitration for the settlement of ordinary commercial disputes, it has been considered advisable to make a slight alteration in the title of the Conciliation Board in order to avoid confusion. It is proposed, therefore, that for the future its title shall be, "the London Labour Conciliation and Arbitration Board."

One important conclusion presents itself forcibly to the mind as a consequence of the diminished prosperity of the country during the past year. It should never be forgotten how large a proportion of the population of this country depends for its means of existence upon trade with foreign countries and with our Colonies. And as this population is continually increasing, it is necessary for its prosperity, not only that the old level of foreign trade should be *maintained*, but that this trade should be continually *augmented*. It is a cause for regret that some of the energy which is applied every year to the prosecution of labour disputes should not be expended in mutual endeavours to discover and remove impediments to the growth of our commerce and manufactures.

By order of the Board,
S. B. BOULTON, *Chairman.*

January, 1893.

2.—BIRMINGHAM.

Birmingham Chamber of Commerce.

Offices, Exchange, New Street,
December 9, 1893.

SIR,

ENCLOSED please find copy of the first report of the Birmingham Conciliation Board as asked for in your letter of yesterday's date.

Yours faithfully,
W. F. HAYDON,
Secretary.

Chief Labour Correspondent, Board of Trade,
43, Parliament Street, London.

BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT CONCILIATION BOARD.

First Annual Report.

To the Members of the Executive Councils of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and the Birmingham Trades Council.

GENTLEMEN,

WE have much pleasure in presenting to you the first annual report of the work of this Board. Since its formation, a year ago, eight ordinary and two special meetings have been held. Through the courtesy of the Mayor (Mr. Alderman Lunley Parker, J.P.), the ordinary meetings have been regularly held in a committee room of the Council House. By this concession, which we trust his successors may be able to continue in future years, a very satisfactory and neutral place of meeting has been provided.

We regret that the services of the Board have only been called into operation in two cases, but we trust that in these a basis of settlement was brought about by the meetings of the parties. We notice that, during the year, several Conciliation Boards on the mutual basis of our own have been formed to discuss the disputes arising in particular trades, and we are pleased to record the fact that the Board has been acknowledged by the disputants, in cases where they have perhaps been unable to avail themselves of its services. The workpeople have, on the whole, shown more readiness to accept the intervention of the Board.

The Arbitration Bill introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Mundella has been discussed and was considered worthy of support.

The working of the Board has, we think, been economical, and the expenses to the end of June last, amounting to 4*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, have been defrayed in equal shares by the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Council. This amount includes the printing of rules, stationery, postage, and hire of rooms for the special meetings.

Signed by order of the Board,
ROBERT P. YATES, Chairman.
ALLAN GRANGER, Vice-Chairman.
WILLIAM GILLIVER, } Joint Hon.
JOHN J. MOFFAT, } Secretaries.

17th October 1893.

3.—BRADFORD.

Bradford Board of Conciliation.

Second Annual Report.

The Council of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce understand that since the date of the last report the Board has offered its services in the following disputes :—

Stuff Dyers' Dispute.—This dispute originated in November 1892, at the works of Messrs. Wm. Grandage & Co., the primary cause being the dismissal of two men. The other men employed by the firm at once insisted that these two men should be reinstated, and shortly afterwards all these men, to the member of 300, struck work. By this time the dispute had become complicated by the question of employment of non-society men being introduced, and Messrs. Grandage placed the case in the hands of the Master Dyers' Association, with the result that all the society men in the trade, about 3,000, it is said, were locked out forthwith. The Board met immediately and invited the disputants to meet in friendly conference in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, which they ultimately agreed to do, without the presence of the Board. After a lengthy discussion, a settlement was arrived at, and has since been adhered to.

The Board also offered its services in a similar way in a dispute which arose in March last at the dyeworks of Messrs. Rhodes Bros., in consequence of the firm dismissing about 160 men. In this case the invitation was not accepted by both disputants, and the dispute was prolonged for several weeks.

Woolcombers' Grievances.—At the request of the Bradford Woolcombers' Association the Board invited a number of woolcombing firms in the town to meet a committee of the employés for the purpose of discussing, and, if possible, coming to a friendly understanding respecting Saturday afternoon labour and other points of detail connected with the woolcombing industry. Several of the firms concerned, however, declined the invitation, and nothing further was done in the matter.

Woolsorters' Dispute.—This was a dispute which arose in June last between Messrs. J. Benn & Co., of Clayton, and Messrs. Joseph Benn & Sons, of Great Horton, respectively, and the alpaca sorters employed by the two firms. The men demanded an advance of 3*s.* per pack, which the firms refused to concede, on the ground that they were already paying as much, if not more, than other firms in the trade. The men, about 130 in all, consequently struck work. The Board invited the disputants to meet in friendly conference in the Chamber of Commerce rooms, and the invitation was accepted by all the parties concerned, but after three lengthy conferences in the presence of the Board, besides a special meeting of the Board at which certain proposals for settlement were drawn up and submitted to the disputants, it was found impossible to reconcile the contending parties, and the dispute continued for some weeks, the men ultimately agreeing to resume work at an advance of 1*s.* per pack. Although the Board was not able to bring this dispute to a satisfactory termination, there is nevertheless ground for satisfaction, inasmuch as although the firms had announced their intention of closing the mills while the dispute lasted, the Board succeeded in inducing the firms to keep the mills running, some 1,500 operatives being thereby kept at work who would otherwise have been without employment.

Slubbing Dyers' Dispute.—In July last a dispute arose between the masters and men engaged in the slubbing and yarn dyeing trade in the Bradford and Halifax districts, in consequence of the masters intimating their intention to abandon the system of paying "time and a half" for work done after six o'clock p.m. The men refused to agree to this, and in a few days some 1,500 men were out on strike. The Board invited the disputants to meet in friendly conference as usual, either with or without the presence of the Board, but although the invitation was not at first accepted by both disputants, it nevertheless resulted in a meeting between the parties, at which a satisfactory settlement was arrived at, the strike being thus brought to an end within a week after its inception.

The Rules of this Board will be found in the 1891 Report.

4.—BRISTOL.

Bristol Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

On the 11th of November 1892 the second Annual Meeting of this Board was held, when the Annual Report was presented.

It stated that, though during the past year there had not been by any means complete immunity from labour troubles within our city and its environs, the cases where friction had occurred between masters and men had been comparatively few. In one of these the Board was called upon to exercise its functions. This was in July last, when a dispute suddenly arose between the timber importers and labourers of this port as to the customary number of men allowed in each gang for the stowing of timber. As a ship was waiting to be unloaded, and the men had gone out on strike, alleging that they were working shorthanded, the matter was urgent, and a meeting of the Board was called on the morning of the 4th July. There were present: Mr. A. Fry (Chairman), Mr. J. Fox (Vice-Chairman), Messrs. T. J. Dancy, J. H. Howell, H. Jolliffe, B. Perry, W. D. Willcox

and Mrs. F. Paul. The outlines of the case were laid before the Board, and after arranging the method of procedure the Board adjourned till the afternoon. When the Board again met, in accordance with rule three, Messrs. Alderman Low and W. F. Wainwright (elected by the timber importers) and Messrs. Hooper and White (by the labourers) were added to it. Mr. Marlow submitted the labourers' case, and called witnesses in support of the same; Mr. Percy King replied on behalf of the timber importers and called rebutting evidence, and after sitting for over three hours, the Board unanimously made the following award, which was ordered to be forwarded to both parties:—

> "That all sawn pitch pine, under 14 inches shall be stowed by six men, from 14 to 17 inches by seven men, and above 17 inches by eight men, the above to be irrespective of height of stacks and length of logs."

The Board is gratified to be able to record that this decision was accepted by both parties.

In a dispute at the Malago Vale Colliery in December 1891 the Board offered its services, but they were declined by both sections.

The Board instructed its Secretary to approach the parties to a dispute at Messrs. Peckett's works with a view to a friendly conference, which he did, but the firm replied that the dispute originated in regard to the discharge of certain men, and that only 15 men out of 180 had ceased work, and that the places had been filled up, so the firm were sorry they could not then avail themselves of the kind offer to arbitrate in the matter.

No other dispute had come under the actual knowledge of the Board, but two of its members had been engaged in acting as arbitrators between the master builders and some of their employés. The builders' labourers had given notice of certain alterations they desired in the working rules, but it was mutually agreed that the only point to be submitted to the arbitrator (Mr. J. R. Bennett) should be that of wages. Mr. Bennett heard both sides at length, and, on 28th June 1892, awarded that the wages to be paid to competent adult builders' labourers should be 5*d.* per hour instead of 4½*d.*

Mr. W. Dove Willcox was appointed arbitrator between the master builders and plasterers, and on June 27th he gave an award against the men as regards an alteration of the date for the enforcement of new rules, and also as regards a rule by which the majority of men on a job have power to vary the dinner time in winter months, but in favour of the men's claim as to wages, Mr. Willcox fixing the rate at 8*d.* per hour instead of 7½*d.*

The Board was pleased to be able to add that the masters at once granted an advance of ½*d.* per hour, not only in these but in other branches of the building trade, and the men also accepted the award.

The bricklayers refused on their part to submit to arbitration, and a strike which lasted six weeks followed. It was ended by the mediation of Mr. Dove Willcox, it being agreed that the subject of contention should be submitted to a conference of all the building trades in February. The result of the meeting is that all the labour sections of the building trade are now agreed with the masters.

It will be seen that the principles on which the Board have been established are being recognized by masters and men, and the members of the Board feel more and more that whatever trade dispute may arise, by the services of such organisations as boards of arbitration, a just settlement of such questions may be obtained without the paralysing effect which strikes and lock-outs have upon trade to the detriment of both capital and labour.

It may be of interest to note that the boot and shoe trade, which now takes rank as the leading industry in our midst, feeding as it does some 40,000 mouths, has in operation a "Board of Arbitration and Conciliation" for the adjustment of all labour difficulties arising in that particular branch of trade, and that in connection with that Board one of the members of the Bristol Board of Conciliation and Arbitration (Mr. W. Dove Willcox) had been appointed referee or umpire.

The strike at the Malago Vale Colliery, after having lasted 13 months, has been settled, but unfortunately the extensive collieries long carried on by Messrs. Leonard, Boult, & Co., Limited, have been closed, owing to the impossibility of carrying them on at a profit on the present rate of wages.

Fears are also expressed that the Ashton Rolling Mills may close, but it is to be hoped that this calamity may yet be averted.

For many weeks past there has been a labour difficulty in connection with the timber merchants and their workmen, and it is much to be regretted that, although both parties were represented at a conference before the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, no satisfactory conclusion was arrived at, and the dispute still continues.

5.—LIVERPOOL.

Half-Yearly Report of the Secretaries of the Liverpool and District Conciliation Board.

The secretaries have pleasure in reporting that the monthly meetings of the executive have been duly held as well as one or two meetings of sub-committees appointed for special business.

It is gratifying to report that the town and district have been free from serious labour troubles during the past six months and that distant strife which at one time threatened the industrial peace of the port passed off without doing so.

The serious strike in the cotton trade received the attention of the executive, and letters were sent by its orders to both parties to the dispute, approving of the friendly conferences that were being held and expressing hopes for a speedy termination of the strife. The strike at Hull was closely watched, and when it appeared probable that Liverpool would become involved arrangements were made for calling a meeting of the Board, but a settlement taking place rendered such a step unnecessary.

The strike at Messrs. Clarke's tobacco factory was the subject of some correspondence and consideration, and although a settlement in that matter was not due directly to the Board, yet it was through the good offices of Mr. Jas. Samuelson, and of Mrs. Mole and J. G. Taggart, C.C., members, also members of the Board who represented the girls, that the matter was happily terminated.

A dispute between the Dock Board and joiners employed by it was also the subject of intervention by your executive, unfortunately without result, the Dock Board refusing to submit the points at issue to arbitration.

A long-standing dispute in the tailoring trade has at various times received the attention of your executive. Whilst both employer and employed profess their readiness to submit the matter to arbitration, neither side has so far been willing to submit to such a tribunal as the other has approved.

Although matters remain "in statu quo" there can be no doubt that the good offices of the Board originally had much to do with stopping active strife and that the time for reflection which the subsequent negotiations afforded, has been conducive of peace.

A considerable correspondence has taken place. Applications for copies of your constitution and rules have been complied with, and from many sides come such evidences of the desire for, and the benefits accruing from, the application of conciliation and arbitration, as encourage your Board to persevere in its labours.

(Signed) JOHN ALLEN.
THOS. PARR.

(Copy of Extract from Letter of Lord Mayor of Liverpool to Secretary of Board in 1892.)

"With reference to the long-standing dispute in the tailoring trade, I may say that this matter is at present being dealt with by the Board, and everything points to a satisfactory termination of the dispute before long. Both sides have agreed to submit their case to three of this Board's representatives, viz.:—Mr. T. E. Sampson, Mr. G. H. Cox, and Mr. George Parkin, who shall act as arbitrators, and a meeting will take place shortly for this purpose."

6.—ABERDEEN.

Aberdeen Conciliation Board.

The formation of this Board was the outcome of a resolution on strikes and labour conciliation, of which notice had been given at a meeting of the council of the Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce on 26th November 1889.

The resolution was passed at the council's meeting on 26th December 1889.

Subsequently the resolution was transmitted to and proposed and carried at the annual meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce held in London in March 1890. Thereafter a recommendation from the Association, in terms of said resolution, was received, and the council of the Chamber devolved the proceedings as to the formation of a Board on the Arbitration Committee, which subsequently took the matter up, and after conferences with the United Trades Council of Aberdeen, a constitution was ultimately prepared which was confirmed at a meeting of members of the said committee of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Trades' Council on 23rd May 1890.

On 6th November 1890 the 10 members of the Board were elected, who then also elected as their chairman Mr. James Murray Garden, advocate in Aberdeen, the convener of the Arbitration Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. Two joint secretaries were also elected.

On 24th November it was reported that Mr. Murray Garden had agreed to act as the eleventh member and chairman. Mr. Murray Garden having taken the chair, the Board resolved to print and circulate the constitution of the Board.

See print issued accordingly on 1st February 1891.

On 26th February 1891 Mr. John Findlater, one of the members of the Board, died, and soon after, on 4th March 1891, Mr. Murray Garden, the chairman, also died.

On the 1st December 1891, after minuting the deep sense of loss through these deaths, it was intimated that Mr. Thomas Kyd, local manager of the Northern Assurance Company, had been chosen by the members of the Board representing employers to fill the vacancy caused through Mr. Findlater's death, and Mr. Kyd was cordially welcomed as a member. At same meeting it was resolved to ask Mr. C. B. Davidson, advocate in Aberdeen and President of the Society of Advocates, to consent to his nomination as chairman.

On 2nd January 1892 Mr. C. B. Davidson was unanimously elected chairman, and was then installed as such.

A lock-out of the employés in the granite polishing trade of Aberdeen having occurred, the Board met on 20th February 1892 to consider a request made on behalf of the Stone Polishers' Union that the Board should intervene with the view of bringing about a conference between representatives of the masters and of the men locked out.

It was resolved to send a letter to the Granite Association inviting both parties to a friendly conference, the members of the Board being present at it or not, as the parties might determine, or alternatively, should the Association not see their way to agree to such a conference, that, if the Granite Association and the Stone Polishers' Union would lay a statement of their respective cases before the Board, it would gladly use its best efforts in the way of meditation and conciliation between the parties. Preference for the former alternative was indicated.

On same date the communication was sent.

In due course a reply was received, and on 9th March 1892 the secretaries reported that a conference had taken place, that negotiations were then going on, and that, meantime, the men, or most of them, had been received back to the works.

This dispute was subsequently adjusted.

The question involved was a reduction of the hours of labour and some other minor matters.

On the 9th March 1892, on the request of the joint committee of the employers and the employed acting under the byelaws of the Aberdeen carpenters and joiners, the Board agreed to act as arbitrators in certain disputes then pending between the masters and the men. This followed upon a distinct minute of reference to the Board, which was accepted.

At same meeting the representatives of parties were heard on their respective contentions.

On the 10th March the Board unanimously decided the questions submitted, and the findings were incorporated in adjusted byelaws, the proposed findings having been issued to both sides, with an intimation that unless written representations against them were received before 21st March the findings would become final, in terms of the existing byelaws.

On 19th March 1892 representations were lodged by both sides requesting, as had been mutually arranged, that Rule 6 should be slightly altered. The operatives also desired that the higher rate of wages, for which they had contended, should be fixed.

On 23rd March 1892 the Board adopted the alteration on Rule 6 as suggested and mutually agreed on, but decided to adhere to the rate of wages proposed in the findings. The reference was thus exhausted.

Various minor questions which need not be detailed were involved in the reference, but the chief points for determination were the working time and rate of wages. The working time was fixed as follows:—From Monday to Friday inclusive, nine hours daily, from 6 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on Saturday six hours, from 6 a.m. to 1 p.m., except during three months, viz., November, December, and January, when the hours were reduced to eight per day and five on Saturday. All overtime was fixed at the rate of time and quarter up to 9 p.m. on the first five days of the week and until 5 p.m. on Saturday, after which it was to be time and half until 6 a.m. The respective daily number of hours it was determined should be wrought before overtime was paid.

As to wages, the contention of the employers was for 6¾*d.* per hour, while the operatives desired 7*d.* at least, as a minimum, per hour. The Board fixed 6¾*d.* per hour, which must be paid to at least three-fourths of the men in each workshop.

In December 1892, a dispute having arisen in the carpenters and joiners' trade, and the reference committee under the byelaws having failed to adjust it, a minute of reference was submitted to the Board. The point in dispute arose in these circumstances:—A firm in Aberdeen having two departments of business, the one purely carpenters and joiners' work, and the other cabinet-making, certain of their men, being carpenters and joiners, were employed along with cabinet-makers in the

cabinet-making department, which did not fall to be governed by the carpenters' byelaws. Said carpenters were employed nine hours per day, and on Saturday six hours, without being paid for overtime during the said month, which was one of the months during which the time had been fixed at eight hours, and five hours on Saturday. In short, the question was whether a breach of the byelaws was not in consequence committed.

On 24th December 1892 the Board accepted the reference and heard parties.

On 31st December 1892 the Board found that the employment of the carpenters in the cabinet-making department without paying for overtime was a breach of the byelaws.

The decision was intimated and the reference proceedings ended.

III.—RULES AND CONSTITUTIONS OF CERTAIN BOARDS.

For Rules, &c., of other Boards, *see* Report on Strikes and Lock-outs for 1891, p. 322 *et seq.*

1.—ABERDEEN.

Aberdeen Conciliation Board.

Established 1890.

To promote amicable methods of Settling Labour Disputes, and the Prevention of Strikes and Lock-outs.

Chairman—James Murray Garden, Advocate.

Members elected by the Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce—

John Edwards, Warehouseman, 38, Bridge Street.
John Findlater, Manager, Town and County Bank, Limited.
John Lyall Grant, Merchant, 48, St. Nicholas Street.
William Henderson, Shipowner, Devanha.
John Miller, Manufacturer, Sandilands Chemical Works.

Members elected by the Aberdeen United Trades Council—

John Anderson, Bardle Cottage, Bonnymuir.
George Gerrie, 51, Watson Street.
William Johnston, 47, Belmont Street.
John Keir, 39, Chapel Street.
William Livingston, 53, Jasmine Terrace.

Joint Secretaries—

Charles M'Combie, Advocate.
George Bisset, 15, Constitution Street.

Office, Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce, 129, Union Street, Aberdeen.

Prefatory Note.

The constitution and formation of the "Aberdeen Conciliation Board" are the result of the joint efforts of the Arbitration Committee of the Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce, incorporated and delegated representatives of the Aberdeen United Trades Council, as respectively instructed by the constituent Councils of these Associations. The idea, so far as Aberdeen is concerned, developed gradually, taking its rise in a notice of motion on the subject given at a meeting of the Council of the Chamber of Commerce, held on 26th November, 1889. The history of the negotiations leading up to the complete formation of the Board are set forth in this print, and the aim of the Board in issuing it is to reproduce the leading Minutes in convenient form for circulation, so that the scheme may become generally known to all whom it may interest. It is desirable that, in furtherance of the object, Trades Committees should be formed, where these do not already exist, so that, when differences arise, the matters in dispute may first be dealt with by such Committees. The print is further meant as an additional public notification that the Board is prepared to act when requested, or when circumstances arise calling for its action.

MINUTE OF CONFERENCE between DELEGATES of the ARBITRATION COMMITTEE of the ABERDEEN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE and DELEGATES of the ABERDEEN UNITED TRADES COUNCIL—23rd May, 1890.

At Aberdeen, the 23rd day of May, 1890. At a Conference on the subject of the formation of a Local Board of Conciliation and Arbitration between delegates from the Arbitration Committee of the Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce and from the Aberdeen United Trades Council, held within the Boardroom of the Chamber of Commerce at 7.30 p.m.

Present—Messrs. James Murray Garden, Convener of said Committee; John Lyall Grant, President of the Chamber; John Findlater, Vice-President; Alexander Forbes, Merchant, and John Edwards, Merchant, as delegates from the said Arbitration Committee, and Messrs. John Keir, Vice-President; William Johnston, Secretary; Charles M'Hardy, Treasurer; William Livingston, Printer, and John Anderson, Mason, as delegates representing the United Trades Council,—Mr. Murray Garden as Convener of the said Arbitration Committee, in the chair.

Mr. Charles M'Combie, Secretary of the Chamber, was appointed clerk of the meeting, to register its proceedings and draw up a minute and report thereof.

The clerk then intimated that Dean of Guild Macdonald was unable to be present in consequence of an engagement in Edinburgh, on public business, but, as desired by the Dean, Mr. Edwards had kindly consented to take his place.

The Chairman explained that the subject to be discussed at the present Conference had been under consideration of the Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce, and that the Chamber had framed and passed a resolution on 26th December last, which had been communicated to the Associated Chambers of the United Kingdom, and adopted by the Chambers at their annual meeting in London in March last. This resolution is in the following terms:—"Whereas labour disputes and strikes have become "prevalent in the country and cause serious pecuniary loss to employers and workpeople alike, this "association considers it desirable that immediate efforts should be made by the various Chambers "throughout the country towards providing Boards of Arbitration and Conciliation, selected and con-"stituted in such way as to command the confidence of both employers and employed, to which Boards "labour disputes could voluntarily be referred for adjustment; and that the Executive Council should "take such steps as may be deemed best suited to give practical effect to this resolution."

The Chairman further explained that the Executive Council of the Associated Chambers had commended the foregoing resolution to the various Chambers, and had suggested that local efforts should be made throughout the country to establish voluntary Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration in furtherance of the object aimed at in the resolution. He further stated that the Aberdeen Chamber felt a special responsibility resting on them to make an effort in this direction, as it was their resolution which had been adopted as the basis of action.

A full and friendly discussion then took place, in the course of which reference was made to the valuable report by the Labour Correspondent of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade in 1888 on strikes and lock-outs, and to the report of the Conciliation Committee of the London Chamber on the subject of adjustment of labour disputes, which had been adopted by the Council of that Chamber in February last, which reports embodied many important suggestions.

The conference, after discussion, unanimously and cordially adopted the resolution of the Aberdeen Chamber as embodying the principle on which Boards of Conciliation might be formed with the best prospect of success.

The conference then proceeded to consider in what way practical effect might be given to the resolution in Aberdeen, and a lengthened conversation took place, in which all the delegates took part, and in the course of which much interesting information was given by the delegates from the United Trades' Council.

After discussion, the conference agreed that, having regard to the fact that the industries of the city and neighbourhood are numerous and varied, the object can best be attained by forming separate Trade Conciliation Committees for the various trades and a Central Board of Conciliation, on each of which employers and employed should have equal representation and equal voting power.

The conference further unanimously agreed upon the following outline of a scheme:—

First.—That a permanent body be constituted to be called "The Aberdeen Conciliation Board," consisting of eleven members; that of these, five should be chosen to represent the employers and five should be elected by the employed to represent them; and that the eleventh member should be chosen by the ten representatives as one who, from his position, influence, and experience, may be useful to promote the objects of the Board, and that the eleventh member so chosen shall be the chairman.

Second.—That the Board so constituted shall be elected triennially.

Third.—That the separate Trade Conciliation Committees shall be elected by their respective trades, and shall be composed of equal numbers of employers and employed, the number of members on each committee and their rules of procedure being determined by each trade, subject to the approval of the Conciliation Board.

Fourth.—That it shall be the duty of the Trade Conciliation Committees to discuss matters of contention in their respective trades, and to endeavour amicably to settle all questions that may arise. In the event of their endeavours being unsuccessful, the questions in dispute shall be referred to the Conciliation Board; and, in the meantime, the committees are to endeavour to prevent any strike or lock-out until the Conciliation Board shall have exhausted all means of amicable settlement.

Fifth.—That it shall be the duty of the Conciliation Board to promote amicable methods of settlement of labour disputes, by such means as in each case the Board may be able to adopt, and, in particular:—

(1) To invite both parties to a dispute to a friendly conference, the members of the Board being present at such conference or not as the parties to the dispute may determine;

(2) Failing settlement by means of such conference, to invite the parties to lay their respective cases before the Board, with a view to the Board affording advice or mediation, or for the purpose of assisting them to choose arbitrators, to whom the question in dispute may be referred for decision;

(3) The Conciliation Board shall not itself act as a body of arbitrators, unless expressly desired in writing by both parties to a dispute, and any reference to the Board as arbitrators may be limited to the choice of suitable individuals to act as arbitrators, chosen either from its own body or otherwise, or the reference may extend to and embrace the questions or matters in dispute, as the disputants may agree, and every such reference shall be in writing, and be binding on the parties to it.

Sixth.—It shall be the duty of the Conciliation Board to collect information as to wages and other conditions of labour and circumstances affecting the various trades and industries, and all information that may be so collected shall be available to the various Trade Conciliation Committees and to the parties who may ask the assistance of these committees and of the Board of Conciliation.

Seventh.—The Trade Conciliation Committees may report to the Board of Conciliation upon any matter affecting the interests of their particular trades upon which it may be thought desirable to obtain the influence, assistance, or advice of the Conciliation Board.

Eighth.—The Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce would place its rooms at the disposal of the Conciliation Board and the Trade Conciliation Committees for holding their meetings, if so desired.

The conference had in view that the formation and maintenance of a Board and committees would involve some expense, that it would be necessary to employ a secretary for the Central Board, and that it would be desirable that each Trade Conciliation Committee should have a secretary. The extent of work devolving on the Board and Committees would depend on the extent to which the various trades would affiliate themselves to the Central Board, and to the probable frequency of labour questions and disputes. They deemed it unnecessary at this stage to discuss these and other details, believing that if the scheme should be largely adopted throughout the city and neighbourhood there would be no difficulty in providing the necessary funds and in adjusting the minor working details.

The conference agreed that the minute of this meeting should be signed in duplicate by the Chairman and the President of the Chamber as representing the Arbitration Committee of the Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce, and by Mr. Johnston and Mr. Livingston, of the Trades Council, as representing the delegates from that body, and that the minute should be adopted as the report of this conference.

The chairman expressed the gratification of the delegates from the Arbitration Committee of the Chamber in meeting the delegates of the Trades Council and their satisfaction with the result of the conference. Mr. Livingston, of the Trades Council, cordially reciprocated these expressions of satisfaction, and moved that the thanks of the conference be accorded to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair. This motion was seconded by Mr. Keir, the vice-president of the Trades Council, and unanimously agreed to.

(Signed) J. Murray Garden,
Convener of the Arbitration Committee of the Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce.

" John Lyall Grant,
President, Chamber of Commerce.

" Wm. Johnston,
Secretary, Trades-Council

" Wm. Livingston.

The Report embraced in the preceding Minute having been approved and adopted by the Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce and the Aberdeen United Trades Council respectively, the election of the ten members of the Board, and subsequently of a Chairman and Secretaries, took place, in terms of the constitution, as recorded in the following Minute :—

Minute of First Meeting of the Aberdeen Conciliation Board, 6th November, 1890.

At Aberdeen, the 6th day of November, 1890. At a Meeting of the Aberdeen Conciliation Board, held within the Board Room of the Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce, 129, Union Street, Aberdeen, at half-past seven o'clock p.m.

PRESENT—Messrs. John Edwards, Warehouseman, 38, Bridge Street; John Findlater, Banker, Aberdeen; John Lyall Grant, Merchant, 48, St. Nicholas Street; William Henderson of Devanha, Shipowner, 60, Marischal Street; and John Miller, Manufacturer, Sandilands Chemical Works, Aberdeen, the five members of the Board nominated by the Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce to represent employers; and Messrs. John Anderson, Bardle Cottage, Bonnymuir; George Gerrie, 51, Watson Street; William Johnston, 30, Urquhart Road; John Keir, 39, Chapel Street; and William Livingston, 53, Jasmine Terrace, Aberdeen, the five members nominated by the Aberdeen United Trades Council to represent the employed.

The gentlemen named in the sederunt having been elected on both sides, as provided for in the Constitution or Scheme adopted at the Conference on 23rd May last, and intimations of the nominations having previously been interchanged, this Meeting had been called for the purpose of electing a Chairman of the Board, and of appointing Secretaries.

Mr. John Lyall Grant, President of the Chamber of Commerce, was called on to preside at this Meeting.

The Chairman indicated the object of the Meeting, as stated above.

Mr. James Murray Garden, Advocate, was unanimously chosen as Chairman of the Board.

Thereafter Mr. Charles M'Combie, Advocate, and Mr. George Bisset, 15, Constitution Street, were also unanimously appointed to act as Joint Secretaries to the Board.

Mr. M'Combie having been called into the Meeting, his appointment as Joint Secretary was intimated to him, whereupon he thanked the Meeting, and signified his acceptance of office.

Mr. M'Combie was asked to record the proceedings of this Meeting, and to intimate to Mr. Murray Garden his election as Chairman, and to Mr. George Bisset his appointment as a Joint Secretary.

It was resolved to hold the Meetings of the Board in the Board Room of the Chamber of Commerce, which had kindly been offered for the purpose.

A vote of thanks having been passed to the Chairman for presiding, the Meeting adjourned.

(Signed) JOHN LYALL GRANT,
Chairman.

At a subsequent Meeting of the Conciliation Board, held on 24th November, 1890, presided over by the Chairman, Mr. James Murray Garden, it was, *inter alia*, resolved to print and circulate the Constitution of the Board.

CHARLES M'COMBIE, } Joint
GEORGE BISSET, } Secretaries.

Aberdeen, 1st February, 1891.

For first Report, *see* page 189.

2.—DUDLEY.

Rules of the Dudley and District Conciliation Board.

Name.

1. This body shall be called "The Dudley and District Conciliation Board."

Constitution.

2. It shall be composed of ten members, five of whom shall be elected by the Dudley Chamber of Commerce and five by the Dudley Trades Council. These members shall remain in office for a period not exceeding one year, and shall be eligible for re-election.

Duties.

3. The objects of the Board shall be to devise and promote means for a peaceful settlement of labour disputes arising in this town and district, to mediate when desired between employers and employed, and generally to use their best endeavours to prevent or terminate strikes and lock-outs.

4. This Board shall also at all times give information and render assistance in the formation of separate and distinct Conciliation Boards between employers and employed for any trade, where such is found to be desirable, on the same basis of equality as this Board; and it may, at the written request of any Trade Conciliation Board founded on such basis, hear any cases of difference arising on such Board, with a view to suggest some safe and proper mode of settlement.

Procedure.

5. At the request of one party in a trade dispute the Board may invite a deputation from each side to meet and discuss points of difference, with a free and full recognition of the right of both sides to a dispute to argue out any question between them. At such meeting the Board shall consist of an equal number of employers and employed, and the place of meeting shall be on some neutral ground. The Board may, as a whole or by two or more of their number (regard always being had to an equal number from each side), be present at such conference.

6. In the event of the disputants not being able to arrive at a settlement between themselves they may offer or be invited to lay their case before the Board, when such advice or assistance as may appear desirable under the circumstances may be given; or if the disputants prefer it, the Board may assist in the selection of an arbitrator or arbitrators, to whom any points still in difference may be referred for settlement.

Arbitrators.

7. This Board may, in response to an appeal made to it by any duly constituted Trade Conciliation Board, or by both sides to any trade dispute where no such Board exists, constitute itself an Arbitration Board, either as a whole or by the appointment of some of its members (the proportions from each side being in all cases kept equal), and the Board, or the members so appointed on its behalf, shall have authority to require such evidence from both sides as may be needful for their guidance in determining the question submitted to them; and if in the end there should remain any point which cannot be adjusted satisfactorily by those acting on behalf of the Board, they may, with the full consent of both parties before them, assist in the selection of an arbitrator to whom any such undecided points may be referred to decide, and whose award under such circumstances is to be accepted by both sides.

Officers.

8. At the first meeting of the Board, the credentials of appointment having been read and accepted by both sides, they shall proceed to appoint from their members a president and Vice-president, and two Honorary Secretaries (one from each section of the Board).

9. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Board, and in his absence the Vice-President. In the absence of both President and Vice-President, the members present shall elect from their own body some member to preside over such meeting, who, for the time being, shall exercise the President's power. The President, or other presiding officer, shall not be entitled to a second or casting vote.

10. The Honorary Secretaries shall have equal powers, and each have full liberty to communicate and consult with the members on his side of the Board when inquiry or advice may appear necessary to guide him in his action with his co-secretary in any act, or as to whether any step may be desirable; but in all matters relating to the Board, its work and the calling of its meetings, they shall act in conjunction, and shall have authority, with the sanction of the President, to call special meetings when such appear to be required; and in all documents issued under the authority of the Board or its President, their names shall appear in alphabetical order as the signatories by order of the Board.

The Honorary Secretaries shall be held responsible for the proper conduct of the correspondence, minutes, orders, and other concerns of the Board.

Equalisation of Voting.

11. In all cases of voting if either side of the Board is short of its full complement of members, the side having the greater number shall ask one or more of their members to abstain, so as to give equal voting power to each side. Except as to the voting all members may take their place and part in the discussions of the Board.

Exceptions to Eligibility.

12. If any member of the Board is directly interested in any trade dispute that is brought under consideration, he shall retire while it is decided what course the Board shall take in reference thereto. It shall, however, be within the right of the Board to make use of any practical or technical knowledge which such member may be able to give.

Any member of the Board withdrawing from the body which elected him shall thereby cease to be a member of the Board.

Vacancies occurring in either section of the Board shall be filled up by such section as they arise.

Funds.

13. These shall be provided by the bodies electing the Board, viz., the Dudley Chamber of Commerce and the Dudley Trades Council, in equal proportions; and each body shall supply the necessary funds on the demand of the Conciliation Board.

Alteration of Rules.

14. No rule shall be altered, nor any new rule adopted, except after a month's previous notice has been given in writing, and until it be approved by a majority of the constituent councils of both sections of the Board.

15. If, however, in any dispute which may occur either party affected declines to avail itself of the services of the Board, their right to do so is fully recognized by the Conciliation Board, and it is clearly understood that no prejudice attach to them for such action.

3.—HALIFAX.

Halifax and District Board of Conciliation.

List of Members.

Chairman - - - James Booth.
Vice-Chairman - - - - James H. Beever.

F. H. Bowman.	J. Tattersall.
L. Clayton.	A. Thornton.
Enoch Robinson.	J. W. Crossland.
J. Pearson.	W. Bairstow.
W. H. Greenwood.	James Berry.

Secretaries.

J. Robertshaw, 4 Craven Terrace, Halifax.
J. Tattersall, 1, Brougham Street, Boothtown, Halifax.

Rules.

Constitution.

I.—The composition of the Board shall be as follows:—

(*a.*) Three members, representing employers, shall be elected by the Council of the Chamber of Commerce, and three by the Halifax and District Commercial Association.

(*b.*) Six members, representing employés, shall be elected by the Halifax and District Trades and Labour Council.

Chairman.

II.—The annual meeting shall be held in the month of January in each year, at which the Board shall appoint from their own body a chairman and a vice-chairman, both of whom shall be entitled to vote, but neither to have a casting vote. The chairman shall be selected from the employers of labour on the Board, and the vice-chairman from amongst the employés. The chairman (or in his absence the vice-chairman) shall preside either on the occasion of a conference or at the transaction of ordinary business. In the absence of both the chairman and the vice-chairman, the members present shall appoint a chairman to preside at that meeting.

Secretaries.

III.—The Board shall elect two secretaries, one elected by the employers and one by the employed.

Vacancies.

IV.—Whenever a vacancy has arisen in the Board from any cause, such vacancy shall be filled up within two months of its occurrence by the body which appointed the member whose seat has become vacant. Intimation of such appointment shall be at once sent to the secretaries.

Duration of Service and Retirement.

V.—Members shall be elected for a term of three years, four members retiring annually by rotation (one nominee of the Chamber of Commerce, one of the Commercial Association, and two members nominated by the Trades and Labour Council). The retiring members shall be eligible for re-election. The order for retirement at the end of the first and second years shall be determined by ballot, after which it shall be by seniority.

Procedure.

VI.—Any trade or industry (within the parish of Halifax) may make application for the services of the Board, in any existing or anticipated dispute.

VII.—As soon as it shall come to the knowledge of the secretaries that any labour difficulty has arisen, it shall be their duty to immediately summon a private meeting of the Board to consider the propriety of offering its services to the disputants. If it shall be decided to do so, the secretaries shall address the disputants in writing, inviting them to a friendly conference with each other. The members of the Board (or a committee to be appointed by the Board out of its own body for the purpose, which committee shall be chosen equally from employers and employed) shall attend this conference if both disputants desire it. Should the invitation to attend the conference have been declined or ignored by either disputant, no further action shall be taken by the Board except at the request of both parties.

VIII.—In the event of the disputants not being able (at such conference as is mentioned in Rule VII.) to arrive at a settlement by themselves, the Board may invite them to lay their respective cases before it, with a view to receiving its advice, mediation, or assistance. Should the disputants prefer it, the Board shall assist them in selecting arbitrators to whom the questions at issue shall be submitted for decision. In the event of the disputants agreeing to accept the intervention of the Board for any of the purposes mentioned in this rule, the following rules shall take effect:—

(1) No decision of the Board shall be binding upon either of the parties to the dispute, excepting at the express desire of both disputants signified in writing before the final decision is given.

(2) No case shall be finally decided excepting in the presence of a quorum of eight members of the Board.

(3) At the request of either disputant, and with the consent of both, the Board shall have power to call in the assistance of two or more experts, half of whom shall be selected by each party to the dispute.

(4) Each party shall, prior to the hearing of the case by the Board, forward to the secretaries a written statement showing how the disagreement has come about and what are their respective claims and complaints.

(5) In addition to this documentary statement, witnesses may be called by either party, with the consent of the Board, to give evidence in support of such statements as have been adduced.

(6) The chairman, as defined in Rule II., shall act as presiding officer, empowered to decide questions of order and to expound and elucidate, but not to advocate.

(7) The Board shall decide whether its proceedings shall be made public, but a verbatim report of the proceedings may be taken and used at the discretion of the Board. In case the Board does not see fit to go to this expense, either disputant may at their own expense have notes taken for private or public use as the Board may determine.

(8) When a decision is agreed upon by a majority of the Board, the same may be made public on the authority of the chairman, with such comments by the minority as shall be approved by a majority of the Board. Should the proceedings before the Board result in an equality of votes so that no definite decision can be given, then the chairman shall make an announcement to that effect, and at the request of either of the parties to the dispute, the Board shall publish such separate report or reports as it may wish to have made public.

(9) Should a question be referred to arbitrators selected by the Board, it shall be left with the majority of the Board to decide whether the decision of such arbitrators shall be made public or not.

Quorum.

IX.—It is felt to be of great importance that disputes should be heard in the presence of a full attendance of the Board; but as that may at times be found impracticable, it is provided that a

quorum shall consist of not less than four members representing the employers and four members representing the employed.

If it be found at any meeting of the Board that the number of representatives present on the part of the employers and employed is unequal, then the chairman shall call upon the body whose number predominates to exclude from the voting such a number of their body for the time being as shall suffice to produce an equality of representatives of employers and employed, the chairman counting himself as one of the order to which he belongs.

Expenses of Hearing.

X.—It shall be within the discretion of the Board to lay such contributions upon the disputants as shall be thought reasonable to defray the expenses incurred in the hearing of the dispute.

Byelaws.

XI.—The Board may from time to time construct byelaws for its own government.

Amendment of Rules.

XII.—These rules shall be open to amendment as required from time to time, on agreement between the Councils of the Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Association and the Trades and Labour Council, at a joint meeting summoned by the secretaries, notice of such meeting being given at least one month previous to the meeting.

4.—HULL.

Rules of the Board of Conciliation, drawn up by the Joint Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and the Hull Trades and Labour Council.

I.—That a permanent body be constituted, to be called "The Hull Conciliation Board," and that its composition shall be as follows, viz. :—

(*a.*) Eight members, representing capital or employers, to be elected by the Council of the Chamber of Commerce.

(*b.*) Eight members representing labour, to be elected by the Hull Trades and Labour Council.

(*c.*) The body thus constituted shall add to their number four other members, who from their position, authority, or experience, may be useful in promoting the objects of the Hull Conciliation Board, two to be appointed by the labour representatives on the Board, and two by the representatives of capital.

(*d.*) Two members, viz. :—The Mayor of Hull, or some member of the Corporation to be nominated by him, and a member of a Hull labour organization, to be selected by the labour representatives on the Board.

II.—That the duties of the Hull Conciliation Board shall be as follows :—

(*a.*) To promote amicable methods of settling labour disputes and the prevention of strikes and lock-outs generally, and also especially in the following methods :—

(*b.*) They shall, in the first instance, invite both parties to the dispute to a friendly conference with each other; offering the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce as a convenient place of meeting. Members of the Board can be present at this conference, or otherwise, at the pleasure of the disputants.

(*c.*) In the event of the disputants not being able to arrive at a settlement between themselves, they shall be invited to lay their respective cases before the Board, with a view to receiving their advice, mediation, or assistance. Or, should the disputants prefer it, the Board would assist them in selecting arbitrators, to whom the questions at issue might be submitted for decision.

(*d.*) The utmost efforts of the Board shall in the meantime and in all cases be exerted to prevent, if possible, the occurrence or continuance of a strike or lock-out until after all attempts at conciliation shall have been exhausted.

III.—The Hull Conciliation Board shall not constitute itself a body of arbitrators except at the express desire of both parties to a dispute, to be signified in writing, but shall in preference, should other methods of conciliation fail, offer to assist the disputants in the selection of arbitrators chosen either from its own body or otherwise.

IV.—The Hull Chamber of Commerce places its room at the disposal of the Hull Conciliation Board for holding their meetings.

V.—The above regulations shall be subject to byelaws, to be specially framed for the purpose, and which shall be open to amendment as required from time to time.

VI.—The chairman shall not have a second or casting vote.

VII.—The members of the Board shall be elected annually. Any vacancy occurring during the year to be filled up by the Hull Trades and Labour Council, or the Council of the Chamber, as the case may be.

5.—LIVERPOOL.

The Liverpool and Vicinity Board of Conciliation for the Settlement of Labour Disputes.

Officers of the Board.

President, The Mayor of Liverpool. Vice-Chairman, J. G. Taggart, C.C.
Chairman, J. De Bels Adam, J.P., C.C. Treasurer, A. A. Paton.

Honorary Secretaries:—J. Allen (*Employer*), Lord Street, Liverpool, Thos. Parr (*Employé*), Cockspur Street West, Liverpool.

Executive Committee.

Employers' Side.	Employés' Side.
Ald. Sir W. B. Forwood, J.P.	J. S. Keenan.
His Hon. Judge J. F. Collier.	J. Peters.
T. E. Sampson, J.P. (*Coroner*).	W. Chadwick.
Jas. Samuelson.	P. J. King.
G. H. Cox.	B. Jones.
D. Meldrum.	Thos. Connorty.
John Vicars, J.P.	Lawrence Drohan.
E. K. Muspratt, J.P.	Geo. Parkin.
A. Williams.	W. Worthington.
Thos. Holder, J.P.	W. Riding.

Preface.

The formation of the Board of Conciliation for Liverpool and vicinity is the result of the efforts of a number of employers and representatives of commercial bodies interested in the pacific settlement of labour disputes, and the representatives of various Trades Unions in Liverpool. The first effort was made at a meeting, which was presided over by Lord Brassey, at the Picton (late Rotunda) Lecture Hall, on 25th April 1891, when a provisional board was appointed. This provisional committee during its existence was the means of enabling, in one instance, a certain trade to arrive at a proper agreement, and in another preventing a lock-out or strike. On the 31st May 1892, at the Picton Lecture Hall, a public meeting was held, under the presidency of the Mayor (James De Bels Adam, Esq.), supported by the Right Hon. Sir J. D. Gorst, Q.C., M.P., Mr. Tom Mann, and other influential gentlemen, and an effort was made to form this present Board. The result was not attained on that evening, but after various meetings with the employés, at length, on the 8th November 1892, at the Town Hall, the Board was virtually formed. It is found that a very large amount of sympathy has been expressed with the Board, and this mode of settling trade differences is receiving more and more attention throughout the country. The objects of the Board and the rules are set forth in the accompanying pages, together with the names of those constituting the first Board and the officers and executive committee, which were selected at a meeting held on the 2nd December 1892, at the Common Hall, Hackins Hey, Sir Wm. B. Forwood (in the absence of the Mayor) presiding. Appended to this report is also a copy of a letter which was addressed by the Chairman of the Conciliation Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce to the Chairman of the London Trades Council, stating in very plain language the objects of these Boards, which are now being formed throughout the country.

Liverpool, December, 1892.

Objects of the Board of Conciliation.

To replace strikes and lock-outs by conciliation and arbitration in labour disputes, and generally to foster friendly relations between employer and employed:—

1. By promoting the formation of Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration in distinct or in allied trades.
2. By inducing the parties to an industrial dispute to meet together in friendly conference, and adjust their differences without resorting to strikes or lock-outs.
3. By placing at the disposal of the disputants the services of the Board, or any members thereof, as conciliators or arbitrators in case they cannot come to an agreement amongst themselves and provided both parties desire the intervention of the Board.

Rules.

1. The Board eventually shall consist of an equal number of employers and employed. The former shall be chosen by the employers who are subscribers to the Board, and the latter by such trade societies as send delegates to the Board. The Board shall be elected annually.

2. The officers of the Board shall be—President, the Mayor of Liverpool for the time being; and the following, to be elected at the annual meeting of the Board: Chairman (an employer and employé alternately), Vice-Chairman (an employé and employer alternatively), Treasurer, two Honorary Secretaries—one from each side.

3. The affairs of the Board shall be managed by an executive committee consisting of 20 members, along with the chairman, vice-chairman, treasurer, and secretaries, *ex officio*. The

executive to be chosen at the annual meeting. When constituted, this and all other committees or sub-committees shall consist of an equal number from each side, with a chairman, whose voting power is defined in Rule XI.

4. The duties of the executive committee shall be to carry out the objects of the Board, and to report to the Board the results of its action.

5. The executive committee may appoint sub-committees to undertake specific branches of its work; and it may frame byelaws for its own government or for that of its sub-committees.

6. Fifteen shall be a quorum of the Board, seven of the executive committee, and three of sub committees.

7. The general meetings of the Board shall be held at least twice a year: the annual meeting in January, and the half-yearly meeting in July.

8. The general meetings shall be presided over by the president, or in his absence by the chairman or vice-chairman of the executive committee, or one of the other officers of the Board, and the reports of the executive committee and treasurer shall be submitted to these meetings.

9. The executive committee shall meet at least once a month, and they shall have power to fill vacancies caused by resignation or otherwise in their own committee.

10. When at any meeting of the Board or any of its committees the number of employers and employés are unequal, all shall have the right of fully entering into the discussion of any matters brought before them, but only an equal number of each shall vote. The withdrawal of the members of whichever body may be in excess to be by lot.

11. Rule X. shall not apply to the chairman, but he shall not vote unless the votes are equal, when he shall have a casting vote.

12. No member of the Board who is directly interested either on his own behalf, or as a member of his society, in any trade dispute which is under the consideration of the Board, shall take part in such deliberations as a member of the Board, on any matter relating to such dispute.

13. The terms of subscription to the Board shall be fixed at a minimum of 10*s.* 6*d.*, or 10*s.* 6*d.* per branch should more delegates than one be appointed by the same trade. The minimum subscription shall be fixed at one guinea for employers. These may be altered by any annual meeting.

14 No alteration nor addition shall be made to these rules, excepting at an annual meeting, or at a special meeting to be called for the purpose, at the discretion of the executive committee, or on the requisition of seven members. Any member intending to propose an alteration or addition must furnish the exact terms thereof in writing to the secretaries, 28 days before such meeting, and the secretaries shall give 21 days' notice of the same to each member of the Board. In case any addition or alteration is carried by resolution or amendment at an annual or special meeting it shall be subject to the confirmation of a subsequent meeting of the Board before it can form part of the rules, such subsequent meeting to be held within one month after the proposed alteration or addition has been carried; and at least one week's notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given to every member of the Board.

N.B.—All communications may be addressed to the Liverpool Board of Conciliation, 4, Clarendon Buildings, Tithebarn Street, Liverpool.

Members of the Board.

Employers' Side.

Ald. Sir W. B. Forwood, J.P.	Steamship Owner, &c.
J. T. Brunner, M.P.	Brunner, Mond, and Co., Alkali Manufacturers.
Wm. Rathbone, M.P.	Merchant and Steamship Owner.
S. Williamson, M.P.	Balfour, Williamson, and Co., Merchants.
His Hon. Judge J. F. Collier	Judge County Court.
T. E. Sampson, J.P.	Coroner for Liverpool.
J. De Bels Adam, J.P., C.C., ex-Mayor	James Adams, Son, and Co., Fruit Importers.
John Vicars, J.P., ex-Mayor of Bootle	T. & T. Vicars, Marine Engineers.
Alderman Thos. Hughes, J.P.	Thos. Hughes, and Son, Timber Merchants.
Thos. Holder, J.P.	Chambres, Holder, and Co., Cotton Brokers.
Alderman W. B. Bowring, J.P.	C. T. Bowring and Co., Merchants and Steamship Owners.
T. A. Woolley	President Cotton Association.
S. Sanday	President Corn Association.
G. H. Cox	President General Brokers' Association.
A. A. Paton	Paton, Maclaran, and Co., Cotton Importers.
John Allen	Richardson, Dunlop, and Co., Master Tailors.
Jas. Samuelson	Jas. Samuelson and Sons, Limited, Seed Crushers.
C. J. Procter	R. Procter and Sons, Corn Factors.
E. K. Muspratt, J.P.	United Alkali Co., Limited, Alkali Manufacturers.

A. Williams	Leeds and Liverpool Canal Co.
D. Meldrum	Cheshire Lines Committee.
J. M. Blackwood	J. M. Blackwood and Co., Engineers.
W. H. Lever	Lever Brothers, Soap Manufacturers.
Chas. Crosfield, J.P.	Crosfield, Barrow, and Co., Sugar Refiners.
Robt. Baxendell	R. Baxendell and Sons, Corn Millers.
E. Fawcett	Muir, Bley, and Fawcett, Bread Manufacturers.
C. S. Rigg	Bancroft and Co., Oil and Lard Refiners.
C. Kurtz	Chas. Kurtz and Sons, Tar Distillers.

Employés' Side.

Representative.	Association.
Mrs. Keartland Mole, 5, Grove Park, Lodge Lane.	Women's Union.
Miss Mary Kavanagh, Duke Street	Co-operative Tailoring Society.
J. S. Keenan, 87, Rosebery Street	Whitesmiths and General Iron Fitters.
W. W. Langfield, 93, Hamilton Road	Alliance Cabinet Makers' Association.
Wm. Bauress, 2 in 2 court, Nash Street, Scotland Road.	Liverpool and District Packing Case Makers.
Isaac Thomas, 50, Elaine Street	Steam Engine Makers' Society.
Thomas Connorty, 32, Taleisin Street, Scotland Road.	Sailors' and Firemen's Union (Bootle Branch).
Ellis Gatley, Union Hall, Runcorn	Upper Mersey Watermen's and Porters' Association.
Charles Jones, 11, Lowther Street	Operative Plasterers' Association.
T. Ditchfield, 35, Cazneau Street	Mersey Quay and Railway Carters' Union.
W. Matkin, J.P., 39, Elizabeth Street	Carpenters' and Joiners' Union.
W. Nicholson, 32, Martenson Street, Edge Hill.	Sailors' and Firemen's Union.
Wm. Posting, 2, Oak Street, Ellesmere Port.	Mersey River Canal Watermen's Porters' Union.
P. Harris, 73, Makin Street	Millers' National Union.
R. J. Douglas, 132, Admiral Street	Pattern Makers' Society.
J. Peters, 34, Picton Road, Wavertree	Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants.
J. Hampson, 2 in 3 court, Great Burlington Street.	Amalgamated Leather Trade Union.
Michael Connolly, 42, Flint Street, Birkenhead.	Dock Labourers' Union (Birkenhead Branch).
W. Watson, Upholsterers' Association, Central Cocoa Rooms, Ranelagh Street.	Upholsterers' Union.
L. Durnin, 127, Park Road	Liverpool Hammermen's Society.
J. C. Mulligan, 56, Guelph Street	Society of Carvers and Gilders.
Laurence Drohan, 7, Berwick Street, West Derby Road.	Amalgamated Society of Tailors (Liverpool Branch).
A. McLaren, 50, County Road	Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants (Br. No. 11).
J. G. Waldron, 21, Daulby Street	Coachmakers' Society.
D. J. Kenny, 20, Hamilton Street, Birkenhead.	Sailor's and Firemen's Union (Birkenhead Branch). (Also Federation of Trades and Lab. Unions.)
W. Chadwick, 7, Crossley Buildings, South Castle Street.	Mersey Flatmen's Association.
Thos. Parr, Cockspur Street West, Pall Mall.	Liverpool Warehouse Porter's Union.
J. J. Harding, 49, Bearea Street, Bootle	Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants (Br. No. 4).
Thos. W. Evans, Trades Hall, 78, Duke Street.	Liverpool Typographical Society.
Peter Cash, 78, Smithdown Lane	Amalgamated Slaters of England (Liverpool Branch).
Richard Roberts, 125, Alt Street	Liverpool Operative Painters' Old Society.
T. A. Mills, 124, Northumberland Street	Marine Engineers' Union.
H. C. Ockenden, 13, Beech Road, Litherland.	General Railway Workers' Union.
J. G. Taggart, 23, Calder Street	National Union of Gasworkers and General Labourers.
Geo. Parkin, 95, Kempston Street	Liverpool United Trades and Labour Council, and Engineers.
P. J. King, Claughton Road, St. Helens	Federation of Trades and Labour Union.

Representative.	Association.
H. Powell, 99, South Street	Sheet Metal Trade.
D. Rollinson, Railway Cottages, 26, Back Regent Road.	General Railway Workers' Union (Central Branch).
M. Sheridan, 22, Brunswick Square, Westminster Road.	Bookbinders' and Machine Rulers' Consolidated Union (Liverpool Branch).
W. Worthington, 91, Rose Vale	Amalgamated Protective Union of Engine Drivers, &c.
A. Moss, 124, Rosalind Street, Kirkdale	Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants (Boctle Branch).
B. Jones, 28, Vandyke Street	Carpenters and Joiners.
John D. Wiltshire, 5, Oregan Street, Bootle.	Braziers' and Sheet Metal Workers' Society.
Ed. Butterworth, 4, Barbara Street, Toxteth Park.	Steam Enginemakers' Society.
W. Riding, 18, Cecil Street, Wavertree	Operative Bricklayers' Society.
Thos. McArdle, 12, Horne Grove, Queen's Road.	National Union of Dock Labourers (No. 4 Branch).
F. Kilkelly, 100, Derby Road	Dock Labourers (No. 5 Branch).

6.—PLYMOUTH.

Port of Plymouth Incorporated Chamber of Commerce.

Established 1813. Incorporated 1884.

President - - The Right Hon. the Earl of Morley.
Chairman - - - Robert Bayly.
Honorary Treasurer - Percy F. Bulteel.
Secretary - - Frank C. Barter.

Three Towns and District Board of Conciliation.

Members comprising the Board of Conciliation.

Chairman, J. Pethick, Esq.

Vice-Chairman—J. Hedge.	Hon. Secretary—A. R. Debnam.
R. Burnard.	J. W. Gardner.
T. Brook.	C. Joslin.
E. S. Lancaster.	T. Murray.
R. A. Penrose.	W. Salter.
C. Goodanew.	

Rules.

Extent of Jurisdiction.

1. Any trade or industry may make application for the services of the Board in any existing or anticipated dispute.

Initiation of Proceedings.

2. As soon as it shall come to the knowledge of the secretary that any serious labour difficulty has arisen, it shall be his duty immediately to summon a meeting of the Board, to consider the propriety of offering its services with a view to the peaceful settlement of the difficulty. If it shall be decided to do so, the secretary shall address the disputants, inviting them to a friendly conference in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, such conference to be either strictly private, as between the disputants themselves, or to be held in the presence of the members of the Board, at the discretion of the disputants.

In the event of the disputants not being able themselves to arrive at a settlement, they shall be invited to lay their respective causes before the Board with the view to receiving its advice or mediation.

The utmost efforts of the Board shall, in the meantime, be exerted to prevent, if possible, the occurrence or continuance of a strike or lock-out.

Decisions of the Board.

3. In the case provided for by Rule 2 the decision of the Board shall not necessarily be binding upon either of the parties to the dispute; and in the event of a dispute not being amicably settled in the manner provided for by Rule 2, then the Board shall recommend arbitration; or at the outset of

the consideration of a dispute upon the joint application of the parties to it, the Board may proceed at once to investigate and arbitrate upon the same; or arrange for its consideration by arbitrators; but in every case of arbitration, an agreement must be entered into by both parties that they will respectively abide by the award.

Arbitration.

4. Upon the consideration of a dispute by arbitration, the disputants shall have the choice of one of the following methods of procedure. The Board may itself act as an arbitration court at the request of the disputants, or will appoint arbitrators to whom the questions at issue may be submitted for decision, or the disputants may themselves appoint arbitrators. In the case of the Board appointing abitrators, each section shall appoint an equal number. An umpire shall in all cases be appointed by the arbitrators themselves before they proceed to consider any matters in dispute referred to them.

Constitution.

5. The Board shall be affiliated to the Port of Plymouth Chamber of Commerce, and its composition shall be as follows:—

(*a.*) Six members respresenting employers, elected by the Chamber of Commerce.
(*b.*) Six members representing employés, elected by the Three Towns and District Labour Council.

The said 12 members shall constitute the Board of Conciliation, and they shall appoint, from their own body, their chairman and vice-chairman, both of whom shall be entitled to vote, but neither to have a casting vote. Either of them shall preside in the absence of the other, whether on the occasion of a conference or at the transaction of ordinary business.

Annual Meeting.

6. An annual meeting of the Council of the Chamber and the members of the Labour Council shall be held in the rooms of the Chamber in the month of January, at which the annual report of the Board of Conciliation shall be presented and discussed.

Vacancies caused by the retirement of members of the Board as provided for by Rule 9, shall be filled not later than the first monthly meetings of the respective bodies after the annual meeting herein-before provided for.

In the unavoidable absence of the chairman and vice-chairman on the occasion of a conference, or at the transaction of ordinary business, the members present shall appoint their own chairman.

The Board shall elect its secretary from its own members or otherwise.

Whenever a vacancy has arisen, from any cause, in the Board of Conciliation, such vacancy shall be filled by the body which appointed the member whose seat has become vacant. Information of such appointment shall be at once sent to the secretary.

If any member on either side shall be unable to attend a conference through any circumstance, a substitute shall be provided by the chairman of the Chamber if the inability to attend arises amongst the representatives of the employers, and by the chairman of the Labour Council if amongst the representatives of the employed.

7. If any member of the Board shall be directly interested in any dispute to be submitted to the Board, he shall not act in the determination of such dispute; but the section of the Board to which he belongs shall appoint a substitute to act in his place, during the consideration of such dispute.

Quorum.

8. It is felt to be of great importance that causes shall be heard in the presence of a full attendance of the Board, but as that may at times be found impracticable, it is provided that a quorum shall consist of not less than four members representing the Chamber of Commerce, and four members representing the Labour Council, but for ordinary meetings three on each side shall be a quorum.

If it be found that the number of representatives present on the part of the Chamber or of the Labour Council form a majority of all the members present, then the votes of the majority shall be reduced so far as to equalise the number of representatives, and it shall be determined by lot who shall so abstain from voting.

Duration of Service and Retirement.

9. Members shall be elected for three years, four of them retiring annually (two from each side of the Board), but these shall be eligible for re-election.

The question as to the order of retirement at the end of the first and second years is reserved for the decision of the Board.

Expert Members.

10. Whenever a labour dispute has arisen, and the disputants have agreed to submit their differences to the Board, there may be added to the Board at the request of either party to the dispute, additional members as experts, half of whom shall be selected by each party to the dispute, but such additional members shall not be entitled to vote.

Evidence.

11. If required prior to the hearing of the case, a written statement shall be addressed to the secretary by both parties to the dispute showing how the disagreement has come about, and of what their respective claims and complaints consist.

In addition to this documentary statement witnesses may give evidence in support of such facts as have been adduced.

Chairman's Duties.

12. The chairman's function shall consist in the hearing of evidence in company with his colleagues, they constituting the Board, and he being presiding officer, empowered to expound and elucidate, but not to advocate.

Publicity of Proceedings.

13. The Board shall decide whether its proceedings shall be made public, but a full report shall be taken, and used at the discretion of the Board.

Publication of Award.

14. When an award is agreed upon, the decision shall be made public on the authority of the chairman, with such comments as shall be approved by the Board.

It shall, however, be the duty of the chairman to cause to be published any report of a minority of the Board, if they desire it, in the event of the decision not being unanimous.

Upon the occasion of an equality of votes so that no definite award can be given, then the chairman shall make an announcement to that effect, and at the request of either of the parties to the dispute, shall publish such separate report or reports as they may wish to have made public.

Expenses of Hearing.

15. It shall be within the discretion of the Board to levy such contributions upon the disputants as shall be thought reasonable, to defray the expenses incurred in the hearing of the cause; but in the absence of any exceptional circumstances, such contributions shall be levied equally where no definite decision is arrived at; but where a dispute is settled through the intervention of the Board, then the party against whom the award shall be given, shall pay three-fourths of such contributions, the other party paying the remaining fourth. The Board shall require such deposit as they think reasonable from each party to be made on account of these expenses before proceeding to consider a dispute.

Alteration of Rules.

16. Any alteration may be made in these rules, with the approval of at least three-fourths of the members for the time being, but notice of any proposed alteration must be given to the secretary, and a special meeting of the Board convened by him to consider the same.

7.—WOLVERHAMPTON.

Wolverhampton and District Conciliation and Arbitration Board for the adjustment of Disputes between Capital and Labour.

Established 1890.

Under the auspices of the Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce and the Wolverhampton Trades and Labour Council.

President, Mr. THOMAS BEACH, M.A.

Chairman, Mr. WILLIAM THOMAS, President of the Chamber of Commerce.

Vice-Chairman, Mr. WILLIAM DAY, President of the Trades and Labour Council.

Ordinary Members of the Board.

Representing Chamber of Commerce—	Representing Trades and Labour Council—
Mr. WILLIAM THOMAS.	Mr. WILLIAM DAY.
Mr. J. C. TILDESLEY, J.P.	Mr. HENRY MORETON.
Mr. C. F. CLARK, J.P.	Mr. WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

Honorary Secretaries.

Mr. STEPHEN WATKINS, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Fel. Inst. P.A., Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. W. F. MEE, Secretary of the Trades and Labour Council.

Offices: Chamber of Commerce, Wolverhampton.

CONSTITUTION of the BOARD, as settled between the CHAMBER of COMMERCE and the TRADES and LABOUR COUNCIL.

The Board shall consist of not more than six workmen, and not more than six manufacturers or members of the Chamber, and of a president. The workmen's side of the Board shall consist of three members of the Trades and Labour Council, the others to be selected from their own body by the workmen whose trade may at the time be in dispute. The employers' side of the Board shall consist of three members of the Chamber of Commerce, the others to be selected by the employers from that branch of industry in which the dispute may arise. The three members representing the Trades and Labour Council, and the three members representing the Chamber of Commerce shall be called "ordinary" members.

The secretaries for the time being of the Trades and Labour Council and Chamber of Commerce may attend all meetings of the Board or any committees thereof, and shall have the right to speak but not to vote. The Board shall embody in its rules, as a fundamental part of its constitution, a provision for the formation of a Court of Appeal in the following manner, namely:—One arbitrator to be selected by the workmen's section of the Board, and one by the employers' section; the two arbitrators to select a referee or umpire who, with such arbitrators, shall form the Court of Appeal to which all disputes that the Board is unable to settle shall be submitted, and whose decision shall be binding on both parties to the dispute. Before any action is taken by the Conciliation Board with a view to the settlement of any trade dispute, the parties to such dispute shall bind themselves, if a settlement is not effected by agreement amongst the members of the Board, to submit the dispute to arbitration in the manner provided for by the Board, and shall give an undertaking to pay the costs of such arbitration in such manner as may be decided by the Court of Appeal.

RULES.

1. Three ordinary members of the Board exclusive of the honorary secretaries shall form a quorum at any meeting thereof.

2. The president shall occupy the chair at all meetings of the Board at which any matter in dispute is being considered, and all speakers at such meetings shall address the president only.

3. The chairman at any meeting (otherwise than when the chair is occupied by the president during the consideration of a matter in dispute), shall have a vote as an ordinary member of the Board, and a casting vote in case such is required to decide any question before the Board.

4. Any application for the consideration of a trade dispute between employers and workmen by the Board shall be signed by a responsible representative of each party to the dispute, and be addressed to the joint secretaries, Conciliation and Arbitration Board, Offices of the Chamber of Commerce, Wolverhampton, setting forth generally the nature of the dispute, and distinctly agreeing that if the dispute is not settled by conciliation within such reasonable time as may, in the opinion of the president, be sufficient therefor, after the matter has been submitted for their consideration, the question in dispute shall be referred to a Court of Appeal constituted in the manner, and having the powers agreed to, by the Chamber of Commerce and Trades Council, as set forth in the memorandum constituting the Board, that is to say, the Court of Appeal shall consist of one arbitrator to be selected by the workmen's section of the Board, and one by the employers' section, the two arbitrators to select a referee or umpire, and the decision of such Court shall be binding on both parties to the dispute.

5. Previously to the consideration of any question in dispute the Board shall require an undertaking from each side to pay the costs of the arbitration in such manner as may be decided by the Court of Appeal in case the matter in dispute has to be referred to them.

6. On receipt of an application for the consideration of a matter in dispute, by the Board, the joint secretaries shall call a meeting of the Board as early as possible, and send a notice to each of the parties to the dispute asking the employers' side to elect not more than three manufacturers representative of the trade in dispute, and the workmen's side to elect not more than three operatives representative of such trade, to sit upon the Board during the hearing and settlement of the dispute.

7. On the hearing of a matter in dispute by the Board, the president shall call upon the side being in his judgment in the position of complainants to state their case, and then upon the other side to reply, after which the party opening the case shall have the option of a reply.

8. After any matter has been in the opinion of the president sufficiently discussed, the members representing the trade in dispute may retire, with a view to each side conferring amongst themselves, in which case—previously to re-entering the Board room—each side shall elect a spokesman, who alone shall express the conclusions at which his side has arrived.

9. On the settlement of any dispute by conciliation through the medium of the Board, the terms of settlement shall be set out in writing and signed in the presence of the joint secretaries by one or more representatives of each party to the dispute, the signatures to be witnessed by the joint secretaries. The document shall be countersigned by the president, and a copy thereof sent to each party.

8.—YEADON, GUISELEY, AND DISTRICT.

Yeadon, Guiseley, and District Board of Conciliation.

BYELAWS.

1. The Conciliation Board shall consist of six members to be elected annually. Three members by the Yeadon, Guiseley, and District Chamber of Commerce, and three members by the Yeadon, Guiseley, and District Factory Workers' Union. The Board shall elect its own chairman and secretary.

2. That the Board shall limit its action to labour disputes in Yeadon, Guiseley, and District.

3. The Board shall avoid interference in a dispute where there appears a reasonable probability of the employers and employed concerned coming to an amicable settlement.

4. That when this result shall appear unlikely and a strike or lock-out seems probable, the Board shall invite the parties to meet, to consider their differences, and shall give such assistance as the parties may desire.

5. The Board shall not constitute itself a body of arbitrators, except at the express desire of both parties to a dispute to be signified in writing, but shall in preference (should other methods of conciliation fail) offer to assist the disputants in the selection of arbitrators, chosen from either its own members or otherwise.

In the event of the parties to a dispute signifying their desire as aforesaid the Board may, if it thinks fit, delegate its powers to a portion of its own body, and in all cases of arbitration the majority shall decide.

6. The Board shall meet once in every three months unless circumstances shall call for special meetings.

7. Special meetings shall be called upon the written requisition of two members (one representative of the Chamber of Commerce and one of the Factory Workers' Union) or by the chairman or secretary respectively.

8. The chairman shall have only one vote, and in the event of unequal numbers of the two classes of representatives being present at any meeting, only equal numbers of each class shall vote.

9. The ordinary meetings of the Board shall be held on the third Monday in January, April, July, and October, at 7.30 p.m.

IV.—TRADE BOARDS REPORTS FOR 1892.

1.—Boot and Shoe Trade.

In the last report information was given as to the formation of a national board for the settlement of disputes in the boot and shoe trade. At the same time its proceedings were reported up to the month of August 1892. In this trade the working details are highly complicated and technical, and elements of dispute are therefore plentiful. So far the arrangements for the settlement of these frequent disputes without cessation of work have been highly successful. The trade is of national extent, and it may be desirable now to explain briefly how the system is applied to the varying local conditions of the different districts.

In the first place it is provided that in every trade centre a permanent board of conciliation and arbitration be established. These local boards are to consist of an equal number of employers and workmen, with one arbitrator to be appointed by the employers, and another to be appointed by the workmen, who, when appointed, shall elect a third arbitrator or umpire, or, if both parties agree, a sole arbitrator may be appointed by the board. The rules governing these boards were fully set forth in the last report. Local boards now exist at the following centres of the trade:—Birmingham, Bristol, Kettering, Kingswood, Leeds, Leicester, London, Northampton, and at Rushden, including Higham Ferrers and Irthlingborough.

It is next provided that a conference be held at least once a year, between the executive committee of the Federated Associations of Employers, and a committee of an equal number appointed by the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives. This conference may consider general questions affecting the trade, and in cases where the local boards may have been unable to agree may finally decide, or may refer them to an umpire, who is appointed annually. The president of this conference is also appointed annually, and not being connected with the trade, acts largely in the capacity of a mediator or conciliator. Sir Thomas Wright, late Mayor of Leicester, is the President of the Conference, and Sir Henry James, Q.C., M.P., the Umpire.

Continuing the record of the work of this National Board from the point where it was left in the report of last year, there is but one more conference to record up to the end of 1892. The following is a summary of its proceedings:—

Boot and Shoe Trade Conference.

Minutes of Proceedings and copy of Resolutions passed at a resumed sitting of the Conference of the Executive Committee of the Manufacturers' Federation, and representatives of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, held at the Guildhall, London, October 18th and 19th, 1892. The Mayor of Leicester (Ald. T. Wright), presiding.

PRESENT.

Manufacturers' Representatives:—Messrs. J. G. Ward and S. Lennard (Leicester); H. Wooding and A. Church (Northampton); T. Lilley (London); T. Bird (Kettering); W. J. Gale (Bristol); Thos. Hewins (Birmingham); and P. Cave (Rushden).

Workmen's Representatives:—Messrs. W. Inskip, J. Leedham, and W. H. Lowe (Leicester); C. Freak (London); J. Judge (Leeds); D. Stanton and F. W. Farmer (Northampton); J. Mason (Norwich); and W. Knew (Bristol).

W. H. Chamberlin (Secretary Manufacturers' Federation), and J. A. Craig (Secretary, London Association), also attended.

The minutes of the Conference held in Leicester on the 10th, 11th, 12th, and the 19th and 20th of August 1892, were read and confirmed. The Mayor was directed to tender the best thanks of the Conference to the Lord Mayor of London and the Common Council of the City for granting the use of the Guildhall, and to Sir James Whitehead, Bart., M.P., for procuring the same.

The rules and regulations agreed upon at the last Conference, and since revised by the Mayor were adopted, and the award of Sir Henry James, Q.C., M.P., was also received and adopted, and a hearty vote of thanks accorded to him for the pains and trouble he had taken in the matter.

Annual Meeting of Conference.

Resolved—"That the annual meeting of the Conference be held during the month of October of each year; that this be considered the first annual meeting; that such meetings be convened by the secretary of the Manufacturers' Federation, and the secretary of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives jointly."

"That Sir Henry James, Q.C., M.P., be asked to officiate as umpire to the Conference for the next 12 months, and that the mayor be requested to communicate this to him."

Indoor Workshops.

Mr. Inskip introduced the question of the employers providing indoor workshops, which the manufacturers strongly objected to being introduced at the Conference, and urged that it should be referred to the local boards of arbitration. Ultimately the question was withdrawn from the Conference, the workmen stating they would give notice to the several associations to take up the matter.

Machine Finishing for the Trade and Piece-work in conjunction with Machinery.

This question was brought forward, and after some discussion it was withdrawn from the Conference.

Mr. Inskip having complained of men being discharged for taking part in the business of the Conference,

It was resolved—"That in the opinion of this Conference no man ought to suffer at the hands of any manufacturer on account of his attendance at the meetings of the Conference, or any work in connection therewith."

Mr. Inskip asked what steps had been taken by the Federation with regard to the appointment of investigators. Mr. Ward stated there was no arrangement made for the appointment of investigators everywhere. Mr. Inskip asked whether the manufacturers were carrying out the resolution on the 54 hours, and asked Mr. Cave if he was carrying it out. Mr. Cave replied yes, and the matter dropped.

Sir Henry James' Award.

A lengthy discussion ensued as to the best method of obtaining from Sir Henry James an interpretation of a clause in his award respecting restriction of boy labour in the finishing department. The manufacturers contended that the finishing department should be treated as one department. The workmen urged that it should be divided, and the restriction applied separately to each division. After a lengthy discussion, it was decided:—That the Federation and the Union should each submit the questions, if any arising, on the award, in respect of which explanations were sought, in writing to the Mayor, who was requested to formulate the communication to Sir Henry James, having first

submitted it to both sides so that it might be perfectly clear that the points which had arisen were distinctly and accurately raised.

A question from Birmingham with reference to finishing was then taken. Mr. Ward introduced the question in dispute at Birmingham, and moved the following resolution :—

"That in the opinion of this Conference a breach of Rules 2 and 5 has been committed by the National Union, in the dispute existing at Birmingham, and that the matter be now referred to the Local Board of Arbitration at Birmingham for their consideration and decision."

The chairman ruled that inasmuch as the Rules and Regulations for the prevention of Strikes and Lock-outs had only been finally adopted and recorded to-day, no breach of them could technically have taken place before to-day, and thereupon Mr. Ward withdrew the resolution. After further discussion

It was resolved—"That the Birmingham dispute be referred to the local Board of Arbitration for settlement in accordance with the Rules of this Conference."

Mr. Inskip moved that work be not sent to Mr. Bishop pending the discussion of the Birmingham board on this question. The Mayor ruled that this resolution was out of order, the whole question having been covered and dealt with in the last preceding resolution. The question of dealing with non-associated shops was then introduced, and reference was made to the Kingswood manufacturers, to whom the Union had given notice of change of conditions. A long discussion took place on the question as to the dispute between the Kingswood manufacturers and the Union. Ultimately Mr. Gale gave his undertaking that he would meet the men at Kingswood, and do what he could with the view to the formation of a local board of arbitration.

A discussion ensued in regard to the effect of the following note under Rule 2 :—

"It is understood that the employers have no intention of seeking a reduction of the present rate of wages."

The Mayor ruled that the note did not operate as an independent rule nor as part of Rule 2; that it was not an undertaking that under no circumstances which might thereafter arise could any reduction of wages become matter for consideration and possible action, but that there was at the time the rules were being framed no intention on the part of the employers of seeking a reduction of the then existing rate of wages.

It was resolved—"That this Conference desires the local Boards of Arbitration to determine what is the commencement of the season within the meaning of Rule 7."

The question of notices given by the Workmen's Union to some associations for alterations of conditions were considered as bearing upon the rules of the Conference, and after a long discussion the Chairman ruled as follows :—

"If the notices which have been given are clearly within the spirit of the rules, and would have been regular if given to-day, I should like to suggest that it would be a wise thing for local boards of arbitration in the districts affected by those notices to take into consideration whether the notices should or should not hold good. Technically if the notices were based upon the rules, then they had been given too soon, because the rules came into operation yesterday, and the term fixed for the notice was three months. But these matters had to be dealt with in a broad spirit. Although these rules were not technically in operation, both parties were acting under the previous condition of things, whatever that may be. If the rules of the local arbitration board deal with matters in respect of which notices have been given, then they govern the action of both sides until yesterday, and any notices given in pursuance of printed rules or well-understood rules of the local board of arbitration would, I hold, have effect."

Mr. Inskip agreed that such notices should be treated as given under the rules of the arbitration boards.

The following question was then handed in by Mr. Ward to the Mayor :—"Whether the resolution passed by the Conference in August last did not affirm the principle of the settlement of all disputes by arbitration, and whether the admitted action of the Council of the Workmen's Union in refusing arbitration and ordering a strike at Birmingham was not a direct violation of the decision of the Conference." After a discussion the Mayor ruled that in his judgment on the facts as now laid before him, action which was taken by the Union was distinctly not in harmony with what was supposed to be the spirit of the Conference.

Northampton Clickers and Pressmen.

A long discussion took place as to the age at which the minimum wage should be paid to clickers and pressmen, the Union claiming at the age of 18.

It was resolved—"That the question of the status of those engaged in the shoe trade between the ages 18 and 21 be referred to a committee consisting of four representatives from each side, who shall, amongst other matters, take into consideration the question of apprenticeships, and report to a future meeting of the Conference."

The following were appointed the committee, viz.:—Messrs. Lennard, Lilley, Wooding, Gale, Judge, Lowe, Freak, and Inskip.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Mayor for presiding over the Conference.

2.—The Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Manufactured Iron and Steel Trade of the North of England.

The half-yearly meeting of the Board was held at the Oddfellows' Hall, Middlesbrough, on Thursday, July 28th, 1892, Mr. William Whitwell in the chair, and Mr. James Cox in the vice-chair.

The following report of the standing committee and statements of account were submitted and adopted :—

Standing Committee's Report.

In presenting their usual report to the half-yearly meeting of the Board, the standing committee would refer to the exceptional circumstances of the past half year, which have had a very marked effect on the operations and work of the Board, as well as on its income. They allude to the unfortunate stoppage of work in connection with the Durham coal trade, as the result of which some of the largest works connected with the Board were closed altogether for nearly three months, whilst at others operations were carried on in an irregular and intermittent manner, and with a greatly reduced number of men in employment.

The standing committee deplore the fact that great suffering and privation was thereby entailed upon some thousands of your members, and those dependent upon them. At the same time they gladly recognise the public spirit and generosity manifested by the inhabitants of the towns and districts affected, in the efforts put forth by them to cope with the altogether exceptional distress that prevailed.

The membership of the Board remains as last reported, namely, 9 firms owning 12 works.

The number of operative subscribing members given in the report presented in January was 4,374. To institute a fair comparison with these figures, the last collection of levies prior to the Durham coal trade stoppage should be taken as the basis. This gives 4,195 operative subscribing members, or a decrease of 179.

The financial statement for the six months ending June 30th, presented herewith, shows—balance in hand at January 1st, 179*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*; receipts during the half year, 329*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; expenditure 442*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*; leaving a balance in hand at June 30th of 65*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*

For the reasons above alluded to the number of cases requiring to be dealt with during the past half year has been greatly reduced, and it has only been necessary to hold two meetings of the standing committee. In addition to the cases left unsettled as mentioned in last report, there have been before the committee cases from the Stockton Malleable Works relating to (1) claim of turners-over in steel plate mill to be paid a tonnage rate; (2) claim of loaders in steel plate mill for an advance or a tonnage rate; (3) claim of days' wages men in angle mill for an advance in respect of a seventh furnace.

The committee have also had before them a case from Consett, in which the enginemen, boilermen, and firemen claim to withdraw from the Steelworkers' Sliding Scale.

Some of the foregoing cases have not yet been issued, owing to the works being closed, but now that operations are resumed they will be pushed forward for settlement.

General Wages.—The following table shows the ascertainments of average net selling price of finished iron received since last report, and the effect of the same upon wages under the sliding scale :—.

Period.	Tons.	Average Net Selling Price.	Effect upon Wages under Sliding Scale.
		£ s. d.	
Two months ending December 31, 1891	39,543	5 10 11·95	No change.
„ February 29, 1892	36,406	5 9 9·04	„
„ April 30, 1892	20,294	5 9 2·71	„
„ June 30, 1892	19,291	5 9 8·88	„

Royal Commission on Labour.—In the last report reference was made to the appointment of the president and the Operatives' secretary to give evidence on behalf of the Board before the Royal Commission on Labour. These gentlemen were notified to attend before Group A.—which deals with matters relating to the mining, iron, engineering, &c. trades—on March 2nd. The taking of their evidence occupied the greater part of the day's sitting. A verbatim report of the evidence has since been placed in the hands of each member of the Board.

Suggested amalgamation of Sliding Scales.—In accordance with the resolution of the annual Board meeting, this question was considered at meetings of operatives at the various works, with the result, subsequently reported to the standing committee, that the voting of the workmen was unanimously against the proposal. In view of this the matter has not been further proceeded with.

In closing their report, your committee feel that their system of conciliation and discussion, followed whenever necessary by arbitration, is increasingly worthy of the imitation of all other branches of North of England industry.

Vote of Thanks.

The thanks of the Board were accorded to the president and the secretaries for their services in connection with the evidence given on behalf of the Board before the Royal Commission on Labour.

The Question of "Subs."

The following letter, addressed to the president by a North of England vicar, was read :—

"Sir,

"I write to ask you whether you will kindly bring before the representatives of masters and men the question of 'subs,' as to whether it would be advisable and beneficial to both to discontinue the system, or to make the giving of a 'sub' only a very exceptional thing. I venture to trouble you for the following reasons :—

"1. A very large proportion (in some cases all) the 'sub' is generally spent by the man on himself, usually at the public-house, his wife and children receiving so little, that while the man is making good money, they are often in great want. There are exceptions to this, but I fear it is generally the case. If the 'subs' were refused, the wives and children would have a better chance.

"2. Money received in small sums is usually frittered away and does not go so far or bring such good returns as would result from a larger sum received once a week.

"3. The possession of money adds to a man's self respect. To be always living daily from hand to mouth tends to demoralize.

"4. A good deal of drunkenness is acknowledged to be due to the system of 'subs,' which is bad for the man both morally and physically, renders him less fit to do good work, and brings want and unhappiness into the home.

"5. The one or two masters and all foremen I have spoken to on the subject, as well as many respectable men (not foremen) are against the system, but all say that if anything is to be done either to put a stop to the giving, or to make it an exceptional thing to give a 'sub,' that it must be by the united action of the various works in the district.

"I therefore venture to ask you to bring this matter before the representatives of masters and men at your convenience, as a matter affecting the moral, physical, and temporal condition of many of the workers in this district.

"I am, Sir, &c."

In the discussion which ensued, the members of the Board expressed their sympathy with the views set forth in the letter. It was agreed that the letter be printed, and that all employers and operatives be earnestly recommended to give their attention to the subject, with a view to the adoption of some arrangement whereby the system of giving "subs" to regular workmen may be gradually lessened, and eventually discontinued.

William Whitwell, President.
James Cox, Vice-President.
J. R. Winpenny, Edward Trow, } Secretaries.

The Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Manufactured Iron and Steel Trade of the North of England.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Board was held at the Oddfellows' Hall, Middlesbrough, on Monday, January 30th, 1893, Mr. William Whitwell in the chair, and Mr. James Cox in the vice-chair.

The following report of the standing committee and statements of account were submitted and adopted :—

Standing Committee's Report.

The standing committee beg to submit the following report to this the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Board.

There are at the present time 10 works, owned by eight firms, represented at the Board. This is a decrease of two works and one firm since July last, the Westbourne and West Stockton works having been closed during the past half year.

The average number of operatives who have subscribed to the Board during the half year, or some portion thereof, has been 4,142. The number given in the last report was 4,195.

The financial statement for the past 12 months audited by Messrs. B. A. Abbott and J. Wildsmith is submitted herewith and shows as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand, January 1, 1892 - - - -	179	6	6
Receipts during the year - - - - -	760	5	8
	£939	12	2
Expenditure - - - - - - -	871	16	6
Balance in hand, December 31, 1892 - - - -	67	15	8
	£939	12	2

The standing committee have met seven times during the half year, and dealt with the undermentioned cases :—

From Stockton Malleable Works.—(1.) Claim of days' wages men in angle mill for advance in respect of an additional furnace that had been put in.

(2.) Claim of lifters, turners-over, and loaders in steel plate mill for a tonnage rate or an increased day rate.

(3.) Claim of firm for some relief from the wash heaters and rollers in the iron plate mills.

(4.) Firm's claim for revision of the rates paid to the leading classes of labour in connection with their steel plate mill.

From Jarrow Works.—Claim of hookers-in and barers in the 36-inch bar and cogging mill for tonnage rates.

General Wages.—The following table shows the ascertainments of average net selling price of finished iron received since last report, and the effect of the same upon wages under the sliding scale

Period.	Tons.	Average Net Selling Price.	Effect upon Wages under Sliding Scale.
		£ s. d.	
Two months ending August 31, 1892 -	39,629	5 7 5·39	2½ per cent. reduction.
„ October 31, 1892 -	33,527	5 6 9·20	No change.
„ December 31, 1892 -	22,497	5 4 2·24	No change.

The changes in steelworkers' wages at the works affected by the scale that applies to them have been a reduction of 2½ per cent. from the beginning of October last, and a further reduction of 2½ per cent. from the beginning of the present month.

In closing their report, the standing committee regret that they are not able to present it under more favourable circumstances, as regards the condition of the industry in which the subscribers to the Board are engaged. The foregoing statistics, which show a marked decline in output as well as in realized selling prices, are but one indication of the prevailing depression. It should, however, be borne in mind that periods of depression in the past have invariably been followed by seasons of activity and full employment for labour, and although there are not at present any signs of improvement, the standing committee would express the hope that ere long there may be a revival in trade and industry.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending December 31, 1892.

Dr. Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To balance from 1891		179 6 6
„ W. Whitwell & Co., Limited, Thornaby	66 13 10	
„ W. Whitwell & Co., Limited, Westbourne	5 17 2	
		72 11 0
„ Owners of West Stockton Ironworks		92 4 10
„ Stockton Malleable Iron Co., Limited		177 5 6
„ Fry, Ianson, & Co., Limited		42 7 8
„ Consett Iron Co., Limited		264 2 6
„ John Abbot & Co., Limited		27 6 10
„ Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Co., Limited		35 6 8
„ Samuel Tyzack & Co., Limited		37 13 2
„ John Spencer & Sons, Limited		11 7 6
		£939 12 2

Expenditure.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Cr. £ s. d.
By amount paid to operatives:			
Attendance at meetings	67 0 0		
Lost time	86 10 0		
Witnesses	18 5 0		
			171 15 0
„ amount paid to employers:			
Attendance at meetings	47 10 0		
Witnesses	4 10 0		
			52 0 0
„ amount paid to employers under Rule 21			59 17 6
„ railway fares—operatives	29 6 4		
„ „ employers	21 11 10		
			50 18 2
„ secretaries' salaries			300 0 0
„ „ travelling expenses			16 9 3
„ postages, telegrams, and office expenses (secretaries)			13 6 6
„ postage, telegrams, and office expenses (representatives)			4 2 6
„ printing and stationery			21 13 3
„ office rent			20 0 0
„ rooms for meetings			6 3 2
„ accountant's fee for getting out certificates of average net selling prices			150 0 0
„ auditor's and treasurer's fees			4 4 0
„ reporter, Manchester Conference (half of fee)			0 10 6
„ N. P. Bank, cheque book for receipt stamps			0 16 8
„ balance			67 15 8
			£939 12 2

Audited and found correct, January 28, 1893.
B. A. Abbott, J. Wildsmith, } Auditors.

Statement showing the Amounts received by the Employer and Operative Representatives during the 12 *Months ending December* 31, 1892. (*Railway Fares excluded.*)

Name of Works.	Operative Representatives.	Operatives. Meetings.	Operatives. Lost Time.	Operatives. Total.	Amount received by Employers for Meetings.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Thornaby	H. Higgins	6 11 8	4 10 0	11 1 8	6 16 6
Westbourne	S. Hunter	1 10 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	—
West Stockton	O. Duffy, 3*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; P. Hickey, 4*l.*	3 1 8	4 0 0	7 1 8	7 14 0
Stockton Malleable	W. Gentles, 10*s.*; J. Peacock, 14*l.*	2 0 0	12 10 0	14 10 0	4 13 0
„ „ Railmill	R. Pringle	8 2 0	6 10 0	14 12 0	2 16 3
Rise Carr	E. Brennan	9 3 8	5 15 0	14 18 8	4 5 0
Consett	J. Wildsmith	2 0 0	9 10 0	11 10 0	6 12 6
„ Tinmill	H. Lodge	8 13 8	8 5 0	16 18 8	5 2 6
Park	G. Gardner	7 12 0	7 0 0	14 12 0	—
Jarrow	J. Walsh	3 0 0	20 10 0	23 10 0	0 17 6
Monkwearmouth	C. Holmes	2 0 0	2 10 0	4 10 0	6 2 6
Newburn	W. Davies	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 10 0	1 4 0
Treasurer	R. H. Peacock	7 3 8	—	7 3 8	1 6 3
Vice-president	James Cox	4 1 8	2 10 0	6 11 8	—
Witnesses		18 5 0	—	18 5 0	4 10 0
		85 5 0	86 10 0	171 15 0	52 0 0

Election of Officers and Standing Committee.

The officers and standing committee were elected as follows:—

Referee, Mr. David Dale.
President, Mr. William Whitwell.
Vice-President, Mr. James Cox.
Secretaries, Messrs. J. R. Winpenny and Edward Trow.
Auditors, Messrs. B. A. Abbott and J. Wildsmith.
Treasurers, Messrs. Jeremiah Head and R. H. Peacock, with power to attend Board and standing committee meetings, and to take part in discussions, but not to vote.

Standing Committee.—Employers: Messrs. C. Spencer, Douglas Upton (or F. Mills), F. G. Thomas R. W. Davies, W. Jenkins (or C. Parnaby), T Siddell, John Price (or F. W. Dick), W. Thackray

junr., and J. W. Spencer (or, James Davies, or J. Stone). Operatives: Messrs. H. Higgins, E. Brennan, H. Lodge, and G. Gardner. The appointment of a fifth member of the standing committee on the operatives' side was left over until the election of operative representative for Stockton Malleable Works (rail mill department) has taken place.

Place of Meeting.

It was resolved that the meetings in connection with the Board during the ensuing year be held at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The president and vice-president, with Messrs. Thackray, Higgins, and the secretaries were appointed a committee to take up the question of inducing firms not at present in the Board, to become members.

WILLIAM WHITWELL, President.
JAMES COX, Vice-President.
J. R. WINPENNY, } Secretaries.
EDWARD TROW, }

3.—Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board.

Report for the year ended December 31, 1892.

Presented at the Annual General Meeting held at "Queen's Hotel," Birmingham, February 2, 1893.

GENTLEMEN,

WE beg to submit the seventeenth annual report and statement of accounts.

The Board for 1893 is constituted as follows:—

President - - -	Sir THOMAS MARTINEAU.
Chairman - - -	Mr. B. HINGLEY, M.P.
Vice-Chairman - -	Mr. S. HARRIS.
Employers' Secretary -	Mr. DANIEL JONES.
Operatives' Secretary -	Mr. WILLIAM AUCOTT.
Treasurer - - -	Mr. DANIEL JONES.

Employers' Section of the Board.

1. Messrs. Adams, George, & Sons
2. „ Bagnall, John, & Sons, Limited.
3. „ Bromford Iron Company.
4. „ Dudley, Earl of, Round Oak Ironworks, Limited.
5. „ N. Hingley & Sons, Limited.
6. „ Lees, J. B. & S.
7. „ J. Lysaght, Limited.
8. The New British Iron Co., Limited.
9. The Patent Shaft and Axletree Co., Limited.
10. The Patent Nut and Bolt Co., Limited.
11. Messrs. Tupper & Co., Limited.
12. „ P. Williams & Sons.
13. Shropshire Iron Co., Limited.

Operatives' Section of the Board.

1. Mr. S. Harris.
2. „ G. Summers.
3. „ R. Jukes.
4. „ J. Callear.
5. „ J. Hill.
6. „ L. Churm.
7. „ R. Ward.
8. Mr B Furnival.
9. „ J. Webb.
10. „ D. Carrier.
11. „ R. Bates.
12. „ J. H. Treece.
13.

Standing Committee.

Employers' Section—
Mr. B. Hingley, M.P.
„ Geo. Allan.
„ G. Macpherson.

Operatives' Section—
Mr. S. Harris.
„ G. Summers.
„ R. Jukes.

Ironworkers' Wages.—The process for regulating ironworkers' wages, as fully described in our report for last year, has been continued.

Out of the six bi-monthly ascertainments, five have shown no change in the rate of wages, which have been fixed by a declaration made by the standing committee. The Board has been called together for the adjustment of wages only on one occasion, showing that the Midland and Northern ascertainments work very nearly together, and that their amalgamation may be very safely carried out without injury to either side.

The last reference to ironworkers' wages in our last report showed that from December 7th, 1891, to February 6th, 1892, the rate for puddling was 8*s*. Since that time the following settlements have been made:—

Dates of Meetings.					Puddling.
Standing Committee,	February 4th, 1892,	to continue to	April 2nd	-	8*s*.
Do.	March 29th	do.	June 4th	-	8*s*.
Do.	May 30th	do.	August 6th	-	8*s*.
Do.	July 28th	do.	October 1st	-	8*s*.
Wages Board,	October 3rd	do.	December 3rd	-	7*s*. 9*d*.
Standing Committee,	November 28th	do.	February 4th, 1893		7*s*. 9*d*.

Proposed Amalgamation of Sliding Scales.—A full explanation of this proposal was given in the report issued last year.

On January 20th a meeting of the joint committees, appointed in the North of England, and in the Midlands, met in Manchester, and, after a long discussion, passed the following resolution unanimously:—

> "That the proposed amalgamation of the sliding scales in the Midlands and North of England districts, taking the mean of the ascertained realised price, and adding 1*s*. 6*d*. premium for the North, and 2*s*. premium for the Midlands, be submitted to both Boards for approval."

On February 22nd the Board took into consideration the foregoing resolution, and adopted, unanimously the following:—

> "That this Board approves of the proposed amalgamation of the Northern and Midland Sliding Scales, as provisionally arranged at the Manchester Conference."

A similar resolution was passed by the North of England Board, but both resolutions were subject to the approval of the operatives in both districts.

Measures were taken by the Operatives' secretaries in each district for receiving the votes of the operatives, the result being that they were in both districts opposed to the amalgamation.

The even working of the two scales as shown during the last year may result in giving greater confidence to the operatives, and later on it may be desirable again to discuss the subject.

Sheet Mill Wages.—Only one case of non-adhesion to the conditions prescribed by the Sheet Mill Wages List has been brought to the attention of the secretaries. It is believed that in South Staffordshire and Shropshire the list is being fully acted upon. It will, however, be desirable that any infraction of that list—known to an employer or an operative—should be reported to the secretaries.

Standing committee have met on seven occasions to settle the rate of ironworkers' wages and other business. There have been eight settlements of works' disputes in Staffordshire and Shropshire during the year. There have been only two meetings of the full Board.

Alteration of the Rules.—In consequence of recent meetings of the operatives, at which discussion has arisen as to the area over which the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board should extend in future, the alteration of the rules has been delayed. The South Yorkshire operatives have given indications that they are unwilling to have their wages regulated as at present.

Statement of Accounts.—At the annual meeting it was suggested that a professional accountant should audit the books of account. The motion was allowed to stand over until the rules were revised. This has not yet been done, and consequently it has been necessary to audit the books in the same way as before. Mr. T. B. Adams has kindly undertaken this work on behalf of the employers, and Mr. Callear on behalf of the operatives.

It will be noticed that although the income of the Board is less than last year, there is a larger balance in hand. In previous years it has been, on two or three occasions, necessary to overdraw the banking account upon the chairman's guarantee. There seems now to be an opportunity of placing a small sum to a reserve fund, so that in future years the risk of a deficiency may be provided for.

We make the following observations on the accounts:—

	£	s.	d.
Receipts from employers in South Staffordshire	346	3	6
Do. do. other districts	171	13	6
	517	17	0
As against total employers' contributions last year	554	4	0
Showing a decrease of	36	7	0
Receipts from operatives in South Staffordshire	285	11	5
Do. do. other districts	23	19	8
	309	11	1
As against operatives' contributions last year	378	12	3
Showing a decrease of	69	1	2
Or a total decrease of income compared with last year	105	8	2
The total receipts for the year have been	827	8	1
The total expenditure has been	754	9	7
The balance to credit on December 31st, 1892	269	9	3

Liabilities at December 31st, 1892:—	£	s.	d.
Employers' attendances for one year	17	0	0
John Steen & Co., printing	4	12	6
	21	12	6

BENJAMIN HINGLEY, Chairman.
WALTER CHRIMES, Vice-Chairman.
DANIEL JONES, Employers' Secretary.
WILLIAM AUCOTT, Operatives' Secretary.

THE MIDLAND IRON AND STEEL WAGES' BOARD.

Statement of Accounts for the Year ended December 31, 1892.

Dr. RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance in treasurer's hands, at January 1, 1892				196	10	9
„ Employers' Contributions—						
South Staffordshire	346	3	6			
North Staffordshire	50	0	0			
South Yorkshire	49	5	6			
Lancashire	37	17	0			
Derbyshire	10	0	0			
Shropshire	22	9	0			
Scotland	2	2	0			
				517	17	0
„ Operatives' Contributions—						
South Staffordshire	285	11	5			
Shropshire	23	19	8			
				309	11	1
„ Fine				2	5	0
				£1,026	3	10

Cr. PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Daniel Jones, Employers' secretary, salary to December 25, 1892				150	0	0
„ Ditto, as treasurer, ditto				50	0	0
Expenses—						
Stamps	9	10	0			
Railway and cab fares	10	13	2			
Telegrams	1	6	7			
Meeting rooms	3	2	6			
Sundries	2	6	6			
				26	18	9
„ William Aucott, Operatives' secretary, salary to December 25, 1892				150	0	0
Expenses—						
Travelling expenses	14	15	2			
Stamps, telegrams, and sundries	7	6	5			
Printing and stationery	3	14	0			
				25	15	7
„ Employers' claims for attendances				82	10	1
„ Operatives' claims for attendances				66	18	9
„ Grant to James Capper, in accordance with resolution of Board				50	0	0
„ Benjamin Smith and Sons, accountants to the Board				136	10	0
„ Printing and stationery				15	16	5
„ Guest Hospital, workmen's fine				2	5	0
„ Balance in treasurer's hands at December 31, 1892—	£	s.	d.			
Bank	257	13	9			
Cash in hand	11	15	6			
				269	9	3
				£1,026	3	10

January 30, 1893.

Audited and found correct
TOM B. ADAMS.
JAMES CALLEAR.

Liabilities, December 31, 1892.

	£	s.	d.
Employers' attendance for one year - -	17	0	0
J. Steen & Co., printing - - - -	4	12	6
	£21	12	6

4.—The Amalgamated Brass Trades Board of Conciliation.

About two years ago a general meeting of manufacturers engaged in the brass trades in Birmingham was held, and the following resolution was passed :—

"That this meeting representing the brass trades of Birmingham, having regard to the past difficulties which have arisen from time to time in the relationship between employers and employed, and also to the many anomalies existing at present in the trade, is unanimously of opinion that it is desirable to form a Board of Conciliation for the settlement of all such matters, which body shall be called 'the Amalgamated Brass Trades Board of Conciliation,' and also that the basis of constitution now presented be adopted, subject to amendment by a committee to be appointed, consisting of 10 employers and 10 employés, who shall also be empowered to do all that is necessary to carry out the details of the scheme."

The preamble to the basis of constitution was as follows :—

"It has been decided by both employers and employed connected with the Birmingham brass industries to make an effort to improve the existing relationships between the two bodies. It is considered that by mutual intercourse and patient inquiry, many advantages will accrue to the trade at large, all matters of contention which cannot be amicably settled between the parties concerned being submitted to an authorised body for final solution, and for this purpose it is hoped that the project herein-after set forth with rules, &c. will be loyally accepted by all manufacturers and workmen in the brass trade."

Immediately after the formation of the Board of Conciliation, the representatives of the Brassworkers' Association submitted for consideration an application made by the polishers for a minimum standard rate of wages. Considerable discussion took place upon the subject, and it was finally agreed to waive the question in order to give attention to other matters which were considered to be of longer standing, and of more pressing importance. It is confidently believed that had it not been for the intervention of the Board of Conciliation a strike would inevitably have taken place amongst the polishers, but this was fortunately averted.

Application was then made by the general secretary of the Brassworkers' Association to appoint a committee to consider and re-adjust the various prices which were being paid in the cabinet brass-foundry trade, and it was decided that the question of a price list for sash fasteners could be negotiated with advantage, and a sub-committee, consisting of an equal number of employers and employed, was duly appointed.

Numerous interviews took place, and after a protracted inquiry, a list was mutually agreed upon and issued to the trade. There is every reason to believe that the price list has given general satisfaction, and that it is being loyally adhered to. Other matters of importance affecting the general welfare of the trade, as a whole, have been under consideration, and when adopted will no doubt prove to be mutually advantageous. It has been generally admitted by those who have taken part in the various discussions which have taken place that it is a matter for congratulation that all contentious points have been approached and adjudicated upon in a thoroughly generous spirit by all parties concerned. This tends to point conclusively that an association of employers and workmen combined together for mutual benefits will remove a great deal of unnecessary friction which is apt to assert itself in their relationship to each other, and that inestimable advantages to the trading community at large can be secured thereby.

G. Dawson Deeley, F.C.A.,
Employers' Secretary.
W. J. Davis,
Workmen's Secretary.

V.—RULES OF CERTAIN TRADE BOARDS.

1.—Staffordshire Potteries Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

New Rule adopted by the Staffordshire Potteries Board of Arbitration as to General Arbitrations.

That when a general arbitration shall take place affecting the interests of all branches in the trade, the case shall be heard before the umpire of the Board, with the addition of two arbitrators, who shall act and have equal powers with the umpire, one of whom shall be chosen by the employers and the other by the operatives.

The award when given in such general arbitration shall be signed by the umpire and the arbitrators, and shall be issued as their joint award, signified by their individual signatures thereto, and nothing shall be divulged by any of them, or appear on the face of such award, to signify whether the umpire and arbitrators are unanimous in their decision, or whether it is only the award of a majority of them.

Passed 28th April 1891.

RULES.

1. That this Board be styled the "Board of Conciliation and Arbitration" for the Staffordshire china and earthenware manufacturers.

2. That the leading principle shall be the continuance of work at existing prices pending any dispute. The decision of the Board or umpire to date backward to the time of the appeal being made.

3. The object of the Board shall be to arbitrate on wages or any other matters affecting their respective interests that may be referred to it from time to time by the employers or operatives, and by conciliatory means to interpose its influence to prevent disputes and put an end to any that may arise.

It is, however, understood and agreed that under these rules neither employers or operatives shall arbitrate on the following questions:—

1st. Good from oven.

2nd. Limitation of apprentices, except in the oven branch, and then only when a change is proposed to be made during the year at a manufactory in the proportion of apprentices to journeymen working together in a set.

3rd. Alteration of trade rules.

4. That the Board consist of 10 employers and 10 operatives, four of each to form a quorum, and the first Board shall hold their first meeting as soon as practicable after their appointment. The operatives to be elected by their own body, and the employers by their own body. The members of the Board to serve for one year and to be eligible for re-election. The new Board to be elected in the month of July in each year.

5. That the Board shall at its first meeting in each year elect an umpire, president, and vice-president, also two secretaries, one for the employers and one for the operatives, who shall continue in office one year, and be eligible for re-election.

6. That the Board shall meet for the transaction of business once a quarter, namely, the first Monday in the months of October, January, April, and July, but on a requisition to the president, signed by three members of the Board, specifying the nature of the business to be transacted, he, or in case of his absence, the vice-president, shall within seven days convene a meeting of the Board. The circular calling such meeting shall specify the nature of the business for consideration.

7. A reference to the Board may be made by either party to any dispute but the primary obligation to appeal to the Board shall rest upon the party who wishes to alter existing arrangements, subject however to Rules 15 and 21.

8. That no employer or operative shall be entitled to appeal to the Board (except with the consent of the Board), unless he has been a subscriber from the commencement of the current year of subscription.

9. The parties to any dispute intended to be submitted to the Board shall, if possible, agree to a joint written statement of their case, but if they cannot agree, a statement in writing on behalf of each party shall be made, and every such statement shall be sent to the secretaries at least two days prior to the Board meeting. Each party shall have power to adduce oral evidence before the Board.

10. The umpire shall preside at the sittings of the Board when cases are referred to it for arbitration which concern the whole trade, or affect the interest of a whole branch. The question in dispute shall be decided by the umpire, whose award shall be final and binding on each party.

11. That the president shall preside over such meetings of the Board as are not convened for the purposes of arbitration, and in his absence the vice-president. In the absence of both president and vice-president, a chairman shall be elected by the majority present.

12. That when at any meeting of the Board the number of employers and operatives is unequal, all shall have the right of fully entering into the discussion of any matter brought before them, but only an equal number of each shall vote. The withdrawal of the members of whichever body may be in excess to be by lot.

13. That the parties to any dispute which has been submitted to the Board shall be bound by its decision.

14. That each party shall pay their own secretary and separate expenses, but the joint expenses of the Board shall be borne equally by the employers and operatives.

15. A committee consisting of four, that is to say, two employers and two operatives, shall inquire into any dispute that may arise at any individual manufactory, and that does not affect the interest of a whole branch, and such committee shall use its influence in the settlement of disputes, and have power to make an award. Before such committee shall commence to inquire into any dispute it shall appoint a referee, before whom the case shall be laid by such committee in the event of its being unable to adjust the business referred to it. The decision of the referee shall be accepted by both parties to the dispute. If such committee shall not be able to agree upon a reference, the umpire of the Board shall make the appointment, and the case shall proceed. Such committee, however, shall not deal with any question which cannot be dealt with under these rules.

16. That if any one or more of the Board shall be immediately affected by the dispute they shall not be appointed upon the committee referred to in Rule 15.

17. That the Board shall recognise the trade rules set forth in the schedule as binding upon the parties to any dispute, and for the regulation of the trade.

18. That no alteration or addition be made to these rules except at a quarterly meeting, or special meeting convened for the purpose. Notice of any proposed alteration shall be given in writing to the secretaries, one month previous to such meeting, and the secretaries shall give one week's notice thereof to each member of the Board.

19. That it be an understanding in connection with the proceedings of the Board, that while the general wages question, as it relates to the condition of the markets, shall be arbitrated upon (at Martinmas) as one case for all the trade, except ovenmen, each branch shall have a right at such arbitration to make special reference to any question or subject that especially concerns its interests or modes of working.

20. That when a general arbitration shall take place involving a reduction or increase of wages, the case in respect of all branches, except ovenmen, shall be dealt with as one, and when the umpire has finished the hearing of such case he shall then consider the case of the ovenmen, and give to them a separate award.

21. When there is no general arbitration at Martinmas affecting the interests of the whole trade, any two branches, but not more, may make a separate and special appeal to the Board for change in prices on any special ground that may seem to them to justify such a change, and in like manner the employers shall be at liberty to claim an arbitration in case of there being a dispute with any two branches. Any dispute affecting more than two branches shall be dealt with as a subject for general arbitration.

22. That the umpire shall have full opportunity to verify any figures or statements made in evidence, providing that such verification be not allowed to interfere with, or expose, the private business of any firm; such verification shall be made through a sworn accountant, appointed by, and responsible to the umpire, and shall be disclosed to no other person.

Schedule.

Trade Rules.

1st. "That in the absence of any specific agreement to the contrary the recognised custom of the trade shall be, that four weeks' notice be given at any part of the year by an employer to discharge an operative, or by an operative to leave an employer."

2nd. "That the prices of labour mutually agreed upon at Martinmas in one year shall not be subject to alterations by either party until the Martinmas following."

3rd. "That if new articles or new modes of working be introduced at a manufactory during the year, any disagreement as to price shall be referred for settlement to a committee to be appointed under Rule 15."

4th. "That if either employer or operative intends to propose any alteration in prices or trade usage, he shall give to the other at least six weeks' notice in writing previous to the ensuing Martinmas, and such notice shall specify the alterations proposed, and if the parties concerned cannot agree to such alterations, the dispute shall be forthwith referred to the Board. If the Board's decision cannot be obtained by the commencement of the trade year, the employer shall continue to employ the operative, and the operative to serve the employer, according to No. 2 of the Board's rules, and the decision when given shall govern prices and trade usages for the trade year. If no notice of alteration be given within the prescribed time, the prices and trade usages shall continue for the ensuing year without alteration."

5th. "When changes are proposed by employers at Martinmas which shall lessen the price paid by them for oven work, whether by reducing ovenmen's wages or by the substitution of less priced hands, disputes arising from such proposed changes shall be considered legitimate questions to bring before the Board, and in like manner, if the operatives ask for an increase in the price paid for oven work, it shall be considered a subject for arbitration."

That the usages in the biscuit warehouse shall be—

1st. "That operatives be paid for all ware which is spoiled through causes that do not come under their control, or that cannot be traced to bad workmanship, but that no payment be made for bad work which can be proved to be the fault of the operatives."

2nd. "That in all cases where defective work can be made good by a second firing, the operative shall be allowed that privilege."

3rd. "That all ware be counted to the operative before it be allowed to be taken out of the biscuit warehouse, and not later than the first full working day after drawing, but at manufactories where there is one biscuit oven only an additional day shall be allowed."

2.—Rules of the Board of Conciliation for the Wear Shipbuilding Trade.

1. The title of the Board shall be "The Board of Conciliation for the Wear Shipbuilding Trade."

2. The Board shall at all times adjust by conciliatory means all questions that may from time to time arise and be referred to it by either employers or workmen, and pending settlement of any question by the Board there shall thereby be no stoppage of work, and the wages, piece rates, hours of work, or other working conditions shall, until settlement, be those current at the time of notice given.

3. The Conciliation Board shall consist of Departmental Boards, a General Board, and a Board of Independent Referees.

4. The Departmental Boards shall consist of six representatives from the employers and a like number from each branch of the workmen.

5. No chairman shall have a casting vote.

6. The Departmental Boards shall elect their own chairman.

7. Questions between the parties shall in the first instance be referred to the Departmental Boards and failing settlement by such Departmental Boards shall then be referred to the General Board, or if the parties concerned so agree to the Board of Referees direct.

8. At any meeting of the Departmental Boards the voting power of each side shall be equal irrespective of the numbers present thereat. Not less than two-thirds of each party shall be a quorum.

9. A meeting of the Departmental Board shall be called after notice in writing stating the business to be transacted, given by the secretary of one of the parties to the secretary of the other. Such meeting shall be held not earlier than seven days nor later than 14 days after receipt of notice given as aforesaid.

10. The General Board shall consist of three representatives from each section of the workmen and a number of shipbuilders equal to the total number of the workmen's representatives with the secretary of the employers and a secretary for the workmen. No secretary unless a duly appointed representative shall vote or take part in the discussion.

11. The first General Board shall be formed as early as possible, and shall continue in office till the second Wednesday in February, 1887. On that day the Board shall meet to pass the accounts and close the business of the past year, and the new Board shall then proceed to elect chairman, vice-chairman, and officers for the ensuing 12 months, and for the consideration of any change in the constitution or rules of the Board. The names of representatives shall, before annual meetings of the General Board, be handed in by each party to the secretaries. Every General Board subsequent to the first shall be elected and continue in office for a period of 12 months.

12. The General Board shall consider all questions referred to it by the Departmental Boards, and, if possible, settle the same by a majority of at least three-fourths of those present.

13. At any meeting of the General Board the voting power of each side shall be equal irrespective of the number present thereat. Not less than three-fourths of each party shall be a quorum.

14. A meeting of the General Board shall be held not earlier than three days nor later than seven days after failure of the Departmental Board or Boards to decide the matters in dispute.

15. When the Departmental Board or the General Board by such majority as aforesaid shall fail to effect a settlement of the matters in dispute, it shall thereupon nominate the referees and place the matters in dispute before them at a subsequent meeting called for the purpose.

16. All meetings of the General Board shall be convened by the secretaries jointly.

17. No subject shall be brought forward at any meeting of the General Board except by leave of all the members present, unless notice thereof be given to the secretaries at least fourteen days before the meeting at which it is to be introduced.

18. At any meeting of either Departmental or General Board where the voting power present of one side preponderates, the voting power shall, before the transaction of business, be equalised by the withdrawal from the side having the greater power of a number of representatives equal to the excess.

19. The Board of Referees shall consist of three disinterested gentlemen from the lists following: one shall be nominated by the employers, another by the workmen from the following list:—

J. G. Addison.	G. B. Morgan.
T. W. Backhouse.	J. Morley, M.P.
R. Cameron.	Stansfield Richardson.
Andrew Common.	E. C. Robson.
Alex. Corder.	J. Stokoe.
J. H. Cox.	R. Swan.
John Harrison.	J. S. Wilson.

The two referees so nominated shall elect from the following list a third who shall act as chairman:—

The Right Hon. Lord Ravensworth.	Mr. Burt, M.P.
Mr. Cowen.	The Registrar of the Sunderland County Court.

The chairman of referees shall be entitled to a vote on the Board.

20. The decision of the majority of referees shall be final and binding upon the parties.

21. One calendar month's notice of any change in wages or of other matter, expiring on a Wednesday evening, shall be given by either side to the other.

22. If any representative die, resign, or otherwise cease to be qualified, a successor shall be appointed within one month, and should any representative be unable to attend any meeting, a substitute may attend in his stead.

23. It shall be competent to any party to withdraw from this Board on giving three months' notice thereof, in writing, to the secretaries.

24. No alteration shall be made in the rules and constitution of this Board, except at an annual meeting of the General Board, and not less than one calendar month's previous notice, in writing, specifying the nature of the alterations proposed, shall be given.

Signed on behalf of the Wear Shipbuilders' Association :—

JAMES LAING, Chairman.
JOHN HASWELL, Secretary.

Signed on behalf of the Shipwrights' Society :—

THOS. HAZARD.
WILLIAM MILBURN.
THOS. BARRON, Secretary.

Signed on behalf of the Associated and Co-operative Smiths' Society :—

SAMUEL RICHARDSON.
WILLIAM SURTEES.
W. WICKENS, Secretary.

Signed on behalf of the Wear Ship Joiners' Society :—

ALFRED WATSON.
RALPH BAXTER.
JOHN MORRISON.
J. JAMES WICKENS.
ROBERT H. LAWS.
THOMAS S. DALE, Secretary.

Signed on behalf of the Drillers' Society :—

JOSEPH HULL.
JNO. FLETT, Secretary.

1885–6.

List of Shipbuilders.

Messrs. Austin & Sons.
„ Bartram, Haswell, & Co.
„ Blumer & Co.
„ Doxford & Sons.
Mr. James Laing.
Messrs. Osborne, Graham, & Co.
„ Pickersgill & Sons.
„ Priestman & Co.
Messrs. Short Brothers.
„ J. L. Thompson & Sons.
„ Robert Thompson & Sons.
„ The North of England Shipbuilding Company.
„ The Strand Slipway Company.
„ The Sunderland Shipbuilding Company.

APPENDIX IV.

Amounts paid by the following Trade Unions to their Members in respect of Dispute Benefit.

Societies.	Number of Members in Union.	Total Amount paid.	Amount per Member of Union.
ENGLISH TRADE UNIONS.			
		£	£ s. d.
Amalgamated Union of *Operative Bakers and Confectioners* of Great Britain and Ireland.	4,628	170	0 0 $8\frac{3}{4}$
Do. do. London District	1,992	82	0 0 10
Do. do. Birmingham District	179	99	0 11 $0\frac{3}{4}$
London Union of Journeymen *Basket Makers*	294	85	0 5 $9\frac{1}{2}$
United Society of *Brushmakers*	1,482	780	0 10 $6\frac{1}{4}$
Bass Dressers' Trade Union Society	76	10	0 2 $7\frac{1}{2}$
Operative *Bricklayers'* Society	22,270	11,626	0 10 $5\frac{1}{4}$
United Operative *Bricklayers'* Trade, Accident, and Burial Society	2,245	94	0 0 10
Hull *Bricklayers' Labourers'* Protective, Accident, and Burial Society	520	37	0 1 5
Amalgamated Society of *Carpenters and Joiners*	37,588	10,646	0 5 8
General Union of Operative *Carpenters and Joiners*	3,645	289	0 1 7
London *Wood and Tin Packing Case Makers'* Trade Society	388	4	0 0 $2\frac{1}{2}$
Amalgamated Society of *House Decorators and Painters*	3,631	225	0 1 3
National Amalgamated Society of *Operative House* and *Ship Painters*	4,194	456	0 2 2
East London *Painters'* Trade Union	491	5	0 0 $2\frac{1}{2}$
London and Counties Trade Society of *House Painters* and *Decorators*	688	1	0 0 $0\frac{1}{4}$
Glass Painters' Union	121	5	0 0 10
National Association of Operative *Plasterers*	6,925	2,037	0 5 $10\frac{1}{2}$
Metropolitan Trade Society of Operative *Plasterers*	360	20	0 1 $1\frac{1}{4}$
United Operative *Plumbers'* Association of Great Britain and Ireland	6,177	2,659	0 8 $7\frac{1}{4}$
London Amalgamated *Plumbers' Mates* Society	101	3	0 0 $7\frac{1}{4}$
Amalgamated Society of *Mill Sawyers and Wood Working Machinists*	1,895	14	0 0 $1\frac{3}{4}$
Amalgamated *Slaters* of England Provident Society	530	18	0 0 $8\frac{1}{4}$
Friendly Society of Operative *Stonemasons* of England, Ireland, and Wales.	16,238	4,549	0 5 $7\frac{1}{4}$
Stone Carvers' Trade Association	128	8	0 1 3
National Association of *Builders' Labourers*	2,051	1,040	0 10 $1\frac{3}{4}$
United *Builders' Labourers'* Union (Bermondsey)	5,500	7	0 0 $0\frac{1}{4}$
Amalgamated *Builders' Labourers'* Union of Great Britain and Ireland	1,053	222	0 4 $2\frac{1}{2}$
Alliance *Cabinet Makers'* Association	5,337	1,574	0 5 $10\frac{3}{4}$
Amalgamated Union of *Cabinet Makers*	1,386	66	0 0 $11\frac{1}{2}$
Progressive Union of *Cabinet Makers*	638	174	0 5 $5\frac{1}{2}$
Hebrew *Cabinet Makers'* Association	225	39	0 3 $5\frac{1}{2}$
Alliance *French Polishers'* Society	208	68	0 6 $6\frac{1}{2}$
East London Operative *French Polishers'* Society	597	310	0 10 $4\frac{3}{4}$
Fancy Cane, Wicker, and Bamboo Workers' Union	172	16	0 1 $10\frac{1}{4}$
Cigar Makers' Mutual Association	1,233	129	0 2 1
Cigar Sorters and Bundlers' Mutual Association	107	7	0 1 $3\frac{3}{4}$
Clay *Tobacco Pipe Makers'* Association of England and Wales	166	50	0 6 $0\frac{1}{4}$
Amalgamated Society of *Boot and Shoe Makers*	5,376	304	0 1 $1\frac{1}{2}$
National Union of *Boot and Shoe Operatives*	42,524	5,538	0 2 $7\frac{1}{4}$
Norwich United *Clickers and Rough Stuff Cutters'* Mutual Benefit Society and Trade Union.	137	6	0 0 $10\frac{1}{2}$
Friendly Associated Journeymen *Cloggers'* Burial and General Relief Society.	594	6	0 0 $2\frac{1}{2}$
Journeymen *Hatters'* Fair Trade Union of Great Britain and Ireland	1,357	463	0 6 10
Leicester and Leicestershire Amalgamated *Hosiery* Union	3,000	949	0 6 4
Amalgamated Society of *Tailors*	16,732	6,006	0 7 $2\frac{1}{4}$
London *Clothiers' Cutters'* Trade Union	500	29	0 1 2
International *Tailors', Machinists' and Pressers'* Union	107	11	0 2 $0\frac{3}{4}$
United Kingdom Society of *Coach Makers.*	5,464	136	0 0 6
Carried forward	211,250	5 1072	—

Societies.	Number of Members in Union.	Total Amount paid.	Amount per Member of Union.
		£	£ s. d.
Brought forward	211,250	51,072	—
National Amalgamated Society of *Railway Wagon and Carriage Builders and Lifters.*	367	189	0 10 3½
Wheelwrights' and Blacksmiths' Society	976	2	0 0 0½
Philanthropic Society of Journeymen *Coopers*	850	580	0 13 7¾
National Amalgamated Society of *Coopers*	302	19	0 1 3¼
Amalgamated Society of *Coopers*	450	7	0 0 3¾
Amalgamated Protective Union of *Engine Drivers, Crane Drivers, Hydraulic and Boiler Attendants.*	1,003	98	0 1 11½
Amalgamated Society of *Engine Drivers and Firemen* (both Land and Marine).	350	1	0 0 0¾
Amalgamated Society of *Enginemen, Cranemen, Boilermen, and Firemen.*	3,746	292	0 1 6¾
Enginemen's and Boilermen's Amalgamated Society of Great Britain and Ireland (St. Helen's District).	72	1	0 0 3¼
National Society of *Flint Glass Makers* of Great Britain and Ireland	2,133	24	0 0 2¾
National *Plate Glass Bevellers'* Trade Union	650	259	0 7 11¾
National *Plate Glass Silverers', Siders', and Fitters'* Trade Union	—	17	—
Eastern Counties Labour Federation	16,881	234	0 0 3¼
National Union of *Gas Workers and General Labourers* of Great Britain and Ireland.	36,108	6,276	0 3 5¾
Amalgamated *Gas Workers', Brickmakers'*, and *General Labourers'* Society.	2,846	232	0 1 7½
London and Counties Labour League	10,900	476	0 0 10½
Tyneside and National Labour Union	23,804	8,600	0 7 2¾
National Labour Federation	6,000	910	0 3 0½
Norfolk and Norwich Amalgamated *Labour* Union	675	24	0 0 8½
British National Assembly of the *Knights of Labour*	434	17	0 0 9½
Bristol, West of England, and South Wales Operatives' Trade and Provident Society.	7,000	577	0 1 7¾
National Amalgamated Labourers' Union of Great Britain and Ireland	3,914	2,064	0 10 6½
Navvies, Bricklayers' Labourers, and *General Labourers'* Union	10,018	181	0 0 4¼
National Union of *Firewood Cutters*	500	162	0 6 5¾
Lancashire and *Adjacent Counties Labour* Amalgamation	3,000	113	0 0 9
Amalgamated Union of *Machine and General Labourers*	1,800	68	0 0 9
International Federation of *All Trades* and *Industries*	89	17	0 3 9¾
National Society of Journeymen *Curriers*	243	24	0 1 11¾
National Federation of *Blastfurnacemen* (Cumberland and Lancashire)	1,789	3	0 0 0½
National *Steel Workers'* Association, Engineering and Labour League	1,265	87	0 1 4½
Associated *Iron and Steel Workers* of Great Britain	7,800	1,231	0 3 2
British *Steel Mill and Hammermen's* Union	155	582	3 15 1¼
British United *Hammermen* and *Forge Furnacemen's* Society	564	870	1 10 10¼
Friendly Society of *Ironfounders* of England, Ireland, and Wales	15,190	811	0 1 0¾
Iron and Steel Dressers' Trade Society	1,141	126	0 2 2½
Welsh *Iron Founders'* Trade Union	276	30	0 2 2
Liverpool *Sheet Metal Workers'* Society	30	43	1 8 8
Welsh *Artisans'* United Association	540	336	0 12 5½
Amalgamated Society of *Engineers*	70,909	54,033	0 15 3
Steam Engine Makers' Society	6,100	692	0 2 3¼
United *Machine Workers'* Association	2,494	6,046	2 8 5¾
United *Pattern Makers'* Association	2,537	104	0 0 9¾
Electrical Trades' Union	1,183	88	0 1 6
Scientific Instrument Makers' Trade Society	435	59	0 2 8½
Co-operative Society of *Smiths*	910	1,208	1 6 6½
United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated *Smiths and Strikers*	2,200	427	0 3 10½
East London Unity of *Hammermen*	126	5	0 0 9½
United Society of *Smiths and Hammermen*	812	1	0 0 0¼
Amalgamated Protection Union of *Hammermen, Enginemen, Machinemen, Helpers and General Labourers.*	1,052	94	0 1 9½
South Wales and Monmouthshire *Smiths', Strikers', Fitters', and Carpenters'* Association.	400	11	0 0 6½
Bedstead Workmen's Association	2,399	13	0 0 1¼
National Society of Amalgamated *Brass Workers*	6,458	5	0 0 0¼
London Society of Amalgamated *Brass Workers*	408	26	0 1 3¼
United Association of Journeymen *Brass Founders* of Great Britain and Ireland.	2,634	935	0 7 1¼
Hull Journeymen *Brass Founders' and Finishers'* Society	157	4	0 0 6
General Union of *Braziers and Sheet Metal Workers*	1,224	431	0 7 0½
United *Chain Makers' and Chain Strikers'* Association of Saltney, Pontypridd, and Staffordshire.	426	210	0 9 10¼
Cable Chain Makers' Association	—	594	—
Carried forward	477,975	141,641	—

Societies.	Number of Members in Union.	Total Amount paid.	Amount per Member of Union.
		£	£ s. d.
Brought forward	477,975	141,641	—
Chainmakers' Providential Association	182	500	2 14 11¼
Razor Hafters' Trade Protection Society	160	15	0 1 1¾
Razor Forgers' Protection Society	100	1	0 0 2½
Sheffield and District *Spade and Fork Trades* and Death Society	110	35	0 6 4¼
Amalgamated *Electro-Plate Operatives'* Mutual Aid and Protection Society.	300	194	0 12 11¼
Birmingham and District Society of *Fender Makers*	156	76	0 9 9
Birmingham Operative *Filesmiths'* Association	66	16	0 4 10¼
National Amalgamated *Lock, Latch, and Key Makers'* Trade Society	1,540	62	0 0 9¾
London Journeymen *Scalemakers'* Trade Protection and Benefit Society	62	32	0 10 4
Tin Plate Workers' Union, South Wales, Monmouthshire, and Gloucestershire.	8,000	9,597	1 4 0
London Amalgamated Society of *Tin Plate Workers*	801	209	0 5 2½
London Society of *Dairy Utensil Makers*	50	8	0 3 2½
London Trade Society of *Tin Canister and Tinmen*	94	13	0 2 9¼
Amalgamated *Tube Trade* Society	700	47	0 1 4
Millers' National Union	1,186	434	0 7 3¾
Burnley *Miners'* Association, Prosperity Lodge	2,151	2,901	1 6 11¾
North Yorkshire and Cleveland *Miners'* Association	3,930	529	0 2 8¼
West Cumberland *Miners'* Association	4,961	17,929	3 12 3¼
Derbyshire *Miners'* Association	17,847	862	0 0 11½
South Derbyshire Amalgamated *Miners'* Association	2,536	248	0 1 11½
Durham *Miners'* Association	50,000	93,094	1 17 2¾
Pride of Golborne Lodge *Miners'* Trade Union	250	12	0 0 11½
Kearsley, Clifton, Pendlebury, and Pendleton *Miners'* Association and Checkweigh Fund, Good Intent Lodge.	2,911	2,322	0 15 11½
Ashton, Haydock, Bolton, &c. *Miners'* Trade Union	12,130	4,764	0 7 10¼
Aspull District *Miners'* Association	662	736	1 2 2¾
Pride of Bamfurlong *Miners'* Provident Benefit Society	400	119	0 5 11½
Blackrod *Miners'* Association	430	73	0 3 4¾
Hindley District *Miners'* Benefit Society	1,356	890	0 13 1½
Manchester *Miners'* Association	4,075	2,378	0 11 8
Norden and District *Miners'* Association ("Live and Let Live" Lodge)	55	9	0 3 3¼
Smallbridge and Littleborough *Miners'* Association ("Come and Welcome" Lodge).	62	166	2 13 6½
Little Lever, Darcy Lever, Breightmet, and Great Lever *Miners'* Association and Checkweigh Fund.	1,211	100	0 1 7¾
St. Helens District Federation of *Miners*	1,454	46	0 0 7½
Skelmersdale District *Miners'* Association	1,625	77	0 0 11½
Wigan *Miners'* Association	5,210	5,041	0 19 4¼
Bristol *Miners'* Association	3,035	10,017	3 6 0¼
Cannockchase *Miners'*, *Enginemen's*, and *Surfacemen's* Association	6,840	8	0 0 0¼
North Staffordshire *Miners'* Federation	6,111	2,521	0 8 3
Pelsall District *Miners'* Association	5,254	186	0 0 8½
Warwickshire *Miners'* Association	4,000	158	0 0 9½
Milnrow *Miners'* Association	232	3	0 0 3
Monmouthshire and South Wales District *Miners'* Association	6,059	1,070	0 3 6¼
Northumberland *Miners'* Mutual Confident Association	17,059	56	0 0 0¾
Nottinghamshire *Miners'* Association	17,011	4,951	0 5 9¾
Poor Man's Friend Lodge, *Miners'* Trade Union	164	85	0 10 4½
Union Society of the *Miners* of Rhosllanerchrugog and its Neighbourhood.	1,092	665	0 12 2
No. 1 Lodge *Miners'* Glory, Salop District of the Midland Counties Federation.	850	137	0 3 2¾
Lodge No. 4, *Miners'* Defence, Salop District of the Midland Counties Federation.	150	226	1 10 1¾
Silverdale Hive Lodge of the North Stafford Amalgamated Association of *Miners*.	716	287	0 8 0¼
West Bromwich, Oldbury, Tipton, Coseley, and Bradley Amalgamated Association of *Miners*.	2,218	1,166	0 10 6¼
Yorkshire *Miners'* Association	55,000	2,698	0 0 11¾
South Wales and Monmouthshire *Colliery Workmen's* Federation (Elliot Colliery Branch).	20	7	0 7 0
Ebbw Vale and Sirhowy *Miners'* Association	2,500	22	0 0 2
Aberdare, Merthyr, and Dowlais *Miners'* Association	7,000	684	0 1 11½
Risca *Colliery Workmen's* Association	84	5	0 1 2¼
Durham *Deputy Overmen's* Mutual Aid Association	681	445	0 13 0¾
Cumberland County *Colliery Enginemen's* Association	100	12	0 2 4¾
Durham County *Colliery Enginemen's* Mutual Aid Association	1,689	5,181	3 1 4¼
Durham *Colliery Mechanics'* Association	2,477	4,894	1 19 6¼
Durham *Cokemen and Labourers'* Association	2,819	3,479	1 4 8¼
Carried forward	747,899	324,139	—

Societies.	Number of Members in Union.	Total Amount paid.	Amount per Member of Union.
		324£	£ s. d.
Brought forward - - - -	747,899	,139	—
St. Helen's Association of *Colliery Enginemen* - - -	163	15	0 1 10
Lancashire County *Colliery Enginemen's* Mutual Protection Association	291	74	0 5 1
West Cumberland *Workmen's* Association - - -	963	4	0 0 1
National Union of *Quarrymen* - - - - -	1,525	165	0 2 2
Rossendale and Surrounding District *Quarrymen's* Association -	1,100	278	0 5 0½
Rowley Regis and District *Quarrymen's* Trade Protection Society -	129	2	0 0 3¾
North Wales *Quarrymen's* Union - - - - -	4,700	201	0 0 10¼
Printers' and Transferrers' Amalgamated Trades' Protection Society -	691	381	0 11 0¼
China and Earthenware *Gilders'* Union - - - -	66	3	0 0 11
London Society of *Compositors* - - - - -	9,798	1,104	0 2 3
Typographical Association - - - - - -	11,313	448	0 0 9½
Amalgamated Association of *Pressmen* - - - -	384	139	0 7 3
Printers' Labourers' Union - - - - - -	1,490	200	0 2 8¼
Leeds *Typographical* Society - - - - -	676	15	0 0 5¼
Amalgamated Society of *Lithographic Printers* of Great Britain and Ireland.	2,502	2,113	0 16 10¾
Amalgamated Society of *Lithographic Artists, Designers, Writers,* &c. (Manchester).	464	69	0 2 11¾
Platen Printing Machine Minders' Society - - - -	159	33	0 4 1¾
Printers' and Stationers' Warehousemen, Cutters', and Assistants' Union.	532	233	0 8 9
Caxton *Printers' Warehousemen's* Association - - -	200	110	0 11 0
London Society of *Printer's Warehousemen* - - -	109	72	0 13 2½
London Consolidated Society of Journeymen *Bookbinders* - -	1,310	3,821*	2 18 4
Vellum Account Book Binders' Trade Society - - -	420	6,045	14 7 10¼
Society of Day Working *Bookbinders* of London - - -	414	128	0 6 2¼
London *Saddle and Harness Makers'* Trade Protection Society -	630	7	0 0 2¾
Union of *Saddlers, Harness Makers, Collar Makers,* and *Bridle Cutters*	789	10	0 0 3
Federation of *Salt Workers, Alkali Workers, Mechanics,* and *General Labourers.*	1,950	184	0 1 10¾
Northwich and District Amalgamated Society of *Salt Workers, Alkali Workers, Mechanics, and General Labourers.*	1,399	50	0 0 8½
Winsford *Salt Makers'* Association - - - -	1,544	19	0 0 3
National Amalgamated *Sailors' and Firemen's* Union of Great Britain and Ireland.	20,000	2,770	0 2 9¼
North of England *Sailors' and Seagoing Firemen's* Friendly Association	725	320	0 8 10
Tyne *Steam Packet* Provident Society - - - -	488	1	0 0 0½
United *Bargemen and Watermen's* Protection Society - -	54	517	9 11 5¾
Amalgamated Society of *Watermen and Lightermen* of the River Thames.	3,400	221	0 1 3½
Upper Mersey *Watermen and Porters'* Association - -	695	155	0 4 5½
Mersey *Flatmen's* Association - - - - -	1,005	5	0 0 1¼
South Shields *Steam Tugmen's* Provident Society - - -	136	37	0 5 5¼
Ipswich and East Coast *Bargemen's* Protection Society - -	76	1	0 0 3¼
National Federation of *Fishermen* of Great Britain and Ireland -	1,992	109	0 1 1¼
Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Labourers' Union of Great Britain and Ireland.	22,913	3,188	0 2 9¼
National Union of *Dock Labourers* in Great Britain and Ireland -	8,463	269	0 0 7½
Non-Freemen of the River Thames *Wharf, Dock,* and *Canal Boatmen* Labour Protection Society of Great Britain.	344	170	0 9 10½
United Society of *Boiler Makers and Iron and Steel Ship Builders* -	39,000	2,420	0 1 3
Amalgamated Society of *Chippers, Drillers, and Ship Fitters* of London and District.	500	27	0 1 1
Rose of Tyne Society of *Drillers and Hole Cutters* - -	100	8	0 1 7¼
Amalgamated Society of *Drillers and Cutters* of the River Wear -	220	20	0 1 9¾
Sunderland and District Society of *Drillers and Cutters* - -	150	4	0 0 6½
Cleveland *Drillers' and Hole Cutters'* Society - - -	88	6	0 1 4¼
Amalgamated Society of *Drillers* of Stockton-on-Tees - - -	53	23	0 8 8¼
Onward Society of *Drillers and Hole Cutters* of Stockton-on-Tees -	30	1	0 0 8
Barge Builders' Trade Union - - - - - -	417	2	0 0 1
Mersey *Ship Joiners'* Association - - - - -	480	8	0 0 4
Associated *Shipwrights'* Society - - - - -	11,937	799	0 1 4
Shipwrights' Provident Union of the Port of London - -	1,400	475	0 6 9½
Liverpool Operative *Ship Painters'* Association - - -	920	11	0 0 2¾
Cardiff Branch of *Sailmakers'* Federation - - - - -	40	2	0 1 0
Power Loom *Carpet Weavers'* Mutual Defence and Provident Association.	1,378	43	0 0 7½
Rossendale Amalgamated Woollen Block *Carpet Printers'* Trade Society.	190	20	0 2 1¼
Oldham Provincial *Card and Blowing Room Operatives'* Association -	12,465	27,251	2 3 8¾
Carried forward - - - -	923,269	378,945	—

* 3,505*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* is described as "cash advanced to Eight Hours' Movement.

Societies.	Number of Members in Union.	Total Amount paid.	Amount per Member of Union.
		£	£ s. d.
Brought forward	923,269	378,945	—
South-East Lancashire Provincial *Card and Blowing Room Operatives'* Association.	3,472	7,416	2 2 8¾
Friendly Associated Male and Female *Card and Blowing Room Operatives'* Association of Mossley and Neighbourhood.	1,348	3,515	2 12 1¾
Rochdale Male and Female *Card and Blowing* Room Association	1,800	177	0 1 11¾
Amalgamated Association of Operative *Cotton Spinners* Self Actor Minders and Twiners of Lancashire and adjoining Counties.	18,303	87,539	4 15 7¾
North-East Lancashire Amalgamated *Weavers'* Association	11,366	2,649*	0 4 8
Blackburn and District Power Loom *Weavers'* Association	10,800	138	0 0 3
Blackburn Power Loom *Weavers'* Protection Society	2,503	58	0 0 5½
Blackburn District of the Amalgamated *Beamers', Twisters', and Drawers'* Association.	440	3	0 0 1½
General Union of Associations of *Power Loom Overlookers*	3,794	492	0 2 6¼
Chorley and District Power Loom *Overlookers'* Association	76	15	0 3 11¼
Bleachers', Dyers', and Finishers' Association	3,335	2,332	0 13 11¾
Nelson and District Association of *Warp Dressers*	510	104	0 4 1
Leicester and District *Elastic* Web, Garter, Strand Tabb, and Brace *Weavers'* Trade Protection Association.	320	1	0 0 0¾
Amalgamated Society of Operative *Lacemakers*	3,390	119	0 0 8½
Grimsby, Hull, Barton and District Amalgamated Association of *Rope Makers', Twine Spinners'* and *Dressers'* Protective Society.	330	52	0 3 1¾
Silk Dressers' Trade Society	570	897	1 11 5¾
Amalgamated *Tape Sizers'* Friendly Protection Society	138	74	0 10 8¾
West Riding of Yorkshire Power Loom *Weavers'* Association	4,700	680	0 2 10¾
Bradford and District Amalgamated Society of *Dyers, Crabbers, Singers, and Finishers.*	3,098	457	0 2 11½
Bradford and District *Warp Dressers'* Association	597	1	0 0 0½
Huddersfield, Bradford, and Barnsley Amalgamated *Dyers'* Association	816	245	0 6 0
Bradford *Pressers'* Early Closing and Philanthropic Association	166	83	0 10 0
Yeadon, Guiseley, and District *Factory Workers'* Union	653	8	0 0 3
United Kingdom *Theatrical and Music Hall Operatives'* Trade Union	897	210	0 4 8¼
Amalgamated Society of *Railway Servants* of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.	30,611	2,395	0 1 6¾
General *Railway Workers'* Union	8,300	248	0 0 7¼
Northern Counties Amalgamated Association of *Tramway* and *Hackney Carriage Employés and Horsemen* in General.	2,723	101	0 0 9
United *Carters'* Association of England	2,162	10	0 0 1
Manchester, Salford, and District *Lurrymen's* and *Carters'* Union	900	91	0 2 0¼
Amalgamated *Carters and Lurrymen's* Union	4,149	457	0 2 2½
National Amalgamated *Coal Porters'* Union	not given	903	—
SCOTCH TRADE UNIONS.			
Operative *Bakers* of Scotland	2,239	39	0 0 4¼
Brushmakers of Scotland Protective Association	183	3	0 0 4
Associated *Carpenters and Joiners*	6,270	477	0 1 6¼
Glasgow Operative *Glaziers'* Trade and Friendly Society	60	3	0 1 0
Edinburgh and District Operative *Lathsplitters'* Association	27	5	0 3 8½
Scottish National Federation of House and *Ship Painters'*, Airdrie and Coatbridge Branch.	34	5	0 2 11¼
Do. do. do. Kilmarnock Branch	30	56	1 17 4
Do. do. do. Paisley Branch	82	1	0 0 3
Scottish National Operative *Plasterers'* Federal Union	1,154	42	0 0 8¾
United Operative *Plumbers'* Association of Scotland	393	3	0 0 1¾
Scottish *Sawmill* Operatives' and *Wood Cutting Machinemen's* Society	334	146	0 8 9
United Operative *Masons'* Association of Scotland	5,690	40	0 0 1¾
Aberdeen Operative *Masons' and Stone Cutters'* Society	1,680	1	0 0 0¼
Granite Polishers' Protective Union, Aberdeen and District	234	314	1 6 10
Scottish Associated *Paviors'* Federal Union	146	98	0 13 5
United Operative Association of *Cabinet and Chairmakers* of Scotland	1,553	532	0 6 10¼
Scottish National Operative *Tailors'* Trade Protection and Benefit Society.	3,959	736	0 3 8¾
Amalgamated Society of *Combmakers*	258	3	0 0 2¾
United *Engine Keepers'* Mutual Protective Association of Scotland	1,290	11	0 0 2
National *Labourers'* Trade Union	1,763	121	0 1 4½
British *Steel Smelters'* Amalgamated Association	2,657	685	0 5 1¾
Associated Society of *Millmen*	1,127	1,032	0 18 3¾
Central *Ironmoulders'* Association of Scotland	1,199	206	0 3 5¼
Associated *Blacksmiths* of Scotland	2,343	446	0 3 9¾
Carried forward	1,080,241	495,420	—

* Includes Unemployed Benefit.

Societies.	Number of Members in Union.	Total Amount paid.	Amount per Member of Union.
		£	£ s. d.
Brought forward	1,080,241	495,420	—
Amalgamated *Hammermen's* Trade Union	928	283	0 6 1¼
Amalgamated Society of *Sewing Machine, Cycle,* and *Tool Makers*	883	118	0 2 8
File Cutters' Union of Glasgow and District	30	136	4 10 8
Blantyre *Miners'* Trade Union	235	45	0 3 10
Mid and West Lothian *Miners'* Association	441	3	0 0 1¾
Clackmannanshire *Miners'* Association	645	17	0 0 6¼
Larkhall and Upper Ward of Lanarkshire *Miners'* Association	800	272	0 6 9½
Mid and East Lothian *Miners'* Association	3,413	321	0 1 10½
Settmakers' Union	1,226	185	0 3 0¼
Associated *Stoneware Throwers'* Society	83	366	4 8 2¼
Bookbinders' and *Machine Rulers'* Consolidated Union	2,907	410	0 2 9¾
Glasgow *Drillers'* Union	364	24	0 1 3¾
Amalgamated *Shipyard Helpers'* Association	1,900	2,419	1 5 5½
Scottish *Hackney Carriage Drivers'* and *Stablemen's* Union	296	340	1 2 11¾
Associated *Carters'* Society of Scotland	2,374	102	0 0 10¼
IRISH TRADE UNIONS.			
Ancient Guild of Incorporated *Brick and Stone Layers*	755	85	0 2 3
Londonderry Operative *House and Ship Painters'* Trade Union	56	3	0 1 1
Metropolitan (Dublin) *House Painters'* Trade Union	534	82	0 3 1
Sligo Operative *House Painters'* Trade Union	15	3	0 4 0
County Dublin *House Painters'* Trade Union	80	5	0 1 3
Belfast Operative *Plasterers'* Protective and Friendly Society	160	523	3 5 4½
Shirt, Collar, and Apron Cutters' Society, Belfast	81	16	0 3 11½
Belfast *Coopers'* Trade Union	101	42	0 8 3¾
Dublin Journeymen *Hair Dressers'* Trade Union	88	4	0 0 11
United *Labourers* of Ireland	1,261	21	0 0 4
Irish National *Labour* Union	735	30	0 0 9¾
Belfast *Brassfounders'* Society	126	18	0 2 10¼
Flax Dressers' Trade and Benevolent Trade Union	1,250	5	0 0 1
Irish *Linen Lappers'* Society	389	2,949	7 11 7½
Flax Roughers' Trade Union	1,244	205	0 3 3½
Total	1,103,641	*504,452	—

* Includes 1,514*l.* in three cases in which the number of members in the union is not given.

APPENDIX V.—TABLE A.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

APPENDIX

TABLE A.—Compiled from a SPECIAL SCHEDULE addressed to TRADE UNIONS, showing to UNIONS, Average WEEKLY WAGES, and recognised HOURS of LABOUR at beginning effected; also Amount of OVERTIME worked, with its REMUNERATION, and DISPUTES

Trade Society, and Locality.	Estimated Number in the whole Trade or in the particular District.	Number belonging to Trade Union.	Wages.			
			Average Weekly rate of Wages at beginning of 1893.	Change in Wages (if any) in 1892.		
				Weekly Advance per Head.	Weekly Reduction per Head.	Method by which Change was effected.
BAKERS.						
Bakers, Amalgamated Union.	—	4,400	28*s.*	—	—	—
Do. London District	11,000	2,000	25*s.**	—	—	—
Do. Clonmel - -	33	22	Union.—Foremen 26*s.* 2nd hands 22*s.* Non-union.—Foremen 22*s.* 2nd hands 18*s.*	—	—	—
Do. Kilkenny - -	42	32	24*s.* with 28*s.* to foremen.	—	—	—
BRUSH AND COMB MAKING.						
Brush Makers, United Society of.	3,500	1,600	—	—	—	—
Comb Makers' Amalgamated Society, Aberdeen.	1,000	258	15*s.* to 25*s.*	—	—	—
BUILDING TRADE.						
Bricklayers.						
Operative Bricklayers' Society.	For detailed statement of wages and hours of labour, taken from Annual Reports,					
Bricklayers' Trade, Accident, and Burial Society.		Do.	do.	do.	compiled from these sources,	
Bricklayers' Society, Belfast.	700	500	36*s.* summer, 28*s.* 4*d.* winter.	—	—	—
Brick and Stone Layers' Guild, Dublin.	760	750	38*s.*	—	—	—
Carpenters and Joiners.						
Carpenters' and Joiners' Perseverance Society.	12,000	172	39*s.* 7*d.*	2*s.* 1*d.*	—	Negotiations -
Do. Protection Society	—	60	42*s.* 9*d.* 42*s.* in shipping.	2*s.* 3*d.*	—	Do. -
Do. Amalgamated Society.	For detailed statement of wages and hours of labour, taken from the Annual Report of the					
Do. General Union -						
Do. Associated Society, Scotland.						
Packing Case Makers' Society, London.	1,500	388	42*s.* 4½*d.*	—	—	—
Scottish Saw Mill Operatives.	—	334	27*s.* in shipyards, 25*s.* in public saw-mills, &c.	—	1*s.* 1½*d.* in Clyde shipyards.	—
Painters.						
House Painters and Decorators' Amalgamated Society.	For detailed statement of wages and hours of labour, taken from the Annual Report of the					
Painters, Scottish National Federation of.						

* Excluding allowances of bread and flour, estimated at another 1*s.* per week.

V.

estimated NUMBER of PERSONS in the TRADES (where ascertainable), NUMBER belonging of 1893, with Changes (if any) in 1892, and the Method by which such Changes were other than those relating to WAGES and HOURS, with the Mode of Settlement.

Hours of Labour.				Overtime.		Disputes or Strikes during the Year 1892 other than those relating to Wages and Hours, with their Mode of Settlement.
Recognised Weekly Hours of Labour at beginning of 1893.	Change in Hours (if any) in 1892.			Whether worked, and to what extent.	Rate of Payment.	
	Weekly Reduction per Head.	Weekly Increase per Head.	Method by which Change was effected.			
60	—	—	—	Extensively worked.	Nothing extra -	Strike No. 680.
60 and 84	—	—	—	8 hours per week in "factories."	$1\frac{1}{2}$ time - -	Strike No. 1. Two disputes as to overtime settled in favour of men.
Unlimited	—	—	—	—	No remuneration	Dispute as to weekly hiring settled in law courts in men's favour.
72	—	—	—	To a very slight extent.	—	
No fixed hours	—	—	—	Very little -	Ordinary rate.	
56 and 57	—	—	—	—	—	
see Table B., p. 256.						
do. 261.						
54 summer, $42\frac{1}{2}$ winter.	—	—	—	Very little -	$1\frac{1}{4}$ time.	
57	—	—	—	4 per cent. -	$1\frac{1}{8}$ time till midnight; $1\frac{7}{8}$ time till morning.	Strike No. 685.
50	$2\frac{1}{2}$	—	Negotiations -	Discountenanced by men.	$1\frac{1}{4}$ time first 3 hours, $1\frac{1}{2}$ time next 2 hours and double time afterwards.	
54, 48 in shipping.	3 in one case	—	Voluntarily by employers.	If required in shipping.	Double time after 10 p.m., and also after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	
Societies, *see* pp. 263, 272, 274.						
$56\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	2 hours per week	Ordinary rate.	
54 in ship yards, 57 in public saw-mills, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	
Societies, *see* pp. 279, 283.						

Trade, Society, and Locality.	Estimated Number in the whole Trade or in the particular District.	Number belonging to Trade Union.	Wages.			
			Average Weekly rate of Wages at beginning of 1893.	Change in Wages (if any) in 1892.		
				Weekly Advance per Head.	Weekly Reduction per Head.	Method by which Change was effected.
BUILDING TRADE—*cont.*						
Painters—cont.						
House Painters and Decorators, West End Trade Union of.	—	130	37*s.* 6*d.* summer, 35*s.* 3*d.* and 33*s.* 4½*d.* winter.	2*s.* 1*d.* summer, 1*s.* 11½*d.* and 1*s.* 10¼*d.* winter.	—	Negotiations -
House Painters, Manchester and Salford Association of.	1,500	76	Union, 35*s.* 2¼*d.* summer, non-union, 22*s.* 8½*d.* to 35*s.* 2¼*d.* summer.	—	—	—
Do. Do. Rochdale Association of.	250	160	26*s.* 3*d.* for 42 hours.	—	—	—
House and Ship Painters, Londonderry Operative Society.	65	62	30*s.* 10½*d.*	—	—	—
Glass Painters' Union -	260	121	42*s.* and 47*s.* 3*d.*	Slight increase in two cases.	—	Voluntarily by employers.
Plasterers.						
Plasterers, National Association of Operative.	For detailed statement of wages and hours of labour, compiled from Reports, *see* Table B., p. 284.					
Do. Scottish National Federation of.	Do.		do.	do.	do.	p. 287
Do. Protective and Friendly Union, Belfast.	200	150	36*s.*	2*s.* 3*d.*	—	Strike No. 116 -
Lathsplitters' Association, Edinburgh and District.	—	27	29*s.* 9*d.*	—	—	—
Plumbers and Glaziers.						
Plumbers National Operative Association.	For detailed statement of wages and hours of labour, taken from the Quarterly Reports of the					
Glaziers' Union, Glasgow -	—	60	31*s.* 10½*d.*	2*s.* 1½*d.*	—	—
GlassCutters'Society,Dublin	50	30	28*s.*	—	—	—
Slaters.	(For statement of wages and hours of labour of slaters generally, *see* page 361.)					
Slaters' Amalgamated Society, Sheffield.	—	57	35*s.* 4*d.*	—	—	—
Stonemasons.						
Stonemasons, Operative Friendly Society.	For detailed statement of wages and hours of labour, taken from the Reports of the Society, *see*					
Do. Scottish Society.	Do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	
Stone Carvers' Society, London.	—	126	47*s.*	3*s.* 11*d.*	—	—
Masons and Stonecutters' Union, Aberdeen.	—	1,680	28*s.* 8¼*d.*	—	—	—
Marble Polishers' Trade Society.	—	42	31*s.* 3*d.*	2*s.* 1*d.*	—	—
Granite Polishers' Union, Aberdeen.	—	234	21*s.* 3*d.* and 23*s.* 4*d.*	—	—	—
Building Trade Labourers.						
Bricklayers' and Plasterers' Labourers' Society, Grimsby.	—	90	26*s.* 6*d.*	2*s.* 2½*d.*	—	Strike, No. 679 -
Builders' Labourers, National Association of.	—	2,051	27*s.* summer 23*s.* winter.	2*s.* 3*d.* summer, 1*s.* 11*d.* winter.	—	Strike, No. 20 -
Do. Do. United Union of.	15,000	5,000	Union, 27*s.* 1*d.* and 29*s.* 2*d.*, non-union, 26*s.* 3*d.* and 27*s.* 1*d.*	2*s.* 1*d.* winter, 1*s.* 11*d.* winter.	—	Negotiations -
Builders' Labourers' Amalgamated Union, Leeds.	1,200	1,114	Union, 25*s.* Non-union, 20*s.* 10*d.* to 25*s.*	—	—	—
Kitchen Range Fitters' Amalgamated Society.	—	272	32*s.*	5 per cent. in one shop.	—	—

Hours of Labour.				Overtime.		Disputes or Strikes during the Year 1892 other than those relating to Wages and Hours, with their Mode of Settlement.
Recognised Weekly Hours of Labour at beginning of 1893.	Change in Hours (if any) in 1892.			Whether worked, and to what extent.	Rate of Payment.	
	Weekly Reduction per Head.	Weekly Increase per Head.	Method by which Change was effected.			
50 summer, 47 and 44½ winter.	2½	—	Negotiations -	Yes, according to arrangement.	—	
54½ summer, variable in winter.	—	—	—	According to exigencies of summer season.	1½ time after 8 p.m.	
No recognised hours.	—	—	—	—	Double time after 9 p.m., and on Saturday after 2 p.m. 1½ time on Saturday from 12 to 2 p.m.	
57	—	—	—	Very little -	1½ time.	
48 and 54	—	—	—	Occasionally -	3*d.* per hour extra allowed for refreshments if working more than two hours.	
54	—	—	—	Not worked -	—	
51	—	—	—	—	—	
Association, *see* Table B., p. 289.						
51	—	—	—	—	—	
54	—	—	—	—	—	
53	—	—	—	Not worked -	—	
Table B., p. 294.						
do.						
47	—	—	—	—	—	
51	—	—	—	—	—	
50	—	—	—	—	—	
51 and 56	—	—	—	—	—	
53	1	—	Strike No. 679 -	—	—	
54 summer, 46 winter.	—	—	—	Systematically 10 hours per week.	Ordinary rate -	Strike No. 26.
50 summer, 46 winter.	2½	—	Negotiations -	When required -	1¼ and 1½ time.	
50	—	—	—	—	1½ time. Double time Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday.	
54	—	—	—	Very little -	—	

Trade, Society, and Locality.	Estimated Number in the whole Trade or in the particular District.	Number belonging to Trade Union.	Wages.			
			Average Weekly rate of Wages at beginning of 1893.	Change in Wages (if any) in 1892.		
				Weekly Advance per Head.	Weekly Reduction per Head.	Method by which Change was effected.
Butchers' Society, Dublin.	300	150	Union, 30*s.* to 40*s.*, non-union 20*s.* to 24*s.*	—	—	—
CABINET MAKING AND FURNITURE TRADES.						
Cabinet-Makers, Amalgamated Union.	For detailed statement of wages and hours of labour, taken from the Annual Report of the					
Do. Alliance Society:—						
Accrington Branch	30	24	—	—	—	—
Barrow-in-Furness. „	20	10	—	—	—	—
Bath „	130	36	30*s.*	—	—	—
Beith „	300	112	24*s.* to 36*s.*	—	—	—
Birmingham „	500	210	Union, 34*s.*, non-union, 32*s.*	—	—	—
Bishop Auckland „	—	6	Union, 33*s.* 9*d.* non-union, 31*s.*6*d.*	—	2*s.* 3*d.*	Slackness of trade.
Bolton „	70	66	32*s.* 6*d.*	—	—	—
Bristol „	350	250	6½*d.* to 7½*d.* per hour.	—	—	—
Burslem „	85	7	Union 31*s.* 6*d.*, non-union 22*s.* 6*d.* to 31*s.* 6*d.*	—	—	—
Dundee „	110	27	Union 30*s.* 9¾*d.*, non-union, 27*s.* 7½*d.*	—	—	—
Edinburgh „	600	13	31*s.* 10½*d.*	—	—	—
Glasgow „	1,500	350	34*s.*	—	—	—
Gloucester „	50	12	Union, 30*s.* 4*d.* and 32*s.* 8*d.*, non-union, 16*s.* 4*d.* to 25*s.* 8*d.*	—	—	—
Greenock „	40	39	31*s.* 10½*d.*	—	1*s.* 0¾*d.*	Slackness of trade.
Grimsby „	50	35	27*s.* to 31*s.* 6*d.*	2*s.* 3*d.*	—	Voluntarily by employers.
Guildford „	35	10	32*s.* 11½*d.*	—	—	—
Halifax „	300	90	Union, 31*s.* 6*d.*, non-union, 27*s.*	—	—	—
High Wycombe „	—	39	—	—	—	—
Ipswich „	50	21	Union, 25*s.* 8*d.*, non-union, 23*s.* 4*d.*	—	—	—
Keighley „	—	80	32*s.* to 38*s.*	—	—	—
London, „ (Fancy Cabinet.)	200	89	40*s.*	—	—	—
Middlesbrough „	60	18	33*s.* 9*d.*	—	—	—
Newport „	60	40	29*s.* 3*d.*	—	—	—
Preston „	80	34	31*s.* 6*d.*	—	—	—
Sheffield „	83	27	Cabinet Makers, 29*s.* 9½*d.* Polishers and Oak Workers, 32*s.* 1*d.*	—	—	—
Do. „ (Cabinet Case.)	130	63	27*s.*	—	—	—
Stockport „	45	30	33*s.* 9*d.*	—	15 per cent. on piece-work in one shop.	Slackness of trade.
Swansea „	60	46	33*s.* 9*d.* on day-work.	—	—	—
Wakefield „	39	22	Piecework, 24*s.* 3½*d.* to 26*s.* 7*d.* Daywork, 26*s.* 6*d.* to 29*s.*	—	—	—
Wigan „	26	16	28*s.*	—	—	—
Cabinet Makers, Perseverance Association of.	33,000	60	Union, 40*s.* 10½*d.* Non-union, from 31*s.* 9½*d.*	—	—	—
Cabinet Makers' Society, Old West End.	—	112	—	—	—	—
Cabinet and Chair Makers' Operative Association of Scotland.	For detailed statement of wages and hours of labour, taken from the Annual Report of the					
French Polishers, West London.	—	160	22*s.*	—	—	—
Mattress and Palliasse Makers' Union.	250	120	36*s.*	—	Slight reductions.	—

Hours of Labour.				Overtime.		Disputes or Strikes during the Year 1892 other than those relating to Wages and Hours, with their Mode of Settlement.
Recognised Weekly Hours of Labour at beginning of 1893.	Change in Hours (if any) in 1892.			Whether worked, and to what extent.	Rate of Payment.	
	Weekly Reduction per Head.	Weekly Increase per Head.	Method by which Change was effected.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	
Union, *see* Table B., p. 301.						
54	—	—	—	Very little -	—	
54	—	—	—	—	—	
54	—	—	—	Not to a great extent.	Ordinary rate.	
51	—	—	—	7 hours per week	1¼ time -	Strike No. 161.
54	—	—	—	To a small extent.	Do.	
54	—	—	—	—	—	
54	—	—	—	—	1¼ time.	
Various	—	—	—	Various -	—	
54	—	—	—	Very little -	Ordinary rate.	
51	—	—	—	60 hours per year.	Bare time, and 1¼ time.	
51	—	—	—	Very little -	1⅓ time.	
51	—	—	—	As required -	Do. -	Strike, No. 331.
56	—	—	—	In some case -	Do.	
51	—	—	—	—	1¼ and 1⅓ time.	
54	—	—	—	—	—	
56½	—	—	—	A little in summer.	Ordinary rate.	
54	—	—	—	—	Do. -	"Attempted reductions."
No recognised hours.	—	—	—	When required -	Do. -	Dispute as to payment for certain piece-work settled in men's favour.
56	—	—	—	Excessively -	Do.	
54	—	—	—	Very little -	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
54	—	—	—	Very little -	—	
54	—	—	—	—	Ordinary rate.	
54	—	—	—	2 hours per day	Do.	
55	—	—	—	10 hours per week for 6 weeks per annum.	—	
54	—	—	—	From September to December.	Ordinary rate.	
54	—	—	—	Very little -	Do.	
54	—	—	—	Very little -	Ordinary rate -	Disputes as to machinery, boy labour, and piece-master system.
53 to 58	—	—	—	6 hours per week	Do.	
54	—	—	—	—	Do.	
54½	—	—	—	—	Do.	
54	—	—	—	—	—	
Association, *see* Table B., p. 303.						
55⅓	—	—	—	—	—	
56	—	—	—	—	Ordinary rate.	

Trade, Society, and Locality.	Estimated Number in the whole Trade or in the particular District.	Number belonging to Trade Union.	Wages.			
			Average Weekly rate of Wages at beginning of 1893.	Change in Wages (if any) in 1892.		
				Weekly Advance per Head.	Weekly Reduction per Head.	Method by which Change was effected.
CIGAR AND TOBACCO TRADES.						
Cigar Sorters and Bundlers' Association.	—	110	30*s.*	—	—	—
Tobacco Pipe Makers' Association.	—	166	22*s.* 6*d.*	—	—	—
CLOTHING TRADES.						
Boot and Shoe Manufacture.						
Boot and Shoe Operatives' Union:	60,000	45,000	26*s.* day-workers. 15*s.* to 35*s.* piece-workers.	Slight advances and reductions.		Negotiations
Aberdeen Branch	120	101	22*s.* 6*d.*	—	Slight reduction.	By change of classification by arbitration board.
Arbroath „	480	400	—	—	—	—
Bramley „	400	220	26*s.*	—	—	—
Bristol „	2,800	1,730	Piece-work.	—	—	—
Chesham „	400	65	22*s.* 6*d.*	—	Reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per pair on some classes of work.	—
Colchester „	600	165	Union, 26*s.* to 28*s.* Non-union, 20*s.* to 21*s.*	8*s.* in some cases; in others 1*s.* and 2*s.*	—	Negotiations
Crediton „	200	70	17*s.*	—	—	—
Daventry „	400	300	26*s.*	—	—	—
Dundee „	250	210	Piece-workers, 22*s.* Time-workers, 22*s.*, 24*s.*, and 27*s.*	—	—	—
Enderby „	140	130	—	5 per cent. advance at one firm.	—	Negotiations
Finedon „	1,000	116	Less than 20*s.*	—	Reductions in two cases.	—
Glasgow „	690	538	Piece-work 27*s.* on weekly wages.	—	—	—
Halifax „	70	47	Piece-work	—	—	—
Harpole (Northants) „	120	58	15*s.* to 20*s.*	—	—	—
Heckmondwike „	150	150	24*s.* to 35*s.*	—	—	—
Kendal „	180	120	—	—	—	—
Kettering „	2,000	1,615	Piece-work	—	—	—
Kilmarnock „	205	167	Union 28*s.* (piece-workers) Non-union 23*s.* (day-workers).	—	—	—
Leeds „	—	1,500	23*s.*	—	—	—
Leicester „	16,000	14,000	26*s.* and 28*s.*	—	—	—
Do. „ (Clickers and Pressmen)	2,500	2,000	25*s.* clickers, 22*s.* pressmen.	Advances in a few isolated cases.	—	Union efforts
London „ Metropolitan)	—	—	Piece-work	—	—	—
Do. „ (Metropolitan No. 2).	3,000	500	Clickers 26*s.* to 38*s.*; rough stuff cutters and fitters up, 21*s.* to 35*s.*	—	—	—
Manchester Branch	700	385	20*s.*	—	$7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Influx of foreign labour.

Hours of Labour.				Overtime.		Disputes or Strikes during the Year 1892 other than those relating to Wages and Hours, with their Mode of Settlement.
Recognised Weekly Hours of Labour at beginning of 1893.	Change in Hours (if any) in 1892.			Whether worked, and to what extent.	Rate of Payment.	
	Weekly Reduction per Head.	Weekly Increase per Head.	Method by which Change was effected.			
54	—	—	—	—	—	
59	—	—	—	—	—	
54	1 to 2 hours in the clicking department.	—	Negotiations -	Variable -	—	Dispute as to introduction of machinery. Settled by arbitration.
56, in one case 50.	6 hours in one case.	—	Voluntarily by employer.	In busy seasons	Ordinary rate.	
56	—	—	—	Seldom worked -	Do.	
54	—	—	—	—	—	
53 to 56	—	—	—	—	—	
58½	—	—	—	2 hours per day in busy season.	Ordinary rate -	Strike No. 692.
54, in one case 52½.	6 hours, 7½ in one case.	—	Negotiations -	Not worked -	—	Disputes as to indoor working and payments for gas. Settled in favour of men through negotiations with employers.
59	—	—	—	3 or 4 weeks in a year.	Ordinary piece-work rates.	
54	2½	—	Arbitration, Sir Henry James's award.	—	—	
56	—	—	—	Several weeks in summer.	Ordinary rate.	
54	—	—	—	Nil - -	—	
54	—	—	—	—	—	
57	—	—	—	—	—	Strike No. 186.
No recognised hours.	—	—	—	Very little -	Ordinary rate.	
No recognised hours.	—	—	—	—	—	
54	—	—	—	Nil - -	—	Grievance as to insanitary conditions of working remedied by employer.
52½	—	—	—	—	—	
No recognised hours.	—	—	—	—	—	
56	—	—	—	Very little -	Ordinary rate.	
54	—	—	—	Practically no overtime.	Ordinary rate.	
54	1½ hours in some cases.	—	Union efforts -	Occasionally in busy season.	Ordinary rate.	
54	—	—	—	At beginning of the year.	Ordinary rate.	Dispute as to boy labour. Limited by a conference with employers to 1 boy to 3 men.
54	Various reductions.	—	Arbitration -	A little in March, April, and May.	—	
54	2 and 3 hours.	—	Negotiations -	Very little -	Ordinary rate.	Strike No. 181.
About 58 -	—	—	—	A great deal worked by foreigners.	Piece-work.	

Trade, Society, and Locality.	Estimated Number in the whole Trade or in the particular District.	Number belonging to Trade Union.	Wages.			
			Average Weekly rate of Wages at beginning of 1893.	Change in Wages (if any) in 1892.		
				Weekly Advance per Head.	Weekly Reduction per Head.	Method by which Change was effected.
CLOTHING TRADES—*cont.*						
Boot and Shoe Manufacture—cont.						
Boot and Shoe Operatives' Union—*cont.*						
Maybole, N.B. Branch	900	650	27*s.*	—	—	—
Newcastle-on-Tyne „	290	250	—	9*d.* to 1*s.* to the machinists and fitters at one firm. 17 per cent. on some classes of work at other firms.	—	Union efforts
Northampton „	8,000	4,000	22*s.*	—	—	—
Norwich „	2,000	1,011	15*s.*	—	—	—
Nottingham „	202	180	25*s.*	—	—	—
Stafford „	1,600	650	—	—	—	—
Stone „	800	200	24*s.*	—	—	—
Street „	1,200	160	—	—	—	—
Wollaston „	250	77	20*s.*	—	—	—
Wolverhampton „	300	290	—	—	—	—
Worcester „	120	53	14*s.* and 15*s.*	—	—	—
Cloggers, Associated Society of.	—	594	22*s.* and 29*s.*	5 per cent. to one branch of Union.	—	—
Glovers.						
Glovers' Operative Society	500	200	Piece-work	—	—	—
Hatters.						
Journeymen Felt Hatters' Amalgamated Society: Denton District	1,450	1,312	Skilled, 32*s.* to 35*s.*, unskilled, 20*s.*	—	—	—
Hyde „	—	588	—	—	—	—
Tailors.						
Tailors, Amalgamated Society of.	For detailed statement of wages per hour, taken from the Annual Report of the Society, *see* Table B.					
Clothiers' Cutters' Union, London.	1,000	500	40*s.*	4*s.* in some firms.	—	Negotiations
Clothiers' Operatives' Union, Leeds.	1,000	143	21*s.*	—	25 per cent.	—
Shirt and Collar Makers' Society, London.	400	26	12*s.*	—	Great reduction at one firm.	—
Shirt, Collar, and Apron Cutters' Society, Belfast.	120	66	25*s.*	3*s.*	—	Negotiations
Mantle and Waterproof Cutters' Society.	120	52	27*s.*	About 1*s.*	—	Do.
COACH BUILDING.						
Wheelwrights, and Blacksmiths' Society.	30,000	1,000	33*s.*	—	—	—
COOPERS.						
Coopers' Philanthropic Society.	1,000	900	38*s.*	—	—	—

Hours of Labour.				Overtime.		Disputes or Strikes during the Year 1892 other than those relating to Wages and Hours, with their Mode of Settlement.
Recognised Weekly Hours of Labour at beginning of 1893.	Change in Hours (if any) in 1892.			Whether worked, and to what extent.	Rate of Payment.	
	Weekly Reduction per Head.	Weekly Increase per Head.	Method by which Change was effected.			
57	—	—	—	Occasionally -	Ordinary rate.	
53½	—	—	—	In busy seasons	Ordinary rate.	
54	1 to 2 hours in some shops.	—	Arbitration -	Very little -	Ordinary rate.	
Piece-work at own homes.	—	—	—	—	Ordinary rate.	Disputes as to classification of work. Some settled by the Conciliation Board.
54	—	—	—	Nil - -	—	
10 hours per day.	—	—	—	A few weeks in spring and summer.	—	
54	—	—	—	For 3 months in year.	Ordinary rate.	
9½ hours per day.	—	—	—	4 to 9 hours per week in busy seasons.	Ordinary rate.	
Piece-work at own homes.	—	—	—	—	—	
54	—	—	—	—	—	Slight reductions in wages successfully resisted.
10 hours per day.	—	—	—	Two months in year.	Ordinary rate.	
—	—	—		—	—	
Nine hours per day.	—	—	—	Very little.	—	
56	—	—	—	10½ hours per week maximum.	Ordinary rate -	Strike No. 198.
56	—	—	—	11 hours per week	—	
p. 304.						
48	6 hours in some firms.	—	Negotiations -	Rarely - -	Ordinary rate.	
50 maximum.						
48	4½	—	—	4 to 8 hours per week in busy season.	Ordinary rate.	
9 hours per day.	—	1 hour per week in summer in some firms.	—	—	—	
50	—	—	—	Very little -	1½ time.	
52	Slight reduction.	—	Negotiations -	According to season.	—	
53 to 59	3½ hours in Warrington and Wolverhampton.	—	Do. -	Not much -	1¼ time.	
54	—	—	—	To a small extent.	8*d.* per hour.	

Trade, Society, and Locality.	Estimated Number in the whole Trade or in the particular District.	Number belonging to Trade Union.	Wages.			
			Average Weekly rate of Wages at beginning of 1893.	Change in Wages (if any) in 1892.		
				Weekly Advance per Head.	Weekly Reduction per Head.	Method by which Change was effected.
COOPERS—*cont.*						
Coopers' Amalgamated Society.	—	500	30*s.* to 35*s.* oil factories, 50*s.* in some London breweries.	—	10 per cent. in Kent.	Slackness of trade
Do. Belfast -	150	101	Union, 32*s.*, non-union, 25*s.* to 30*s.*	—	—	—
Do. Waterford -	—	40	30*s.*	—	—	—
ENGINEMEN (STATIONARY).						
Enginemen's National Protection Association (Dewsbury).	57	55	27*s.*	—	—	—
Engine Drivers and Firemen's (Land and Marine) Amalgamated Society.	32,000	400	*Afloat*: 45*s.* drivers, 28*s.* firemen. *On land*: 18*s.* to 33*s.* drivers, 18*s.* to 27*s.* firemen.	—	—	—
Enginemen's National Independent Association: (Worsbro' Dale).	900	495	20*s.* to 45*s.*	—	—	—
Enginemen's Association, Cumberland.	300	160	31*s.* 6*d.*	—	—	—
FEMALE LABOUR.						
Manchester and Salford Federation of Women Workers.	—	200	8*s.*	—	—	—
GLASS MANUFACTURE.						
Barometer, Thermometer, and Tube Blowers' Society.	100	66	33*s.*	—	—	—
LABOUR, AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL UNSKILLED.						
Amalgamated Labour League.	—	115	—	—	—	—
Agricultural Farm Labourers' League, Dorset.	—	400	10*s.*	—	—	—
Labour Federation, Eastern Counties.	—	17,000	12*s.*	1*s.* in spring.	1*s.* to 2*s.* in winter.	Advance obtained by union efforts.
Gas Workers and General Labourers' National Union:—	—	35,000	30*s.* to 35*s.* permanent hands in gas works.	—	—	—
Birstal Branch -	—	13	24*s.*	—	—	—
Bridlington Branch (Bricklayers' labourers).	90	51	23*s.* 1½*d.* summer, 19*s.* 7*d.* winter.	4*s.* 7½*d.* summer; 3*s.* 11*d.* winter.	—	Strike No. 78 -
Greetland Branch (Dyers).	—	106	18*s.* 3*d.*	—	—	—
Halifax Branch (Gas Workers).	300	223	Stokers, 5*s.*; coal wheelers, 4*s.* and 4*s.* 4*d.*; pipejumpers, 4*s.*; cokemen, 3*s.* 8*d.* per shift; yardsmen, 22*s.* 1*d.* per week.	—	—	—
Halifax Branch (General Labourers).	600	46	Boilermakers' labourers, 14*s.*, 16*s.*, to 18*s.*; engineers' labourers, 16*s.*, 18*s.*, and 19*s.*; wire drawers' labourers, 17*s.*	—	—	—

Hours of Labour.				Overtime.		Disputes or Strikes during the Year 1892 other than those relating to Wages and Hours, with their Mode of Settlement.
Recognised Weekly Hours of Labour at beginning of 1893.	Change in Hours (if any) in 1892.			Whether worked, and to what extent.	Rate of Payment.	
	Weekly Reduction per Head.	Weekly Increase per Head.	Method by which Change was effected.			
10½ hours per day in seed oil mills; 9 hours in petroleum works.	—	—	—	—	1½ time in London breweries. No remuneration in oil factories.	
54. Spirit stores, 45 to 51.	—	—	—	Very little -	Piece-work prices.	
10½ hours per day in summer. Daylight to dark in winter.	—	—	—	—	Ordinary rate.	
12 hours per day.	—	—	—	—	Ordinary rate.	
72 afloat, 60 on land.	—	—	—	60 per cent. work overtime afloat. Very little worked on land.	Less than half ordinary rate afloat. Ordinary rate on land.	
8 and 12 per day.	—	—	—	8, 9, and 10 hours per day on repairs.	Ordinary rate.	
84	—	—	—	—	Do.	
50	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	Very little -	Piece-work -	Dispute as to sub-letting of Government contracts. Settled amicably.
60	—	—	—	2 hours per day in summer and harvest.	3*d.* per hour. Extra pay during harvest.	
74	—	—	—	—	—	
60	—	—	—	At harvest -	Paid by contract.	
48 in gasworks	—	—	—	Only on Sunday	Double time.	
49	—	—	—	When required -	Ordinary rate.	
55½ summer, 47 winter.	—	—	—	In cases of emergency.	1½ time first two hours; 1½ time afterwards.	
54	3	—	Negotiations -	6 hours per week	—	
8 hours shifts in carbonizing department; 53 hours yardsmen, &c.	Every alternate Sunday obtained by exhaustmen.	—	—	Considerably by yardsmen in winter.	—	
Boilermakers' labourers, 54; engineers' labourers, 53; wire drawers' labourers, 56.	—	—	—	Boilermakers' labourers, 2 hours per day in winter; wiredrawers' labourers, 10 hours per week average.	Boilermakers' labourers, 1¼ time; wiredrawers' labourers, ordinary rate.	

Trade, Society, and Locality.	Estimated Number in the whole Trade or in the particular District.	Number belonging to Trade Union.	Wages.			
			Average Weekly rate of Wages at beginning of 1893.	Change in Wages (if any) in 1892.		
				Weekly Advance per Head.	Weekly Reduction per Head.	Method by which Change was effected.
LABOUR, AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL UNSKILLED—*cont.*						
Gas Workers and General Labourers' National Union—*cont.*						
Huddersfield Branch (Gas Workers).	—	244	Stokers, 30*s.*; labourers, 22*s.*	—	—	—
Hull Branch (Engineers' Labourers).	—	170	20*s.*	—	1*s.* 6*d.* to some engine-drivers.	Slackness of work.
Leeds Branch (General Labourers).	7,000	Branch dissolved in September.	18*s.* to 20*s.*	—	—	—
Milnsbridge Branch (General Labourers).	—	72	18*s.*	14 per cent. to gas-workers.	—	—
Morley Branch (Quarrymen).	400	276	Quarrymen, 27*s.* 10*d.*; labourers, 20*s.* 7½*d.*	—	—	—
Ravensthorpe Branch (General Labourers).	—	95	21*s.*	1*s.* to 30 persons.	—	Union efforts
Ringby Branch (Quarrymen).	300	55	33*s.*	—	—	—
Tingley Branch (General Labourers).	70	65	Union 26*s.*, non-union 18*s.*	—	—	—
Wakefield Branch (General Labourers).	100	70	5*s.* per shift of 20 retorts, 7*s.* 6*d.* on Sunday.	—	—	—
Gas Workers, Brickmakers, and General Labourers' Society.	—	3,000	5*s.* per 8 hours shift.	—	—	—
Labour Union, Norfolk and Norwich.	—	675	Agricultural labourers, 13*s.* 5*d.*;* bricklayers' labourers, 16*s.*; wire weavers, 20*s.*	1*s.* in some cases to agricultural labourers.	2*s.* to agricultural labourers.	Advance by Strike Nos. 232 and 233.
General Labourers' Amalgamated Union (London).	40,000	3,110	27*s.* 1*d.*, 29*s.* 2*d.*, and 31*s.* 3*d.*, summer; 25*s.* 5⅓*d.* 27*s.* 5*d.*, 29*s.* 4½*d.*, winter.	2*s.* 1*d.* summer, 1*s.* 11½*d.* winter.	—	Union efforts
General Labourers' United Order, London.	—	950	—	2*s.* 3*d.* summer, 2*s.* and 2*s.* 1½*d.* winter.	—	Do.
Labourers' National Amalgamated Union.	—	5,000	24*s.* 9*d.*	—	—	—
National Labourers' Trade Union (Scotland).	4,000	1,763	Union, 24*s.* 9*d.*; non-union, 20*s.* 3*d.*	—	2*s.* 3*d.*	"Depression in trade."
Navvies', Bricklayers' Labourers', &c., Union.	250,000	17,000	London, 26*s.*; provinces, 18*s.* to 20*s.*	½*d.* per hour	—	Union efforts

* Average for the year, including

Hours of Labour.				Overtime.		Disputes or Strikes during the Year 1892 other than those relating to Wages and Hours, with their Mode of Settlement.
Recognised Weekly Hours of Labour at beginning of 1893.	Change in Hours (if any) in 1892.			Whether worked, and to what extent.	Rate of Payment.	
	Weekly Reduction per Head.	Weekly Increase per Head.	Method by which Change was effected.			
Day workers, 50½; workers on shifts, 8 hours per shift.	—	—	—	5 per cent. work overtime during winter months.	Ordinary rate on five nights of the week. On Saturday night, Sunday, and Sunday night rather more than 1½ time.	
53	—	—	—	When required -	—	
54	—	—	—	Very little -	1¼ time to midnight; 1½ time afterwards.	
58½	18 per cent. to gas-workers.	—	—	—	Ordinary rate -	Strike No. 230 (Longwood).
49½	—	—	—	Seldom - -	Do.	Strike No. 480.
56½	—	—	—	—	Ordinary rate.	
49⅓	—	—	—	—	—	
Union, 57, non-union, 60.	—	—	—	—	1½ time on Sunday.	
12 hours per day.	—	—	—	—	—	
8 hours shifts	—	—	—	Nil - -	—	
Agricultural labourers, 60. Bricklayers' labourers and wire weavers, 63 to 72.	—	—	—	Agricultural labourers, 2 hours per day at "haysel" time. Bricklayers' labourers, 1½ hours per day.	Agricultural labourers, 3*d.* per hour; Bricklayers' labourers, 4½*d.* per hour; Wire weavers, ordinary rate.	
50 summer. 47 winter.	2½	—	Union efforts -	—	1¼ time.	
54 summer 48 and 51 winter.	3 hours summer, 6 and 9 hours winter.	—	Do. -	—	1¼ time from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m., 1½ time from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m., double time from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.	
54	—	—	—	Largely in dry docks. Very little in building trade.	Docks: 1½ time first 7 hours, 1¾ time afterwards, Sunday, double time. Building trade: 1¼ time first 2 hours, 1½ time next 3 hours, double time afterwards.	Strike No. 65.
54	—	—	—	1 to 3 hours per day.	Ordinary rate.	
London: 50 summer, 47 winter. Provinces: 63 summer, 54 winter.	London: 9 hours summer, 3 winter. Northampton, Colchester, and Oldham, 3 and 6.	—	Union efforts -	Excessively on public works.	—	

"haysel" and harvest times.

Trade, Society, and Locality.	Estimated Number in the whole Trade or in the particular District.	Number belonging to Trade Union.	Wages.			
			Average Weekly rate of Wages at beginning of 1893.	Change in Wages (if any) in 1892.		
				Weekly Advance per Head.	Weekly Reduction per Head.	Method by which Change was effected.
LABOUR, AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL UNSKILLED—*cont.*						
Porters, Covent Garden Union of.	1,000	321	From 1*s.* to 18*s.* per day.	—	—	—
Warehouse Porters' Society, Liverpool.	9,000	1,000	4*s.* 6*d.* per day	—	—	—
Firewood Cutters' National Union.	2,000	420	—	—	Reductions in non-union firms.	
Redditch Trades' Union -	1,500	200	15*s.*	—	—	—
Labour Union, St. Helens	—	100	General labourers, 16*s.* to 21*s.*; chemical labourers, 24*s.* to 39*s.* per week.	—	General labourers, 1*s.* to 3*s.*; chemical labourers (process men), 8*s.*	—
INDIA RUBBER MANUFACTURE.						
India Rubber Workers' Society.	—	454	20*s.*	—	—	—
LIFE ASSURANCE AGENTS.						
Life Assurance Agents' National Union.	25,000	1,400	27*s.*	3*d.*	—	Negotiations -
METAL TRADES.						
Iron and Steel Manufacture, Founding, &c.						
Blast Furnacemen, National Association of (Cleveland and Durham District).	3,000	2,364	3*s.* to 6*s.* 6*d.* per shift.	1 per cent. in September and ¼ per cent. in December.	1 per cent. in March, and 1 per cent. in June.	Sliding scale -
Steel Smelters, British Society.	—	—	—	—	5 per cent. in N.E. of England and W. of Scotland.	—
Steel Mill and Hammermen's Union.	700	500	Roller men, 60*s.*, Furnacemen, 55*s.*, Hammermen, 70*s.* Various others, 20*s.*	—	(i.) 17 per cent. to 30 men. (ii.) 7½ per cent. at two works.	— Negotiations -
Ironfounders' Friendly Society of England, Ireland, and Wales.	For detailed statement of wages and hours of labour, taken from the annual report of the					
Ironmoulders, Associated, of Scotland.	For detailed statement of wages and hours of labour, taken from the annual report of the					
Cast Iron Hollow Ware Moulders' Society.	260	86	Day work 6*s.* per day, mostly piecework.	—	—	—
Cast Iron Hollow Ware Tinners' Society, Wolverhampton.	42	34	Piecework -	—	—	—
Liverpool Core Makers' Friendly Society.	—	30	22*s.*	—	2*s.*	—
Engineering and Cognate Trades.						
Engineers, Amalgamated Society of.	For detailed statement of wages and hours of labour, *see* table compiled from these and other sources					
Patternmakers, United Society of.	For detailed statement of wages and hours of labour, taken from the annual report of the Association,					
Steam Engine Makers' Society.	—	6,100	28*s.* to 36*s.* and 38*s.*	—	1*s.* to 2*s.* in marine centres.	Negotiations -

Hours of Labour.				Overtime.		Disputes or Strikes during the Year 1892 other than those relating to Wages and Hours, with their Mode of Settlement.
Recognised Weekly Hours of Labour at beginning of 1893.	Change in Hours (if any) in 1892.			Whether worked, and to what extent.	Rate of Payment.	
	Weekly Reduction per Head.	Weekly Increase per Head.	Method by which Change was effected.			
No recognised hours.	—	—	—	—	Ordinary rate.	
53	—	—	—	Very little -	Ordinary rate.	
No recognised hours.	—	—	—	—	—	
54	—	—	—	—	Ordinary rate.	
48, 55½, 60, 72, and 84.	—	—	—	Very little.	Ordinary rate and 1¼ time.	
59	—	—	—	10 hours per week.	Ordinary rate.	
No recognised hours.	—	—	—	—	—	
12 hours per day, or 12 hours per night, with 24 hours on alternate Sundays, to change from day to night shift.	—	—	—	A great deal at furnace work by labourers at night.	Same wages as those whose place the labourers take.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
12 hours per shift.	—	—	—	Very little -	Ordinary rate -	Strike No. 252.
Association, *see* Table B., p. 308.						
Association, *see* Table B., p 311.						
54	—	—	—	Nil -	—	
Piecework -	—	—	—	Nil	—	
54	—	—	—	—		
in Table B., p. 318.						
see Table B., p. 329.						
53 and 54	1 hour in a few districts.	—	Negotiations -	In busy seasons, and on breakdowns and repairs.	1¼ time to double time.	Strike No. 268.

Trade, Society, and Locality.	Estimated Number in the whole Trade or in the particular District.	Number belonging to Trade Union.	Wages.			
			Average Weekly rate of Wages at beginning of 1893.	Change in Wages (if any) in 1892.		
				Weekly Advance per Head.	Weekly Reduction per Head.	Method by which Change was effected.
METAL TRADES—*cont.*						
Engineering and Cognate Trades—cont.						
Machine Workers, United Association.	—	2,500	24*s.* to 34*s.*	—	6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* in marine centres.	—
Machine, Engine and Iron Grinders' Society, Glasgow.	—	77	36*s.*	—	—	—
Smiths, Co-operative Society of.	—	1,000	35*s.*	—	Shipbuilding: 1*s.* in time wages, 10 per cent. piece-work. Engineering: 1*s.* in time wages, 5 per cent. piece-work.	—
Smith's United Society, Dublin.	350	50	Union 32*s.*, non-union 26*s.* to 32*s.*	—	—	—
Hammermen's Union, Glasgow.	4,000	1,000	—	—	5 to 7½ per cent.	Bad trade
Shipbuilding.						
Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders' Society.	For detailed statement of wages and hours of labour, *see* table compiled from these sources in					
Shipwrights, Associated Society.	For detailed statement of wages and hours of labour, taken from the annual report of the Association,					
Chippers, Drillers' &c., Amalgamated Society, London.	500	500	Drillers 30*s.*, Chippers 33*s.*, Ship fitters 36*s.*	3*s.* to drillers	—	Negotiations
Drillers and Cutters, United Society of, London.	—	68	30*s.*	—	—	—
Do. Hartlepool	—	151	Piece-work (1*s.* per day extra on old work).	—	10 per cent.	—
Do. Cleveland	100	88	30*s.*	—	10 per cent.	—
Do. Belfast	250	90	Piece-work, 7*s.* per day.	—	5 per cent.	Depression in trade.
Drillers, Glasgow	460	408	28*s.*	—	10 per cent.	—
Barge Builders' Union, London.	500	411	Union 40*s.* 6*d.*, non-union 38*s.* 3*d.*	—	—	—
Shipwrights' Society, Newport.	—	88	39*s.*	—	—	—
Do. Dublin	100	100	36*s.*	—	—	—
Ship, Barge, &c., Builders, Rochester.	180	100	33*s.*	—	—	—
Ship Riggers' Society, Belfast.	60	34	Shipyard hands 29*s.* 3*d.*, jobbing hands 31*s.*	—	—	—
Sail Makers, Belfast	—	36	31*s.*	—	—	—
Do. Bristol	—	20	—	—	—	—
Do. Cardiff	—	40	15*s.* 6*d.*	2*s.* 3*d.*	—	—
Do. Goole	—	10	28*s.*	—	—	—
Do. Hull	—	127	18*s.*	—	—	—
Do. Newport	—	15	16*s.*	—	2*s.* 3*d.* and 1*d.* per hour overtime.	—
Do. North Shields	—	33	20*s.*	—	—	—
Do. South Shields	—	39	12*s.*	—	—	—
Do. Sunderland and Monkwearmouth.	—	50	15*s.*	—	—	—
Do. Swansea	—	22	15*s.*	—	—	—
Do. Yarmouth	—	24	20*s.*	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Metal Trades.						
Brass Workers' National Amalgamated Society.	6,500	5,580	Union 30*s.*, non-union 24*s.*	10 per cent. to sash fastener dressers.	—	Board of Conciliation. (*See* p. 331.)
Brass Cock Finishers' Society, Birmingham.	—	51	28*s.* and upwards	—	—	—

Hours of Labour.				Overtime.		Disputes or Strikes during the Year 1892 other than those relating to Wages and Hours, with their Mode of Settlement.
Recognised Weekly Hours of Labour at beginning of 1893.	Change in Hours (if any) in 1892.			Whether worked, and to what extent.	Rate of Payment.	
	Weekly Reduction per Head.	Weekly Increase per Head.	Method by which Change was effected.			
53 and 54	—	—	—	Limited in some districts, in others 10 hours per week.	—	
54	—	—	—	—	—	
Day-work 54, Piece-work 52 and 53.	—	—	—	Very little -	$1\frac{1}{4}$ time to double time.	Strike No. 253.
54	—	—	—	Very little -	$1\frac{1}{4}$ time to 7 p.m., $1\frac{1}{3}$ time to 10 p.m., $1\frac{3}{4}$ time to 5 a.m., double time Saturday night and Sunday.	
54	—	—	—	Not to a great extent.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ time.	
Table B., p. 337.						
see Table B., p. 341.						
54, 48 at one firm.	6 at one firm	—	Voluntarily -	Very little -	—	
54	—	—	—	Do. -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to double time	
54	—	—	—	—	—	
54 summer, daylight to dark winter.	—	—	—	Only on old repairing work.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ days allowed for time from 5 p.m. to 6 a.m.	
54	—	—	—	Unlimited -	—	
54	—	—	—	Discountenanced	Ordinary rate.	
54	—	—	—	Very little -	$1\frac{1}{6}$ time.	
48	—	—	—	Do. -	$1\frac{1}{3}$ time.	
54	—	—	—	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$ time.	
$56\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	Very little -	—	
54	—	—	—	Not much -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ time.	
54	—	—	—	—	—	
51	—	—	—	—	—	
54	—	—	—	—	—	
53	—	—	—	—	—	
53	—	—	—	—	—	
54	—	—	—	—	—	
$51\frac{1}{3}$	—	—	—	—	—	
52	—	—	—	—	—	
53	—	—	—	—	—	
54	—	—	—	—	—	
60	—	—	—	—	—	
54 50 to 53 in some cases.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ in one case 1 in some others.	—	Negotiations -	In November and December.	Ordinary rate.	
54	—	—	—	Nil -	—	

Trade, Society, and Locality.	Estimated Number in the whole Trade or in the particular District.	Number belonging to Trade Union.	Wages.			
			Average Weekly rate of Wages at beginning of 1893.	Change in Wages (if any) in 1892.		
				Weekly Advance per Head.	Weekly Reduction per Head.	Method by which Change was effected.
METAL TRADES—*cont.*						
Miscellaneous Metal Trades—cont.						
Brass Founders' Society, Belfast.	140	125	34*s.*	—	—	—
Chain Makers and Strikers' Society, Chester.	2,000	500	—	—	—	—
Block Chain Makers' Association.	250	249	26*s.* to 44*s.*	—	—	—
Cutlery and Edge Tool Trades:						
Edge Tool Grinders' Society, Sheffield.	210	180	Union 33*s.*, non-union 10 per cent. less.	—	—	—
Fork Forgers' Society, Sheffield.	130	120	Union, 30*s.*, non-union 26*s.*	—	—	—
Fork Grinders' Society, Sheffield.	120	70	20*s.*	—	—	—
Pen and Pocket Blade Forgers' Society, Sheffield.	250	150	Piece-work	—	5 per cent.	Depression in trade.
Saw Smiths' Society, Sheffield.	300	250	Piece-work	—	—	—
Scissors Grinders' Society, Sheffield.	200	—	—	—	—	—
Shear Grinders' Society, Sheffield.	220	200	Union 35*s.*, non-union 28*s.*	—	—	—
Table Blade Grinders' Society, Sheffield.	740	500	27*s.* best work, 21*s.* common „	5 per cent. at one firm.	—	Negotiations
Wool Shear Grinders' and Benders' Society, Sheffield.	—	200	34*s.*	From 7½ to 20 per cent.	—	—
Fender Makers' Society, Birmingham.	—	156	30*s.* to 36*s.* day work.	—	—	—
File Cutters' Society, Sheffield.	1,500	1,200	Union generally 5 or 10 per cent. higher than non-union piece-work.	—	10 per cent.	—
Do. Union, Glasgow.	40	31	23*s.* 6*d.*	—	7½ per cent.	—
File Forgers' Society, Sheffield.	300	200	25*s.*	—	10 per cent.	Negotiations
Do. and Strikers' Society, Sheffield.	—	210	25*s.*	—	—	—
Filesmiths' Association, Birmingham.	—	66	21*s.*	—	—	—
Filesmiths' Association, Wolverhampton.	—	97	22*s.*	—	—	—
Hingemakers' Union, Downall Green, Ashton-in-Makerfield.	150	117	Mostly piece-work. Day workers 24*s.* to 27*s.*	—	—	—
Scalemakers' Society, London.	—	62	36*s.*	—	—	—
Silver Finishers' Society, Sheffield.	180	130	34*s.*	—	—	—
Do. Smiths' Society, Sheffield.	650	480	30*s.*	—	—	—
Do. Stampers' Society, Sheffield.	80	45	34*s.* and 36*s.*	—	—	—
Do. and Britannia Metal Stampers' Society, Sheffield.	—	45	—	—	—	—
Small Silver Workers' Society, London.	150	87	Minimum 30*s.* 7½*d.*, Average 39*s.* 4½*d.*	—	—	—
Tin-Plate Workers Society, Manchester.	650	509	Union 35*s.*, non-union, 25*s.* to 30*s.*	12½ per cent. to gas meter branches.	—	—
Tin and Iron-Plate Workers and Gas Meter Makers' Amalgamated Society, London.	—	801	Chiefly piecework	—	—	—
Spring Trap Makers' Society, Wolverhampton.	—	100	21*s.* to 33*s.*	—	—	—

Hours of Labour.				Overtime.		Disputes or Strikes during the Year 1892 other than those relating to Wages and Hours, with their Mode of Settlement.
Recognised Weekly Hours of Labour at beginning of 1893.	Change in Hours (if any) in 1892.			Whether worked, and to what extent.	Rate of Payment.	
	Weekly Reduction per Head.	Weekly Increase per Head.	Method by which Change was effected.			
54	—	—	—	Very little	$1\frac{1}{4}$ time till 9 p.m., $1\frac{1}{2}$ time afterwards. Double time Christmas Day and Easter Monday.	
—	—	—	—	Not systematically.	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
54	—	—	—	Very little	Ordinary rate.	
Unlimited.	—	—	—	—	—	
56	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
No regular hours.	—	—	—	—	—	
54	—	—	—	Nil	—	
48	—	—	—	Seldom	Ordinary rate.	
54	—	—	—	When required before holidays.	Ordinary rate.	
48	—	—	—	—	—	
60	—	—	—	—	—	
No stated hours	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Strike No. 354.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
45	—	—	—	—	—	
54	—	—	—	—	—	
$57\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	10 hours per week.	Ordinary rate.	
54	—	—	—	—	—	
54	—	—	—	A few hours previous to holidays.	Ordinary rate.	
54 to $59\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	Very little	Ordinary rate.	
54 and 56	—	—	—	—	Ordinary rate.	
54, 56, and 58	—	—	—	—	—	
$52\frac{1}{2}$ or less	—	—	—	General in November and December.	Ordinary rate.	
54 53 in Bolton district.	1 in Bolton district.	—	Negotiations	Very little	$1\frac{1}{4}$ time first 2 hours, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ and double time afterwards.	
48 to 54	—	—	—	—	—	
$57\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	

Trade, Society, and Locality.	Estimated Number in the whole Trade or in the particular District.	Number belonging to Trade Union.	Wages.			
			Average Weekly rate of Wages at beginning of 1893.	Change in Wages (if any) in 1892.		
				Weekly Advance per Head.	Weekly Reduction per Head.	Method by which Change was effected.
METAL TRADES—*cont.*						
Miscellaneous Metal Trades—cont.						
Amalgamated Wire Drawers Society.	2,500	1,575	36*s.*, rates vary according to quality of machinery.	—	—	—
Zinc Workers' Society, London.	500	83	39*s.*	3*s.* to 10 per cent. of members.	—	Negotiations
MINING.*						
Coal Miners' Unions:						
Aberdare District	—	7,000	—	—	27½ per cent.	—
Aspull	700	600	4*s.* to 6*s.* 6*d.* per day.	—	—	—
Baxenden and Accrington.	—	270	—	—	—	—
Bellshill	—	140	20*s.* (4 days per week.)	—	1*s.* per day	—
Blackrod	—	430	—	—	—	—
Blantyre	32,000 Lanarkshire.	1,500	24*s.* to 28*s.* 6*d.*	—	35 and 50 per cent.	—
Bristol	3,700	3,500	—	—	—	—
Burnley	3,000	2,460	30*s.*	—	—	—
Clackmannanshire	—	645	27*s.*	—	25 per cent.	—
West Cumberland	5,500	4,600	Hewers, 33*s.* Day-wage men 24*s.* to 33*s.* and 36*s.*	—	Hewers, 12 per cent.; others, 10⅓ per cent.	Following Strike No. 397.
Durham	60,000	50,000	—	—	10 per cent.	Following Strike No. 396.
Fife and Kinross	—	6,500	27*s.*	—	20 per cent.	—
Golborne	400	270	Miners, 6*s.*; and day wage men, 4*s.* to 5*s.* per day.	—	—	—
Hindley	4,000	1,356	—	—	—	—
Leicestershire	3,500	2,758	Tonnage rate	—	—	—
Mid and East Lothians	—	3,413	22*s.* 9*d.*	—	30 per cent.	—
Milnrow	265	226	18*s.* to 36*s.*	—	—	—
Parr, Lancashire	500	283	Miners 33*s.*, day wagemen 27*s.* to 29*s.*	—	1*s.*, 2*s.*, and 3*s.* in day wagemen's rates.	—
Pendlebury, Lancashire.	60,000 (Lancashire)	36,447	39*s.*	—	—	—
Shropshire	400	150	22*s.* 6*d.* to 24*s.*	—	—	—
Staffordshire (North) (Silverdale).	1,000	820	22*s.* to 40*s.*	—	—	—
Warwickshire	5,000	4,500	18*s.* to 36*s.*, according to class of work.	—	—	—
Wigan	5,000	4,000	36*s.*	—	—	—
Colliery Enginemen's Association, Durham County.	1,700	1,669	29*s.* 4½*d.*, 30*s.*, and 27*s.* 6*d.* at bank, 33*s.* 9*d.* and 30*s.* 6*d.* underground.	—	10 per cent.	Strike No. 396
Colliery Mechanics' Association, Northumberland.	900	646	26*s.*	—	1*s.* 6*d.* per week.	—
Iron Miners' Association, Dalton-in-Furness.	3,300	1,646	27*s.* 6*d.*	—	1*s.*	Sliding scale

* Wages reckoned upon a week of six days, unless otherwise stated.

Recognised Weekly Hours of Labour at beginning of 1893.	Hours of Labour. Change in Hours (if any) in 1892. Weekly Reduction per Head.	Weekly Increase per Head.	Method by wh ch Change was effected.	Overtime. Whether worked, and to what extent.	Rate of Payment.	Disputes or Strikes during the Year 1892 other than those relating to Wages and Hours, with their Mode of Settlement.
48. Shifts of 8 hours each in Manchester.	—	—	—	Occasionally -	Ordinary rate.	
54	—	—	—	Not much -	1½ time from 8 p.m., or 1 p.m. on Saturday, to midnight; double time afterwards.	
54	—	—	—	—	—	
30 to 60 (3 to 5 days per week).	—	—	—	—	—	
54	—	—	—	—	—	Strike No. 431.
55 (4 days per week).	—	—	—	—	—	
10 and 11 per day.	—	—	—	—	—	
60	—	—	—	Almost unknown	—	
48 to 72 ("On day wage 8 hours equals a day.")	—	—	—	—	—	
Hewers, 54 to 60.	—	—	—	In cases of accident.	—	
51	—	—	—	—	—	
Hewers, 48; Off-hand men and boys, 48 to 60.	—	—	—	—	Ordinary rate.	
Hewers, 42; stonemen, shifters, &c., 48; drawers, 60; boys, 60; waggonway men, onsetters, &c., 63.	—	—	—	In cases of breakdown of machinery.	Do.	
44	—	—	—	—	—	
58	—	—	—	None - -	—	
60	—	—	—	If necessary, by day-wage men.	No extra remuneration.	
51	—	—	—	—	—	
40	—	—	—	—	—	
48 to 54	—	—	—	—	—	
51	—	—	—	Very little -	—	
54 to 60	—	—	—	Not acknowledged.	—	
54	—	—	—	—	—	
49	—	—	—	Practically none	—	
48 to 54	—	—	—	Very little -	Ordinary rate.	
60 to 72	—	—	—	None - -	—	
48, 60, 66, and and 72.	—	—	—	Very limited -	—	
54	—	—	—	To a great extent at some collieries.	—	
48	—	—	—	None - -	—	Successful negotiations by Union against increase of working hours.

Trade, Society, and Locality.	Estimated Number in the whole Trade or in the particular District.	Number belonging to Trade Union.	Wages.			
			Average Weekly rate of Wages at beginning of 1893.	Change in Wages (if any) in 1892.		
				Weekly Advance per Head.	Weekly Reduction per Head.	Method by which Change was effected.
MINING—*cont.*						
Quarrymen's Association:						
Enderby, Leicester	—	1,525	18*s.* and 19*s.*	—	—	—
Gateshead	500	350	34*s.*	—	—	—
Rowley Regis	—	129	—	—	—	—
North Wales	12,000	4,565	25*s.*	2*s.*	—	Negotiations
POTTERY TRADES.						
Printers and Transferrers' Amalgamated Society.	1,000	700	—	—	—	—
China and Earthenware Gilders' Union.	250	66	25*s.* to 30*s.*	—	—	—
PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES.						
London Association of Correctors of the Press.	—	333	46*s.* (exclusive of extras).	—	—	—
Typographical Society, Leeds.	—	676	Jobbing hands, 34*s.* Evening News, 32*s.* Morning News, 50*s.*	—	—	—
Do. Sheffield	360	350	Jobbing hands, 33*s.* Piece-work on newspapers.	—	—	—
Do. Edinburgh	1,300	844	32*s.* settled wages. 25*s.* for piece-workers.	2*s.* settled wages. ¼*d.* per 1,000 ens for piece-workers.	—	Negotiations
Do. Scottish	For rates of wages and hours of labour, *see* table taken from annual report in Table B., p. 346.					
Printers' Association, Reading.	—	70	28*s.*	—	—	—
Printers Labourers' Society, London.	4,000	1,490	Union, 20*s.* to 35*s.*, non-union, 10*s.* to 18*s.*	About 40*l.* per week in the aggregate.	—	Strikes and negotiations.
Printers' Joiners' and Wood Type Cutters' United Trades' Society.	150	29	Joiners, 32*s.* Wood Type Cutters, 36*s.*	—	—	—
Lithographic Printers, Amalgamated Society.	For detailed statement of wages and hours of labour, taken from the annual reports of the Society,					
Lithographic Machine Minders' Union, London.	—	740	45*s.*	—	—	—
Lithographic Stone and Zinc Preparers' Society.	300	170	Grainers: 30*s.* leading hand, 28*s.* others. Polishers, 25*s.* Shifters, 25*s.*	In a few cases.	—	—
Bookbinders, London Consolidated Society of.	1,250	1,250	Minimum: Forwarders, 32*s.*; Finishers, 36*s.*	—	—	—
Bookbinding, Society of Women employed in.	—	230	—	—	—	—
Bookbinders and Machine Rulers' Consolidated Union.	For detailed statement of wages and hours of labour, taken from the annual reports of the Society,					
SALT WORKING.						
Salt Makers' Association, Stoke Prior.	200	180	20*s.*	—	—	—
Do. do. Droitwich	140	119	Mostly piece-work; day-work 3*s.* per day.	—	—	—
SEAFARING, DOCK, AND WATERSIDE LABOUR.						
Sailors and Firemen, National Amalgamated Union of.	110,000	30,000	Monthly, 3*l.* 15*s.* including food; weekly, 28*s.*	—	Monthly 1*l.*, weekly 4*s.* 8*d.*	—

Hours of Labour.				Overtime.		Disputes or Strikes during the Year 1892 other than those relating to Wages and Hours, with their Mode of Settlement.
Recognised Weekly Hours of Labour at beginning of 1893.	Change in Hours (if any) in 1892.			Whether worked, and to what extent.	Rate of Payment.	
	Weekly Reduction per Head.	Weekly Increase per Head.	Method by which Change was effected.			
60	—	—	—	Very little -	Ordinary rate -	Strike No. 483.
46½		—	—	Prohibited by Association.	—	
51½	—	—	—	—	—	
57 summer, 42 winter.	—	—	—	None.		
60	—	—	—	In exceptional cases.	—	Lock-out No. 704.
9 hours per day.	—	—	—	2 or 3 months in year.	Ordinary rate.	
50	—	—	—	—	—	
54 general; 48 News.	—	—	—	—	—	
54	—	—	—	In cases of necessity.	9*d.* per hour -	Dispute on introduction of Linotype Composing Machine.
52½	1½	—	Negotiations -	Considerably -	1½ time - -	Unsuccessful attempt to open a newspaper office to non-society men.
54	—	—	—	—	—	
54	—	—	—	18 hours per week.	Union, average 6*d.* per hour, in some cases 10*d.* Non-Union, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, and 5*d.* per hour.	Several disputes settled amicably.
58	—	—	—	Very little -	Ordinary rate.	
see Table B., p. 348.						
54	—	—	—	—	—	
54	—	—	—	A great deal on Government work.	6*d.* to 7*d.* per hour.	
48	—	—	—	Not much -	Ordinary rate up to 54 hours, 1½ time afterwards.	
48	—	—	—	Very little -	—	
see Table B., p. 349.						
62	—	—	—	—	1½ time on Sundays.	
No recognised hours.	—	—	—	Nil - -	—	
No recognised hours.	—	—	—	—	Unpaid for except in foreign harbours when working steam winch, and then 6*d.* per hour; donkeyman 8*d.* and 9*d.*	

Trade, Society, and Locality.	Estimated Number in the whole Trade or in the particular District.	Number belonging to Trade Union.	Wages.			
			Average Weekly rate of Wages at beginning of 1893.	Change in Wages (if any) in 1892.		
				Weekly Advance per Head.	Weekly Reduction per Head.	Method by which Change was effected.
SEAFARING, DOCK, AND WATERSIDE LABOUR—*cont.*						
Seamen and Tradesmen's Amalgamated Union.	—	—	*Sailing ships*, 3*l.* per month for A.B.'s; *Steamers*, A.B.'s 3*l.* 10*s.* per month, firemen 3*l.* 15*s.* per month.	—	10*s.* per month in sailing ships; 1*l.* in steamers; weekly boats 2*s.* 8*d.* and 5*s.*	Depression in trade.
Seamen and Marine Firemen's Association, Hull.	6,000	961	Monthly—Sailors 4*l.*, firemen 4*l.* 5*s.*; Weekly—Sailors and firemen 28*s.*	—	2*s.* 4*d.* weekly, 5*s.* monthly.	—
Fishermens' National Federation.	—	2,000	Weekly hands 20*s.* and food, others a share of the profits.	—	—	—
Coal Trimmer's Association, Cardiff and Penarth.	1,600	1,100	—	—	—	—
Quay and Railway Carters, Mersey Union of.	7,000	3,500	Teammen 30*s.*, one-horse men 27*s.*	—	—	—
TEXTILE TRADES.						
Cotton Manufacture:						
Card and Blowing Room Operatives' Association, Oldham.	3,000 men 12,000 women and girls	12,465	Men 26*s.* 5*d.*, women 18*s.*, girls 9*s.*	—	About 3 per cent. or 7*d.* in the £.	Lock-out No. 700.
Power Loom Weavers' Protection Society, Blackburn.	20,000	2,000	Piece-work	—	—	—
Weavers, Northern Counties' Amalgamated Association.	76,000 males	25,000 males	Piece-work	—	—	—
Accrington Branch	5,000	3,500	Piece-work, 5*s.* per loom average.	—	—	—
Bacup „	800	300	18*s.* and 19*s.*	—	—	—
Barnoldswick „	1,000	331	19*s.*	—	—	—
Bolton „	700	650	Piece-work, average 20*s.*	—	—	—
Burnley „	17,000	10,043	Piece-work.	—	—	—
Bury „	—	3,742	4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 3*d.* per loom.	—	—	—
Chorley „	—	3,680	18*s.* piece-work.	—	—	—
Clitheroe „	1,000	726	5*s.* per loom	—	—	—
Colne „	4,200	1,600	22*s.* and 23*s.*	—	—	—
Harwood „	—	1,900 males, 2,000 females.	22*s.*	—	4 per cent.	—
Heywood „	600	400	17*s.* and 18*s.*	—	—	—
Longridge „	750	589	5*s.* 9*d.* per loom	2½ to 5 per cent.	—	Negotiations
Nelson „	3,500	2,250	18*s.* for 4 looms	—	—	—
Padiham „	4,000	3,500	—	—	—	—
Preston „	13,000	5,368	—	—	—	—
Todmorden „	3,000	1,056	Piece-work	Several advances up to the standard list of prices.	—	Negotiations
Whitworth „	750	450	19*s.*	—	—	—
Wigan „	8,600	1,000	12*s.*	—	—	—
Beamers', Twisters', and Drawers' Society, Blackburn.	600	440	20*s.*	—	—	—
Power-loom Overlookers' Association, Chorley.	90	75	38*s.* to 40*s.*	—	—	—
Pattern Card Makers' Society.	450	388	32*s.*	—	—	—

Hours of Labour.				Overtime.		Disputes or Strikes during the Year 1892 other than those relating to Wages and Hours, with their Mode of Settlement.
Recognised Weekly Hours of Labour at beginning of 1893.	Change in Hours (if any) in 1892.			Whether worked, and to what extent.	Rate of Payment.	
	Weekly Reduction per Head.	Weekly Increase per Head.	Method by which Change was effected.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	
In harbour, sailors 12 per day, firemen, 10.	—	—	—	Sailors, when required, firemen seldom.	6*d.* per hour in harbour.	
90 to 100 average.	—	—	—	—	—	Strike No. 517.
Irregular, average 12 daily.	—	—	—	—	—	
13 daily	1	—	Negotiations	4 months in year.	6*d.* per hour from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.; 9*d.* per hour from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m.	
56½	—	—	—	Nil	—	
56½	—	—	—	Nil	—	
56½	—	—	—	Very little	Ordinary rate.	
56½	—	—	—	Nil	—	
56½	—	—	—	Nil	—	Unsuccessful negotiation for a standard list of prices.
56½	—	—	—	Nil	—	
56½	—	—	—	Nil	—	
56½	—	—	—	—	—	Various disputes settled by masters' and men's associations.
56½	—	—	—	Nil	—	
56½	—	—	—	Nil	—	
56	—	—	—	Nil	—	Dispute as to steaming, abatement of prices,&c.
56	—	—	—	Nil	—	Two disputes, as to payment of list prices, satisfactorily negotiated.
56½	—	—	—	Nil	—	
56½	—	—	—	Nil	—	
56½	—	—	—	Nil	—	
56½	—	—	—	Nil	—	
56½	—	—	—	Nil	—	
56	—	—	—	To a very small degree.	Ordinary rate.	
56½	—	—	—	Nil	—	
56½	—	—	—	Nil	—	
56½	—	—	—	Nil	—	
56	—	—	—	Not much	Piece-work.	
56	—	—	—	Nil	—	
55	—	—	—	To a great extent in busy season.	8*d.* to 9*d.* per hour.	

Trade, Society, and Locality.	Estimated Number in the whole Trade or in the particular District.	Number belonging to Trade Union.	Wages.			
			Average Weekly rate of Wages at beginning of 1893.	Change in Wages (if any) in 1892.		
				Weekly Advance per Head.	Weekly Reduction per Head.	Method by which Change was effected.
TEXTILE TRADES—*cont.*						
Cotton Manufacture—cont.						
Warp Dressers' Association, Nelson.	600	500	32*s.*	—	—	—
Woollen and Worsted Manufacture:—						
Power-loom Weavers' Association, Huddersfield.	9,000	2,000	—	—	—	—
Overlookers' Society, Bradford.	—	389	28*s.*	—	—	—
Card Setting Machine Tenters' Society, Halifax.	—	198	—	—	—	—
Dyers', Crabbers', Singers, and Finishers' Society, Bradford.	4,000	3,000	21*s.*	1*s.* 6*d.*	—	Negotiations
Bradford Pressers' Association.	600	550	Piece-work	—	—	—
Pressers' Society, Leeds, Halifax, and Bradford.	600	558	35*s.*	—	—	—
Stuff Makers'-up Society, Bradford.	1,500	159	26*s.*	—	—	—
Yeadon, Guiseley, and District Trade Union.	—	650	—	—	—	—
Warehousemen, Makers-up, and Packers' Society, Huddersfield.	500	84	20*s.* to 40*s.*	—	—	—
Warehousemen's Philanthropic Society.	2,000	101	24*s.* to 28*s.*	—	—	—
MISCELLANEOUS TEXTILE TRADES.						
Scotch Power Carpet Trades' Protection Association.	—	343	25*s.*	—	—	—
Scottish Mill and Factory Workers' Union.	—	124	10*s.*	—	—	—
Factory Workers' Union, Brechin.	450	200	17*s.* 6*d.*	—	—	—
Factory Workers' Union, Kirriemuir.	272	80	16*s.*	—	—	—
Lace Makers' Association, Long Eaton.	500	208	Piece-work	—	—	—
Power-loom Tenters' Union, Belfast and North of Ireland.	240	173	—	—	—	—
Hackle and Gill Makers' Union, Belfast.	300	86	28*s.*	1*s.* and 2*s.* to a few.	—	Negotiations
Rope and Twine Spinners' and Hemp Dressers' Union, Aberdeen.	—	67	23*s.* 7½*d.*	—	—	—
Silk Dressers' Trade Society, Rochdale.	1,100	570	34*s.*	—	10 per cent.	Strike No. 624
Amalgamated Tape Sizers' Protection Society.	140	130	30*s.* to 40*s.*	—		—
TRANSPORT (LAND).						
Scottish Hackney Carriage Drivers' Union, Glasgow.	1,300	296	Drivers, 20*s.*; postboys, 24*s.*; carriage washers, 24*s.*; stablemen, 21*s.*; harness cleaners, 22*s.*	—	—	—
Railway men:—						
Railway Servants' Amalgamated Society.	160,000	31,000	—	Slight advance in all departments except locomotive department.	—	Negotiations
Railway Workers' General Union.	200,000	10,000	19*s.* 6*d.*	Slight advances in some cases.	—	Do.
Signalmen's Society	1,200	44	24*s.*	1*s.* to 3*s.*	—	By memorial to directors.
Pointsmen's Society	20,000	500	24*s.*	1*s.* and 2*s.*	—	Negotiations
London Carmen's Trade Union.	40,000	3,000	20*s.* to 24*s.*	—	—	—

Hours of Labour.				Overtime.		Disputes or Strikes during the Year 1892 other than those relating to Wages and Hours, with their Mode of Settlement.
Recognised Weekly Hours of Labour at beginning of 1893.	Change in Hours (if any) in 1892.			Whether worked, and to what extent.	Rate of Payment.	
	Weekly Reduction per Head.	Weekly Increase per Head.	Method by which Change was effected.			
56½	—	—	—	Very little -	7*d.* per hour -	Strike No. 570.
56¼, a few 59.	—	—	—	—	Ordinary rate.	
56½,	—	—	—	Nil - -	—	
56 to 59	—	—	—	—	1¼ time.	
54	—	—	—	—	1½ time.	
6 a.m. to 4 p.m.	—	—	—	Nil - -	—	
6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	—	—	—	Do. -	—	
52½	—	—	—	2 hours per week	1¼ time.	
56½	—	—	—	Considerably -	Ordinary rate -	Attempted reduction of 6 per cent. by one firm successfully resisted.
8 a.m. to 6 p.m.	—	—	—	—	—	
52½	—	—	—	Occasionally -	6*d.* to 9*d.* per hour.	
50 and 55	—	—	—	—	—	
56	—	—	—	—	—	
56½	—	—	—	Not to a great extent.	1½ time.	
56½	—	—	—	9 to 10 hours per week, and a night shift regularly.	1¼ time.	
54½	—	—	—	Nil - -	—	
56½	—	—	—	Nil - -	—	
56	—	—	—	—	1¼ time.	
54	—	—	—	—	—	
56½	—	—	—	Nil -	—	
56½	—	—	—	—	Ordinary rate.	
15 per day	—	—	—	—	No remuneration.	
10 and 12 per day. Signalmen and shunters, 8 in some cases.	—	—	—	Generally -	No remuneration on some railways, ordinary rate on others, and 1¼ time on two or three railways.	Disputes as to breach of agreement by the companies.
No recognised hours.	Considerable reductions in traffic department.	—	Negotiations -	Very variable -	1¼ time; very little at 1½ time.	
48, 60, and 72	24 hours in some cases.	—	By memorial to directors.	Very little -	1¼ time.	
8 and 12 per day.	4 per day in many cases.	—	Negotiations -	Very little -	Do.	
60 to 100	—	—	—	A great deal -	No remuneration.	

TABLE B.—TABLES taken from the ANNUAL or PERIODICAL REPORTS of TRADE UNIONS, or compiled from SPECIAL SCHEDULES addressed to BRANCH SECRETARIES, and from INFORMATION directly supplied by GENERAL SECRETARIES, showing the RATES of WAGES and HOURS of LABOUR as fixed in different Districts, with Summaries arranged therefrom of the Gains and Losses in Wages and Hours of Labour during 1892, where the Information for both 1891 and 1892 was available.

OPERATIVE BRICKLAYERS' SOCIETY.

TABLE showing the Rate of Wages, Number of Working Hours, &c. in the Towns in which there were Branches at the end of the Years 1891 and 1892.

(Taken from the Annual Reports of the Society.)

Branches.	Hour of ceasing Work on Saturday.		Rate of Wages per Hour.		Number of Working Hours per Week.				Rate of Wages per Week.			
					Summer.		Winter.		Summer.		Winter.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
			s. d.	*s. d.*					*£ s. d.*	*£ s. d.*	*£ s. d.*	*£ s. d.*
Alcester Station	1	1	0 6½	0 6½	56½	56½	50½	50½	1 10 7½	1 10 7½	1 7 4½	1 7 4½
Aldershot	12	12	0 7	0 7½	55½	55½	47	Light to dark.	1 12 4½	1 14 8½	1 7 5	1 9 4½
Altrincham	12	12	0 8½	0 8½	54½	54½	41½	41½	1 18 7½	1 18 7½	1 9 4½	1 9 4½
Ascot	1	1	0 7	0 7½	56½	56½	51	48	1 12 11½	1 15 3½	1 9 9	1 10 0
Ashford	4	4	0 6½	0 6½	58½	58½	56	56	1 11 8½	1 11 8½	1 10 4	1 10 4
Atherstone	1	1	0 6½	0 6½	56½	56½	51½	51½	1 10 7½	1 10 7½	1 7 10½	1 7 10½
Barnsley	12	12	0 8½	0 8½	49½	49½	Light to dark.	Light to dark.	1 15 0½	1 15 0½	1 14 0	1 14 0
Barrow-in-Furness	12	12	0 8½	0 8½	54½	54½	47	47	1 18 7½	1 18 7½	1 13 3½	1 13 3½
Barry	1	1	0 8	0 8	56½	56½	50½	50½	1 17 8	1 17 8	1 13 8	1 13 8
Bedford	1	1	0 6½	0 6½	56½	56½	50½	50½	1 10 7½	1 10 7½	1 7 4½	1 7 4½
Beverley	—	12.30	—	0 6	—	56	—	50	—	1 8 0	—	1 5 0
Birkenhead	12.30	12.30	0 8½	0 8½	55	55	47½	47½	1 18 11½	1 18 11½	1 13 7½	1 13 7½
Birmingham	1	1	0 8½	0 9	54	54	45	45	1 18 3	2 0 6	1 11 10½	1 13 9
Blackburn	12	12	0 9	0 9	49	49	44	44	1 16 9	1 16 9	1 13 0	1 13 0
Blackheath	1	1	0 7½	0 7½	54	54	Light to dark.	Light to dark.	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 11 6½	1 11 6½
Black Hill	12	12	0 9	0 9	50	50	49½	49½	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 1½	1 17 1½
Bournemouth	1	1	0 7	0 7	56½	56½	48	48	1 12 11½	1 12 11½	1 8 0	1 8 0
Brentwood	1	1	0 7	0 7	56½	56½	48½	48½	1 12 11½	1 12 11½	1 8 3½	1 8 3½
Bridgnorth	1	1	0 6	0 6½	56½	56½	48	50½	1 8 3	1 10 7½	1 4 0	1 7 4½
Bridgwater	—	1	—	0 5½	—	58	—	54	—	1 6 7	—	1 4 9
Bridlington	—	12	—	0 7	—	55½	—	47	—	1 12 4½	—	1 7 5
Brighton	1	1	0 7½	0 7½	56½	56½	48	48	1 15 3½	1 15 3½	1 10 0	1 10 0
Bristol	1	12	0 7½	0 8½	54	54½	48	47	1 13 9	1 18 7½	1 10 0	1 13 3½
Bromsgrove	1	1	0 6½	0 6½	56½	56½	50½	50½	1 10 7½	1 10 7½	1 7 4½	1 7 4½
Bromyard	1	1	0 6	0 6	56½	56½	53	53	1 8 3	1 8 3	1 6 6	1 6 6
Buckley	—	1	—	0 6½	—	55½	—	50½	—	1 10 0½	—	1 7 4½
Burnley	12	12	0 8½	0 8½	49½	49½	44	44	1 15 0½	1 15 0½	1 11 2	1 11 2
Burslem	1	1	0 7½	0 7½	55½	55½	48	48	1 15 10	1 15 10	1 11 0	1 11 0
Burton-on-Trent	12	12	0 8	0 8	54	54	50	50	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 13 4	1 13 4
Bury St. Edmunds	—	4	—	0 5	—	58½	—	55	—	1 4 4½	—	1 2 11
Byker	12	12	0 9	0 9	50	50	44	44	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 13 0	1 13 0
Cambridge	1	1	0 7	0 7	56½	56½	50½	50½	1 12 11½	1 12 11½	1 9 5½	1 9 5½
Canterbury	4	4	0 6½	0 6½	60½	60½	54	54	1 12 9½	1 12 9½	1 9 3	1 9 3
Cardiff	1	1	0 8	0 8	54	54	48	48	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
Carlisle	12	12	0 8½	0 8½	51	51	Light to dark.	Light to dark.	1 16 1½	1 16 1½	1 14 0	1 14 0
Castleford	—	12.30	—	0 8	—	56	—	46	—	1 17 4	—	1 10 8
Caterham	1	1	0 8	0 8	56½	56½	51	51	1 17 8	1 17 8	1 14 0	1 14 0
Chatham	1	1	0 8	0 8	56½	56½	45	45	1 17 8	1 17 8	1 10 0	1 10 0
Cheltenham	1	1	0 7	0 7	56½	56½	48	48	1 12 11½	1 12 11½	1 8 0	1 8 0

Operative Bricklayers' Society—*continued.*

Branches.	Hour of ceasing Work on Saturday.		Rate of Wages per Hour.		Number of Working Hours per Week.				Rate of Wages per Week.			
					Summer.		Winter.		Summer.		Winter.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
			s. d.	s. d.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Chester	12	12	0 8	0 8	54½	54½	49½	49½	1 16 4	1 16 4	1 13 0	1 13 0
Coalville	12.30	12.30	0 7½	0 7½	56	56	50	50	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 11 3	1 11 3
Colchester	1	1	0 6	0 6½	56½	56½	50½	51½	1 8 3	1 10 7½	1 5 3	1 7 10½
Coventry	1	1	0 7½	0 8	56½	56½	51	50½	1 15 3½	1 17 8	1 11 10½	1 13 8
Cromer	1	1	0 5	0 5	59	59	48	48	1 4 7	1 4 7	1 0 0	1 0 0
Darlaston	1	1	0 7½	0 7½	54	54	50½	50½	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 11 6½	1 11 6½
Darlington	12	12	0 8	0 8	49½	49½	44	44½	1 18 0	1 18 0	1 9 4	1 9 8
Dartford	1	1	0 8½	0 8½	56½	56½	48	48	2 0 0½	2 0 0½	1 14 0	1 14 0
Derby	12.30	12.30	0 8	0 8	56	56	Light to dark.	Light to dark.	1 17 4	1 17 4	1 11 8	1 11 8
Doncaster	12	12	0 7½	0 8	54	54	Light to dark.	47	1 13 9	1 16 0	1 10 0	1 11 4
Dover	1	1	0 7½	0 7½	56½	56½	51	51	1 15 3½	1 15 3½	1 11 10½	1 11 10½
Droitwich	1	1	0 7½	0 7½	56½	56½	50½	50½	1 14 1½	1 14 1½	1 10 6	1 10 6
Dudley	1	1	0 7	0 7	54	54	51	51	1 11 6	1 11 6	1 9 9	1 9 9
Eastbourne	1	1	0 7	0 7	56½	56½	51	51	1 12 11½	1 12 11½	1 9 9	1 9 9
Eccles	12	—	0 9	—	54½	—	41½	—	2 0 10½	—	1 11 1½	—
Edinburgh	—	1	—	0 8½	—	51	—	45	—	1 16 1½	—	1 11 10½
Egham	1	1	0 7	0 7½	56½	56½	50½	50½	1 12 11½	1 15 3½	1 9 5½	1 11 6½
Erith	1	1	0 8½	0 8½	56½	56½	48	48	2 0 0½	2 0 0½	1 14 0	1 14 0
Exeter	1	1	0 7	0 7	56½	56½	50½	47½	1 12 11½	1 12 11½	1 9 5½	1 7 8½
Gateshead	12	12	0 9	0 9	50	50	44	44	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 13 0	1 13 0
Gloucester	1	1	0 7½	0 7½	56½	56½	50½	50½	1 15 3½	1 15 3½	1 11 6½	1 11 6½
Goole	12	12	0 8	0 8	55½	55½	47½	47½	1 17 0	1 17 0	1 11 8	1 11 8
Gornal	1	1	0 6½	0 6½	54	54	50½	50½	1 9 3	1 9 3	1 7 4½	1 7 4½
Gravesend	1	1	0 7½	0 8	56½	56½	50½	50½	1 15 3½	1 17 8	1 11 6½	1 13 8
Grays	1	1	0 8	0 8	56½	56½	49	49	1 17 8	1 17 8	1 12 8	1 12 8
Grimsby	12	12	0 8	0 8	53	53	47	47	1 15 4	1 15 4	1 11 4	1 11 4
Guildford	1	1	0 7	0 7	56½	56½	51	51	1 12 11½	1 12 11½	1 9 9	1 9 9
Halesowen	1	1	0 7	0 7	54	54	48	48	1 11 6	1 11 6	1 8 0	1 8 0
Halstead	4	4	0 6	0 6	56	56	51	51	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 5 6	1 5 6
Hartlepool	12	12	0 8	0 9	53	53	Light to dark.	Light to dark.	1 15 4	1 19 9	1 11 8	1 14 6
Haverhill	—	2	—	0 5	—	57½	—	50½	—	1 3 11½	—	1 1 0½
Hereford	1	1	0 6½	0 6½	56½	56½	53½	53½	1 10 7½	1 10 7½	1 8 11½	1 8 11½
Hinckley	1	1	0 6½	0 7	64	64	51	51	1 14 8	1 17 4	1 7 7½	1 9 9
Horwich	12	12	0 9	0 9	54½	54½	Light to dark.	Light to dark.	2 0 10½	2 0 10½	1 14 6	1 14 6
Hounslow	1	1	0 8	0 8	56½	56½	45	45	1 17 8	1 17 8	1 10 0	1 10 0
Hull	12	12	0 8	0 8	53	53	47	47	1 15 4	1 15 4	1 11 4	1 11 4
Ilkeston	12	12	0 8	0 8	55½	55½	44	44	1 17 0	1 17 0	1 9 4	1 9 4
Ipswich	1	1	0 6½	0 6½	56½	56½	48	48	1 10 7½	1 10 7½	1 6 0	1 6 0
Ironbridge	1	1	—	—	55½	55½	Light to dark.	Light to dark.	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
Jarrow-on-Tyne	12	12	0 9	0 9	50	50	47	47	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 15 3	1 15 3
Kettering	1	1	0 6½	0 7	59	59	51	51	1 11 11½	1 14 5	1 7 7½	1 9 9
Kidderminster	1	1	0 7½	0 7½	56½	56½	50½	50½	1 14 1½	1 14 1½	1 10 6	1 10 6
Leamington	1	1	0 7½	0 7½	56½	56½	50½	50½	1 15 3½	1 15 3½	1 11 6½	1 11 6½
Ledbury Station	4	4	—	—	61½	61½	54	54	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 7 0
Leeds	12.30	12.30	0 8½	0 8½	50	50	Light to dark.	Light to dark.	1 15 5	1 15 5	1 14 0	1 13 11
Leek	1	12	0 6½	0 7½	50½	55½	49	49½	1 7 4½	1 14 8½	1 6 6½	1 10 11½
Leicester	1	1	0 8	0 8	56½	56½	48	48	1 17 8	1 17 8	1 1 0	1 12 0
Leighton Buzzard	1	1	0 6	0 6	56½	56½	48	48	1 8 3	1 8 3	1 4 0	1 4 0
Lincoln	12.30	12.30	0 7½	0 7½	53½	53½	47½	47½	1 12 4	1 13 5½	1 8 8½	1 9 8½
Liverpool and Bootle	12.30	12.30	0 8½	0 8½	55	55	47½	47½	1 18 11½	1 18 11½	1 13 7½	1 13 7½

Operative Bricklayers' Society—*continued.*

Branches.	Hour of ceasing Work on Saturday.		Rate of Wages per Hour.		Number of Working Hours per Week.				Rate of Wages per Week.			
					Summer.		Winter.		Summer.		Winter.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
London, 34 branches in 1891, and 53 in 1892. Borough, Bow, Brentford, Bromley, Battersea, Brixton, Barnet, Camberwell, Clapham, Croydon, Canning Town, Commercial Road, Deptford, Ealing, Edmonton, Enfield, Finchley, Greenwich, Hammersmith, Holloway, Harrow Road, Hounslow, Hampstead, Hornsey, Ilford, King's Cross, Kensington, Kilburn, Kingston, Kentish Town, Lambeth, Lewisham, Notting Hill, Norwood, Paddington, Pimlico, Poplar, Penge, Peckham, Richmond, Rotherhithe, Shoreditch, Stratford, Stoke Newington, Twickenham, Tottenham, Tooting, Woolwich, Wimbledon, Woodford, Walthamstow, Wandsworth, Willesden.	12	12	*s. d.* 0 9	*s. d.* 0 9½	52½	50	48	47½ and 44½	*£ s. d.* 1 19 4½	*£ s. d.* 1 19 7	*£ s. d.* 1 16 0	*£ s. d.* 1 17 7½ and 1 15 2½
Longton	1	—	0 7¾	—	55½	—	48	—	1 15 10	—	1 11 0	—
Loughborough	1	1	0 7	0 7½	56½	56½	45½	48½	1 12 11½	1 15 3¾	1 6 6½	1 10 3¾
Luton	—	1	—	0 7	—	56½	—	45½	—	1 12 11½	—	1 6 6½
Lynn	1	1	—	—	56½	56½	41½	41½	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 18 0	0 18 0
Maidenhead	1	1	0 6½	0 7	56½	56½	50	51	1 10 7½	1 12 11½	1 7 4½	1 9 9
Maidstone	1	1	0 7½	0 7½	56½	56½	48	48	1 15 3¾	1 15 3¾	1 10 0	1 10 0
Malvern	1	1	0 7½	0 7½	56½	56½	50	50½	1 15 3¾	1 15 3¾	1 11 6¾	1 11 6¾
Manchester and District	12	12	0 9	0 9	54½	54½	41½	41½	2 0 10½	2 0 10½	1 11 1½	1 11 1½
Margate	1	1	0 8	0 8	56½	56½	51	51	1 17 8	1 17 8	1 14 0	1 14 0
Market Drayton	1	1	—	—	55½	55½	Light to dark.	Light to dark.	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0
Market Harborough	—	1	—	0 7	—	56½	—	48	—	1 12 11½	—	1 8 0
Middlesbrough	12	12	0 8¾	—	52	52	47	47	1 16 3½	1 16 0	1 12 9½	1 13 0
Middleton	12	12	0 9	0 9	54½	54½	Light to dark.	Light to dark.	2 0 10½	2 0 10½	1 11 1½	1 11 1½
Newbury	1	1	0 6	0 6	59	59	51	51	1 9 6	1 9 6	1 5 6	1 5 6
Newcastle-on-Tyne	12	12	0 9	0 9	50	50	44	44	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 13 0	1 13 0
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1	—	0 7¾	—	55½	—	48	—	1 15 10	—	1 11 0	—
Newmarket	4	4	0 7	0 7	56½	56½	50½	50½	1 12 11½	1 12 11½	1 9 5½	1 9 5½
Newport (Mon.)	1	1	0 8	0 8	54	54	50½	50½	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 13 8	1 13 8
Northampton	1	1	0 7½	0 7½	56½	56½	50½	50½	1 15 3¾	1 15 3¾	1 11 6¾	1 11 6¾
North Shields	12	12	0 8½	0 9	50	50	44½	41½	1 15 5	1 17 6	1 11 6¾	1 11 1½
Northwich	12	12	0 7½	0 8	54½	54½	52	47	1 12 11	1 16 4	1 11 5	1 11 4
Norwich	1	1	0 6½	0 6½	56	56	48	48	1 10 4	1 10 4	1 6 0	1 6 0
Nottingham	12.30	12.30	0 8	0 8½	54	54	42	47	1 16 0	1 18 3	1 8 0	1 13 3½
Oldham	12	12	0 9	0 9	49½	49½	44	44	1 17 1½	1 17 1½	1 13 0	1 13 0
Old Hill	1	1	0 7	0 7	54	54	50½	50½	1 11 6	1 11 6	1 9 5½	1 9 5½
Oxford	1	1	0 7	0 7½	54	54	51	48	1 11 6	1 13 9	1 9 9	1 10 0
Parkstone	—	1	—	0 6½	—	56½	—	48	—	1 10 7½	—	1 8 0
Pemberton	12	12	0 8½	0 8¾	54½	54½	49½	49½	1 18 7½	1 19 8¾	1 15 0¾	1 16 1
Plymouth	1	1	0 7½	0 7½	54	54	50½	50½	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 11 6¾	1 11 6¾
Portsmouth	1	1	0 7	0 7	56½	56½	53	53	1 12 11½	1 12 11½	1 10 11	1 10 11
Reading	1	1	0 7	0 7	56½	56½	50½	50½	1 12 11½	1 12 11½	1 9 5½	1 9 5½
Redditch	1	1	0 7	0 7½	56½	56½	50½	50½	1 12 11½	1 15 3¾	1 9 5½	1 11 6¾
Rochdale	12	12	0 8	0 8	57½	57½	Light to dark.	Light to dark.	1 18 4	1 18 4	1 11 4	1 11 4
Rotherham	12	12	0 8½	0 9	49½	49½	47	47	1 15 0¾	1 17 1½	1 13 3½	1 15
Rugby	1	1	0 7½	0 7½	56½	56½	45½	45½	1 15 3¾	1 15 3¾	1 8 5¼	1 8 5
Runcorn	1	1	0 8	0 8	55½	55½	48	48	1 17 0	1 17 0	1 12 0	1 12
Saffron Walden	1	1	0 6	0 6	56½	56½	50½	50½	1 8 3	1 8 3	1 5 3	1 5
St. Albans	1	1	0 7	0 7½	56½	56½	50	48	1 12 11½	1 15 3¾	1 9 5½	1 10 0
St. Helens	12.30	12.30	0 8½	0 8½	54	54	46	46½	1 18 3	1 18 3	1 12 11½	1 12 11½
St. Mary Cray	1	1	0 9	0 9	56½	56½	50	50½	2 2 4½	2 2 4½	1 17 10½	1 17 10

Operative Bricklayers' Society—*continued.*

Branches.	Hour of ceasing Work on Saturday.		Rate of Wages per Hour.		Number of Working Hours per Week.				Rate of Wages per Week.			
					Summer.		Winter.		Summer.		Winter.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
			s. d.	s. d.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sale	—	12	—	0 9	—	54½	—	41½	—	2 0 10½	—	1 11 1½
Sandbach	1	1	0 6	0 6½	56½	56½	50	50	1 8 3	1 10 7½	1 5 0	1 7 1
Scarborough	12	12	0 8	0 8	52	52	47	47	1 14 8	1 14 8	1 11 4	1 11 4
Scunthorpe	1	1	0 7	0 7	56½	56½	51	51	1 12 11½	1 12 11½	1 9 9	1 9 9
Sevenoaks	1	1	0 7½	0 7½	56½	56½	51	51	1 15 3½	1 15 3½	1 11 10½	1 11 10½
Sheffield	12	12	0 8½	0 9	49½	49½	47½	41½	1 15 0½	1 17 1½	1 13 7½	1 11 1½
Shrewsbury	1	1	0 6½	0 7	56½	56½	50½	48	1 10 7½	1 12 11½	1 7 4½	1 8 0
Sittingbourne	4	1	0 6½	0 7	58½	56½	53	51	1 11 8½	1 12 11½	1 8 8½	1 9 9
Smethwick	1	1	0 8½	0 9	54	54	50	50½	1 18 3	2 0 6	1 15 9½	1 17 10½
Southampton	1	1	0 6½	0 7	56½	56½	51	50½	1 10 7½	1 12 11½	1 7 7½	1 9 5½
Southport	12	12	0 8	0 8	49½	49½	44	44	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 9 4	1 9 4
South Shields	12	12	0 9	0 9	54	50	44	44	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 13 0	1 13 0
Spennymoor	12	12	—	—	53	53	50	50	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 13 0
Stafford	1	1	0 7	0 7½	56½	56½	50	Light to dark.	1 12 11½	1 15 3½	1 9 2	1 11 3
Stalybridge	12	12	0 9	0 9	54½	54½	41½	41½	2 0 10½	2 0 10½	1 11 1½	1 11 1½
Stockton-on-Tees	12	12	0 8½	0 8½	52	52	47	47	1 16 10	1 16 10	1 13 3½	1 13 3½
Stourbridge	1	1	0 7	0 7	56½	56½	50½	50½	1 12 11½	1 12 11½	1 9 5½	1 9 5½
Stratford-on-Avon	1	1	0 6½	0 6½	56½	56½	51	51	1 10 7½	1 10 7½	1 7 7½	1 7 7½
Sunderland	12	12	0 8½	0 8½	50	50	46	46	1 16 5½	1 16 5½	1 13 6½	1 13 6½
Swindon	1	1	0 7	0 7	59	59	Light to dark.	Light to dark.	1 14 5	1 14 5	1 11 6	1 11 6
Tamworth	1	1	0 7½	0 7½	55½	55½	51	51	1 14 8½	1 14 8½	1 11 10½	1 11 10½
Taunton	4	4	0 5½	0 5½	58½	58½	53	53	1 6 9½	1 6 9½	1 4 3½	1 4 3½
Tettenhall	1	1	0 8	0 8	54	54	50½	50½	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 13 8	1 13 8
Tewkesbury	1	1	0 5½	0 6½	56½	56½	50½	53½	1 7 1	1 10 7½	1 4 2½	1 8 11½
Tonbridge	1	1	0 7	0 7	56½	56½	53½	53½	1 12 11½	1 12 11½	1 11 2½	1 11 2½
Tunbridge Wells	1	1	0 7½	0 7½	56½	56½	51	51	1 15 3½	1 15 3½	1 11 10½	1 11 10½
Uxbridge	1	1	0 7½	0 7½	56½	56½	50½	50½	1 15 3½	1 15 3½	1 11 6½	1 11 6½
Wakefield	12	1	0 8	0 8½	49½	49½	Light to dark.	Light to dark.	1 13 0	1 15 0½	1 13 0	1 13 0
Walsall	1	1	0 7½	0 8	55½	55½	50½	50½	1 14 8½	1 17 0	1 11 6½	1 13 8
Waltham Cross	—	12	—	0 9	—	54½	—	41½	—	2 0 10½	—	1 11 1½
Warrington	12.30	12.30	0 8½	0 8½	55	55	47½	47½	1 18 11½	1 18 11½	1 13 7½	1 13 7½
Warwick	1	1	0 7	0 7	56½	56½	50½	50½	1 12 11½	1 12 11½	1 9 5½	1 9 5½
Watford	1	1	0 8	0 8	56½	56½	51	51	1 17 8	1 17 8	1 14 0	1 14 0
Wednesbury	1	1	0 8	0 8	54	54	50½	50½	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 13 8	1 13 8
Wellingborough	1	1	0 7	0 7	56½	56½	51	51	1 12 11½	1 12 11½	1 9 9	1 9 9
West Bromwich	1	1	0 8	0 8	54	54	50½	50½	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 13 8	1 13 8
Whitefield	12	12	0 9	0 9	54½	54½	Light to dark.	Light to dark.	2 0 10½	2 0 10½	1 11 1½	1 11 1½
Widnes	12.30	12.30	0 8½	0 8½	55	55	47½	47½	1 18 11½	1 18 11½	1 13 7½	1 13 7½
Wigan	12	12	0 8½	0 8½	54½	54½	47	47	1 18 7½	1 19 8½	1 13 3½	1 14 3½
Winchester	1	1	0 7	0 7	56½	56½	50½	50½	1 12 11½	1 12 11½	1 9 5½	1 9 5½
Windsor	1	1	0 7	0 7	56½	56½	50½	50½	1 12 11½	1 12 11½	1 9 5½	1 9 5½
Wisbech	4	4	0 5½	0 5½	58	58	53	53	1 6 7	1 6 7	1 4 3½	1 4 3½
Wolverhampton	1	1	0 8	0 8	54	54	50½	50½	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 13 8	1 13 8
Worcester	1	1	0 7½	0 8	54	54	50½	50½	1 13 9	1 16 0	1 11 6½	1 13 8
Workington	1	1	0 8	0 8	54	54	51	51	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 14 0	1 14 0
Wycombe	1	1	0 6½	0 6½	56½	56½	53½	53½	1 10 7½	1 10 7½	1 8 11½	1 8 11½
Yarmouth	2	2	0 6	0 6	60	60	49	49	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 4 6	1 4 6
York	12	12	0 8	0 8	53	53	41½	41½	1 15 4	1 15 4	1 7 8	1 7 8

OPERATIVE BRICKLAYERS' SOCIETY—*continued.*

SUMMARY of ADVANTAGES gained during the Year 1892.

Compiled from the preceding Table.*

Branches.	Weekly Advance in Wages per Man.		Weekly Reduction in Hours per Man.		Number of Members in Branch.	Total Advance in Wages.	How effected.
	Summer.	Winter.	Summer.	Winter.			
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*				£ *s.* *d.*	
Aldershot	2 3¾	1 11½	—	—	52	6 0 3	Union efforts.
Ascot	2 3¾	—	—	3	12	1 7 9	
Birmingham	2 3	1 10½	—	—	674	75 16 6	Strike No. 20.
Bridgnorth	2 4¼	—	—	—	29	3 8 3¼	Strike No. 25.
Bridgwater	†2 5	—	—	—	41	4 19 1	Union efforts.
Bridlington	†2 4	—	—	—	47	5 9 8	
Bristol	4 10¼	3 3½	—	1	367	89 1 5¾	Strike No. 680.
Colchester	2 4¼	2 1¼	—	—	79	9 5 11¾	Strike No. 40.
Coventry	2 4¼	1 9½	—	—	107	12 11 10¾	Strike No. 21.
Doncaster	2 3	1 4	—	—	82	9 4 6	Strike No. 32.
Egham	2 4¼	2 1	—	—	24	2 16 6	Union efforts.
Exeter	—	—	—	3	93	—	Strike No. 38.
Gravesend	2 4¼	2 1¼	—	—	79	9 5 11¾	Union efforts.
Hartlepool	4 5	2 10	—	—	123	27 3 3	
Hinckley	2 8	2 1½	—	—	32	4 5 4	Strike No. 26.
Kettering	2 5½	2 1¾	—	—	54	6 12 9	Union efforts.
Leek	4 7½	4 1½	—	—	23	5 6 4½	Strike No. 36.
Lincoln	1 1¼	0 11¾	—	—	92	5 1 7	Union efforts.
London District	0 2½	1 7¼	2½	3½	7,632	79 10 0	
Loughborough	2 4¼	2 0¼	—	—	53	6 4 9¼	Strike No. 34.
Luton	†4 8	—	—	—	38	8 17 4	Union efforts.
Maidenhead	2 4¼	2 1½	—	—	28	3 5 11	
Market Harborough	†2 4	—	—	—	Not given	—	
North Shields	2 1	—	—	5½	42	4 7 6	
Northwich	3 5	—	—	5	116	19 16 4	
Nottingham	2 3	1 11½	—	—	201	22 12 3	
Oxford	2 3	0 3	—	3	100	11 5 0	Strike No. 30.
Pemberton	1 1¾	—	—	—	15	0 17 2¼	Union efforts.
Plymouth‡	—	—	‡	‡	32	—	
Redditch	2 4¼	2 1¼	—	—	55	6 9 5¾	Strike No. 39.
Rotherham	2 0¾	1 11½	—	—	40	4 2 6	Union efforts.
St. Albans	2 4¼	0 4½	—	2	44	5 3 7	
Sandbach	2 4¼	2 1	—	—	15	1 15 3¾	
Sheffield	2 0¾	—	—	6	214	22 1 4½	
Shrewsbury	2 4¼	0 7¾	—	2½	89	10 9 6½	Strike No. 678.
Sittingbourne	1 3¼	1 0½	2	2	26	1 13 0½	Union efforts.
Smethwick	2 3	2 1¼	—	—	28	3 3 0	
Southampton	2 4½	1 10	—	½	108	12 14 3	
Stafford	2 4¼	2 1	—	—	40	4 14 2	Strike No. 33.
Tewkesbury	3 6¼	4 9¼	—	—	31	5 9 1¾	Union efforts.
Wakefield	2 0¾	—	—	—	68	7 0 3	Strike No. 35.
Walsall	2 3¾	2 1¼	—	—	136	15 14 6	Union efforts.
Wigan	1 1½	0 11¾	—	—	87	4 17 10½	
Worcester	2 3	2 1¼	—	—	143	16 1 9	Strike No. 22.
Total weekly advance in wages, with number of persons participating					11,266	556 3 2¼	

* Advances are in all cases calculated upon the summer rate of wages shown.

† In these cases the advances are shown in the Annual Report as having been given, but do not appear in the preceding Table, the figures for 1891 not being available.

‡ Reduced working hours are stated to have been obtained in this case, but to what extent is not shown in the tables.

BRICKLAYERS' TRADE, ACCIDENT, AND BURIAL SOCIETY (OR MANCHESTER ORDER).

TABLE showing NUMBER in the TRADE in the DISTRICT, NUMBER belonging to BRANCHES of SOCIETY, WEEKLY HOURS of LABOUR and RATES of WAGES, with PARTICULARS of OVERTIME and its REMUNERATION, compiled from a SPECIAL SCHEDULE sent to the BRANCH SECRETARIES.

Returns received from 39 out of 82 Branches.

Branches.	Estimated Number in the District.	Number belonging to the Society.	Recognised Weekly Hours of Labour.	Average Weekly Rate of Wages.	Weekly Increase in Wages during 1892.	Weekly Reduction in hours during 1892.	Overtime.	
							If worked, and to what extent.	Rate of Remuneration.
Altrincham	60	60	54½	s. d. 38 7½	s. d. —	—	2 hours per day	Ordinary rate.
Armagh	15	3	57½	union 30 0 non-union 24 0	6 0	—	—	Time, and 1½ time.
Barnsley	—	2	49½	35 0½	—	—	—	—
Beswick	2,000	124	Summer 54½ Winter 47	40 10½ 35 3	—	—	In cases of emergency.	1½ time first two hours, 1¾ time afterwards. Double time from Saturday noon to Monday morning.
Blackburn	250	24	49	36 9	—	—	10 hours per week in summer.	Ordinary rate.
Bradford	180	20	54	36 0	—	—	—	1½ time.
Chester	100	25	54½	36 4	—	—	—	—
Chesterfield	200	7	Summer 55½ Winter 50	37 0 33 4	—	—	—	—
Chorley	47	39	54½	40 10½	—	—	—	Ordinary rate first two hours, 1½ time afterwards.
Coventry	100	13	56½	37 8	2 4½	—	—	1½ time from 8 p.m. to 6 a.m., and on Saturday from 1 p.m. to midnight. Sunday double time.
Crewe	100	2	54	31 6	—	—	Very little	1½ time.
Darlington	50	50	49½	33 0	—	—	—	—
Doncaster	150	12	54	36 0	2 3	—	At men's option	—
Droylsden	32	25	Summer 54½ Winter 48	40 10½ 36 0	—	—	—	1½ time. Double time from Saturday noon to Monday morning.
Glasgow	—	2	51	36 1½	—	—	Very little	1½ time. Double time on Sunday.
Halshaw Moor	—	18	49½	37 1½	—	—	6 hours per week in summer.	—
Leeds	600 to 700	150	54	38 3	—	—	—	1½ time.
Leigh	—	54	Summer 53½ Winter 41½	40 1½ 31 1½	—	—	Very little	1½ time. Double time from Saturday 1 p.m. to Monday 8.30 a.m.
Liverpool	1,350	250	Summer 55 Winter 47½	38 11½ 33 7½	—	—	—	1½ time. 1½ time Saturday, and double time Sunday.
Londonderry	120	75	57	Union 28 6 Non-union 24 0	—	—	—	1½ time.
Lowestoft	250	4	10 hours per day	5½ per hr.	—	—	Very little	Ordinary rate.
Macclesfield	50	25	Summer 54½ Winter 47	34 0¾ to 36 4 29 4½ to 31 4	—	—	A little in summer	—
Manchester	1,100	200	54½	40 10½	—	—	—	1½ time first two hours, 1¾ time afterwards. Double time from 1p.m. Saturday to 6a.m. Monday.
Northwich	120	9	Summer 54½ Winter 47	36 4 31 4	4 6½ 3 11	—	Not much	1½ time first two hours, 1¾ time afterwards.
Over (Cheshire)	100	2	54	28 0	—	—	—	—
Redditch	70	60	56½	35 3½	2 4½	—	—	Ordinary rate until 7.30 p.m., then 1½ time
Rotherham	—	5	49½	37 1½	2 0½	—	—	Ordinary rate.
Royton	4	4	49½	37 1½	—	—	—	—

BRICKLAYERS' TRADE, ACCIDENT, AND BURIAL SOCIETY (OR MANCHESTER ORDER)—*continued.*

Branches.	Estimated Number in the District.	Number belonging to the Society.	Recognised Weekly Hours of Labour.	Average Weekly Rate of Wages.	Weekly Increase in Wages during 1892.	Weekly Reduction in hours during 1892.	Overtime.	
							If worked, and to what extent.	Rate of Remuneration.
				s. d.	s. d.			
Runcorn	—	6	54½	38 7¼	—	1 hour	In chemical yards up to 10 hours per week.	—
Shrewsbury	—	3	56½	32 11½	2 4½	—	- - -	—
Stafford	35	3	Summer - - 56½	35 3¾	2 4½	—	Not worked generally.	—
			Winter - - 50½	31 6¾	2 1½			
Stockton-on-Tees	100	9	52	36 10	—	—	- - -	1½ time after 5 p.m.
Tyldesley	32	26	Summer - - 53½	40 1½	—	—	2 hours per day in summer.	Ordinary rate.
			Winter Lt. to Dk.	—				
Wakefield	100	2	49½	33 0	—	—	Not much -	1½ time.
Wigan	200	40	54½	39 8¼	1 1½	—	- - -	—
Wolverhampton	300	170	54	36 0	—	—	- - -	1½ time after 7 p.m.
Worksop	—	5	9 hours per day - -	9*d.* pr. hr.	—	—	- - -	Two hours count as quarter of a day.
Yarmouth	70	4	60	30 0	—	—	- - -	1½ time after 8 p.m.
York	—	1	53	35 4	—	—	- - -	1½ time first two hours, 1½ time afterwards.

SUMMARY OF ADVANTAGES GAINED DURING THE YEAR 1892, COMPILED FROM THE PRECEDING TABLE.

Branches.	Weekly Increase in Wages.		Weekly Reduction in Hours.	Number of Members in Branch.	Total Advance in Wages.	How effected.
	Summer.	Winter.				
	s. d.	s. d.			£ s. d.	
Armagh	6*s.*		—	3	0 18 0	Union efforts.
Coventry	2*s.* 4¼*d.*		—	13	1 10 7¼	Strike No. 21.
Doncaster	2*s.* 3*d.*		—	12	1 7 0	Strike No. 32.
Northwich	4 6½	3 11	—	9	2 0 10½	Union efforts.
Redditch	2*s.* 4¼*d.*		—	60	7 1 3	Strike No. 39.
Rotherham	2*s.* 0¾*d.*		—	5	0 10 3¾	Union efforts.
Runcorn	—	—	1	6	—	
Shrewsbury	2*s.* 4¼*d.*		—	3	0 7 0¾	Strike No. 678.
Stafford	2 4½	2 1¼	—	3	0 7 0¾	Strike No. 33.
Wigan	1*s.* 1½*d.*		—	40	2 5 0	Union efforts.
Total weekly advance in wages with number of persons participating				154	16 7 2	

LOSSES, Nil.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

TABLE showing RATE of WAGES per Week and per Hour, with NUMBER of WORKING HOURS per Week in the Towns where there were Branches at the end of the Years 1891 and 1892.

(Taken from the Annual Reports of the Society.)

Branches.	Number of Working Hours per Week.				Rate of Wages.							
					Per Hour or Day.		Per Week.					
	Summer.		Winter.				Summer.				Winter.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.		1892.		1891.	1892.
ENGLAND AND WALES.					s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Abergavenny	54	54	51	51	0 6⅓	0 6½	1 9 3		1 9 3		1 7 7½	1 7 7½
Abertillery	—	54	—	50⅓	—	—	—		—		—	—
Accrington	54	54	49	49	0 7½	0 7⅓	1 13 9		1 13 9		1 10 7⅓	1 10 7½
Aldershot	56½	55½	56½	54½	0 7	0 7	1 12 11½		1 12 4⅓		1 12 11½	1 11 9½
Altrincham	52	52	47	47	0 8½	0 8½	1 16 10		1 16 10		1 13 3½	1 13 3½
Amble	—	50	—	50	—	0 7½	—		1 11 3		—	1 11 3
Ashford	58½	58½	58½	58½	0 6½	0 6⅓	1 11 8¼		1 11 8¼		1 11 8¼	1 11 8¼
Ashton-under-Lyne	54½	54½	47	47	0 8	0 8	1 16 4		1 16 4		1 11 4	1 11 4
Aston	54	54	45	48	0 8½	0 8½	1 18 3		1 18 3		1 11 10½	1 14 0
Bacup	54	54	54	54	0 7	0 7½	1 11 6		1 13 9		1 11 6	1 13 9
Banbury	56⅓	56½	56⅓	56½	0 6½	0 6½	1 10 7¼		1 10 7¼		1 10 7¼	1 10 7¼
Barnsley	50	50	50	50	0 8	0 8	1 13 4		1 13 4		1 13 4	1 13 4
Barrow-in-Furness (House)	54	54	49	49	0 7⅓	0 7⅓	1 13 9		1 13 9		1 10 7½	1 10 7½
„ (Ship)	54	54	54	54	5 10	5 8	1 15 0		1 14 0		1 15 0	1 14 0
Basingstoke	56½	56⅓	56½	56⅔	0 6⅓	0 6½	1 10 7¼		1 10 7¼		1 10 7¼	1 10 7¼
Bath	56	56	56	56	0 6½	0 6⅓	1 10 4		1 10 4		1 10 4	1 10 4
Bedford	56½	56½	56½	56½	0 6½	0 6½	1 10 7¼		1 10 7¼		1 10 7¼	1 10 7¼
Beverley	55⅓	55⅓	55½	55⅓	4 4	4 8	1 6 0		1 8 0		1 6 0	1 8 0
Bingley	49½	49½	49½	49⅓	0 6⅔	0 6⅔	1 7 10		1 7 10		1 7 10	1 7 10
Birkenhead (House) (Includes Hoylake and West Kirby, Liscard, and Rock Ferry).	55	55	47½	47½	Summer 0 8 Winter 0 8½	Summer 0 8 Winter 0 8½	1 16 8		1 16 8		1 13 7¾	1 13 7¾
Birkenhead (Ship)	54	54	54	54	6 6	6 6	1 19 0		1 19 0		1 19 0	1 19 0
Birmingham	54	54	48	48	0 8½	0 8½	1 18 3		1 18 3		1 14 0	1 14 0
Blackburn	49	49	49	49	0 8	0 8	1 12 8		1 12 8		1 12 8	1 12 8
Blackpool	49½	49½	49½	49½	0 8	0 8	1 13 0		1 13 0		1 13 0	1 13 0
Bolton	52	52	47	47	0 8⅓	0 8⅓	1 16 10		1 16 10		1 13 3½	1 13 3½
Boston	54	54	54	54	0 5⅓	0 5½	1 4 9		1 4 9		1 4 9	1 4 9
Bournemouth	56½	56½	48	48	0 7	0 7	1 12 11½		1 12 11½		1 8 0	1 8 0
Bradford (Yorkshire)	49⅓	49½	49½	49⅓	0 7⅓	0 7⅓	1 10 11¼		1 10 11¼		1 10 11¼	1 10 11¼
Brecon	54	54	54	54	0 6⅓	0 6⅓	1 9 3		1 9 3		1 9 3	1 9 3
Bridgend	54	54	50½	50½	0 7½	0 7½	1 13 9		1 13 9		1 11 6¾	1 11 6¾
Bridlington Quay	55½	55⅓	55½	55⅓	0 6	0 6	1 7 9		1 7 9		1 7 9	1 7 9
Brighton	56½	56½	56½	56½	0 7½	0 7½	1 15 3¾		1 15 3¾		1 15 3¾	1 15 3¾
Bristol	54	54	48	48	0 7⅔	0 7½	1 13 9		1 13 9		1 10 0	1 10 0
Bromsgrove	—	56½	—	50⅓	—	0 6½	—		1 10 7½		—	1 7 4¼
Builth	—	58⅓	—	53	—	0 5⅔	—		1 6 9¾		—	1 4 3½
Burnley	54	54	47	47	0 7⅓	0 7⅔	1 13 9		1 13 9		1 9 4½	1 9 4½
Burslem and Potteries District.	56½	56½	48	48	0 7½	0 7½	1 15 3¾		1 15 3¾		1 10 0	1 10 0
Burton-on-Trent	54	54	49⅓	49⅓	0 7⅓	0 7⅓	1 13 9		1 13 9		1 10 11¼	1 10 11¼
Bury	53⅓	53⅓	43⅓	43⅓	0 8	0 8⅓	1 15 8		1 17 10¾		1 9 0	1 10 9¾
Buxton	49⅓	49⅓	49⅓	49⅓	0 7¼	0 7¼	1 9 10¾		1 9 10¾		1 9 10¾	1 9 10¾
Cadoxton (House)	54	54	50½	50½	0 8	0 8	1 16 0		1 16 0		1 13 8	1 13 8
„ (Ship)	54	54	54	54	6 6	6 6	1 19 0		1 19 0		1 19 0	1 19 0
Cambridge	56⅓	56⅓	56½	56½	0 7	0 7	1 12 11½		1 12 11½		1 12 11½	1 12 11½
Cannock	55⅓	55⅓	45	48	0 6½	0 7	1 10 0¾		1 12 4½		1 4 4⅓	1 8 0
Canterbury	58½	58⅓	58½	58⅓	5 6	5 6	1 13 0		1 13 0		1 13 0	1 13 0
Cardiff (House)	54	54	48	47½	0 8	0 8½	1 16 0		1 18 3		1 12 0	1 13 7¾
„ (Ship)	54	54	54	54	6 6	6 6	1 19 0		1 19 0		1 19 0	1 19 0
Carlisle	54	54	49½	52½	0 6¾	0 7½	1 10 4½		1 12 7½		1 7 10	1 11 8½
Castleford	56	56	56	56	0 7	0 7	1 12 8		1 12 8		1 12 8	1 12 8
Cheltenham	56⅓	56½	51	51	0 6⅓	0 6⅓	1 10 7¼		1 10 7¼		1 7 7⅓	1 7 7½
Chepstow (House)	56⅓	56½	56½	56½	0 6½	0 7	1 10 7¼		1 12 11½		1 10 7¼	1 12 11½
„ (Ship)	54	54	54	54	5 0	5 0	1 10 0		1 10 0		1 10 0	1 10 0
Chertsey	56⅓	56⅓	50½	50½	0 7	0 7	1 12 11½		1 12 11½		1 9 5½	1 9 5½
Chester	54½	54½	54½	54½	0 7½	0 7½	1 14 0¾		1 14 0¾		1 14 0¾	1 14 0¾
Chester-le-Street	50	50	50	50	0 8	0 8	1 13 4		1 13 4		1 13 4	1 13 4
Chorley	54⅓	54⅓	48⅓	48⅓	0 8	0 8	1 16 4		1 16 4		1 12 4	1 12 4
Clevedon	56½	56½	48	48	0 6⅓	0 6⅓	1 10 7¼		1 10 7¼		1 6 0	1 6 0
Clifton	—	54	—	48	—	0 7⅓	—		1 13 9		—	1 10 0
Clitheroe	—	54	—	54	—	0 7	—		1 11 6		—	1 11 6
Colchester	56½	56⅓	56⅓	56½	0 6	0 6⅓	1 8 3		1 10 7¼		1 8 3	1 10 7¼
Colne	—	54	—	44	—	0 7	—		1 11 6		—	1 5 8
Colwyn Bay	55	55	50	50	5 0	5 0	1 10 0		1 10 0		1 10 0	1 10 0
Congleton	54	54	54	54	4 8	0 7	1 8 0		1 11 6		1 8 0	1 11 6
Consett	—	50	—	50	—	0 8	—		1 13 4		—	1 13 4

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners—*continued.*

Branches.	Number of Working Hours per Week.				Rate of Wages.							
					Per Hour or Day.		Per Week.					
	Summer.		Winter.				Summer.			Winter.		
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.		1892.	1891.		1892.
					s. d.	*s. d.*	*£ s. d.*			*£ s. d.*		*£ s. d.*
Coventry	56½	56½	51	51	0 7½	0 7½	1 15 3¾		1 15 3¾	1 11 10½		1 11 10½
Cowes (House)	56½	56½	56½	56½	0 6¾	0 6¾	1 9 5		1 9 5	1 9 5		1 9 5
„ (Ship)	54	54	54	54	0 6¾	0 6¾	1 10 4½		1 10 4½	1 10 4½		1 10 4½
Cradley Heath	56½	56½	56½	56½	0 7	0 7	1 12 11½		1 12 11½	1 12 11½		1 12 11½
Crewe	55½	55½	55½	55½	0 6½	0 6½	1 10 0¾		1 10 0¾	1 10 0¾		1 10 0¾
Cromer	59	59	56	56	0 5	0 5	1 4 7		1 4 7	1 3 4		1 3 4
Darlington	50	50	50	50	0 7½	0 7½	1 11 3		1 11 3	1 11 3		1 11 3
Dartford	54	54	54	54	0 8	0 8	1 16 0		1 16 0	1 16 0		1 16 0
Dartmouth	56½	56½	56½	56½	0 5	0 5	1 3 6½		1 3 6½	1 3 6½		1 3 6½
Dawlish	56½	56	56½	56	4 2	4 2	1 5 0		1 5 0	1 5 0		1 5 0
Derby	56½	56	53½	50½	0 7½	0 8	1 15 0		1 17 4	1 13 5¼		1 13 8
Devonport	54	54	48	48	0 7	0 7	1 11 6		1 11 6	1 8 0		1 8 0
Dewsbury	52	52	52	52	0 7	0 7	1 10 4		1 10 4	1 10 4		1 10 4
Doncaster	54	54	47	47	0 7½	0 7½	1 13 9		1 13 9	1 9 4½		1 9 4½
Dorking	56½	56½	56½	56½	0 7½	0 7½	1 15 3¾		1 15 3¾	1 15 3¾		1 15 3¾
Dover	56½	56½	56½	56½	0 7½	0 7½	1 15 3¾		1 15 3¾	1 15 3¾		1 15 3¾
Droitwich	56½	56½	50½	50½	0 6½	0 6½	1 10 7¼		1 10 7¼	1 7 4¼		1 7 4¼
Dudley	54	54	54	54	0 7	0 7	1 11 6		1 11 6	1 11 6		1 11 6
Durham	53	53	53	53	0 7½	0 7½	1 13 1½		1 13 1½	1 13 1½		1 13 1½
Earlestown	54½	54½	49½	47	0 7½	Summer 0 8 Winter 0 8½	1 14 0¾		1 16 4	1 10 11¼		1 13 3½
Eastbourne	56½	56½	56½	56½	0 7	0 7	1 12 11½		1 12 11½	1 12 11½		1 12 11½
East Dereham	59	59	59	59	0 5	0 5	1 4 7		1 4 7	1 4 7		1 4 7
East Grinstead	56½	56½	50½	50½	0 7	0 7	1 12 11½		1 12 11½	1 9 5½		1 9 5½
Egham	56½	56½	50½	50½	0 8	0 8	1 17 8		1 17 8	1 13 8		1 13 8
Epsom	56½	56½	51	51	0 8	0 8	1 17 8		1 17 8	1 14 0		1 14 0
Erith (House)	56½	56½	54	54	0 8	0 8	1 17 8		1 17 8	1 16 0		1 16 0
„ (Ship)	54	54	54	54	0 8	0 8½	1 16 0		1 18 3	1 16 0		1 18 3
Exeter	56½	56½	56	49	0 6	0 6½	1 8 3		1 10 7¼	1 8 0		1 6 6½
Falmouth and Penryn	61	56½	54½	51½	3 6	Summer 0 4½ Winter 0 5	1 1 0		1 1 2¼	1 1 0		1 1 5½
Farnworth	52	52	47	47	0 8½	0 8½	1 16 10		1 16 10	1 13 3½		1 13 3½
Fleetwood	54	54	50	50	0 7½	0 7½	1 13 9		1 13 9	1 11 3		1 11 3
Folkestone	56½	56½	56½	56½	0 7½	0 7½	1 15 3¾		1 15 3¾	1 15 3¾		1 15 3¾
Gainsborough	54	54	54	54	0 6	0 6½	1 7 0		1 9 3	1 7 0		1 9 3
Glossop	49½	49½	49½	49½	0 7½	0 7½	1 10 11¼		1 10 11¼	1 10 11¼		1 10 11¼
Gloucester	56½	56½	48	48	0 7	0 7	1 12 11½		1 12 11½	1 8 0		1 8 0
Godalming	56½	56½	51	50½	0 7	0 7	1 12 11½		1 12 11½	1 9 9		1 9 5½
Goole	55½	55½	50	50	0 7	0 7	1 12 4½		1 12 4½	1 9 2		1 9 2
Gosport	56½	56½	56½	56½	0 6½	0 6½	1 10 7¼		1 10 7¼	1 10 7¼		1 10 7¼
Grantham	54	54	54	54	0 6½	0 6½	1 9 3		1 9 3	1 9 3		1 9 3
Gravesend (House)	56½	56½	56½	56½	0 8	0 8	1 17 8		1 17 8	1 17 8		1 17 8
„ (Ship)	54	54	54	54	7 0	7 0	2 2 0		2 2 0	2 2 0		2 2 0
Grays (House)	56½	56½	56½	56½	0 7½	0 8	1 15 3¾		1 17 8	1 15 3¾		1 17 8
„ (Ship)	54	54	54	54	7 0	7 0	2 2 0		2 2 0	2 2 0		2 2 0
Great Harwood	—	54	—	49	—	0 7	—		1 11 6	—		1 8 7
Grimsby (House)	53	53	53	53	0 7½	0 7½	1 13 1½		1 13 1½	1 13 1½		1 13 1½
„ (Ship)	53	53	53	53	0 8	0 8	1 15 4		1 15 4	1 15 4		1 15 4
Halifax	50	50	50	50	0 7	0 7	1 9 2		1 9 2	1 9 2		1 9 2
Harrogate	50	50	50	50	0 7½	0 7½	1 11 3		1 11 3	1 11 3		1 11 3
Hartlepool District (House)	—	53	—	53	—	0 8	—		1 15 4	—		1 15 4
„ (Ship)	—	53	—	53	—	5 10	—		1 15 0	—		1 15 0
Hartlepool (House)	53	—	53	—	0 8	—	1 15 4		—	1 15 4		—
„ (Ship)	53	—	53	—	6 0	—	1 16 0		—	1 16 0		—
Middlesbrough (House)	52	—	52	—	0 8	—	1 14 8		—	1 14 8		—
„ (Ship)	53	—	53	—	6 0	—	1 16 0		—	1 16 0		—
South Stockton (House)	53	—	53	—	0 7¾	—	1 14 2¾		—	1 14 2¾		—
„ (Ship)	53	—	53	—	0 8¼	—	1 16 5¼		—	1 16 5¼		—
Stockton-on-Tees (House)	53	—	53	—	0 7¾	—	1 14 2¾		—	1 14 2¾		—
„ (Ship)	53	—	53	—	6 0	—	1 16 0		—	1 16 0		—
West Hartlepool (House)	53	—	53	—	0 8	—	1 15 4		—	1 15 4		—
„ (Ship)	53	—	53	—	6 0	—	1 16 0		—	1 16 0		—
Hastings	56½	56½	51	51	0 7	0 7	1 12 11½		1 12 11½	1 9 9		1 9 9
Haverhill	—	57½	—	51½	—	0 5	—		1 3 11½	—		1 1 5½
Hereford	56½	56½	56½	56½	0 6	0 6½	1 8 3		1 10 7¼	1 8 3		1 10 7¼
Heywood	54	54	54	54	0 8	0 8	1 16 0		1 16 0	1 16 0		1 16 0
Hinckley	—	61½	—	56½	—	0 6½	—		1 13 3¾	—		1 10 7¼
Horwich	54½	54½	47	48	0 8	0 8	1 16 4		1 16 4	1 11 4		1 12 0
Huddersfield	50	50	50	50	0 6¾	0 7	1 8 1½		1 9 2	1 8 1½		1 9 2
Hull (House)	53	53	47	47	0 8	0 8	1 15 4		1 15 4	1 11 4		1 11 4
„ (Ship)	53	53	53	53	5 6	5 6	1 13 0		1 13 0	1 13 0		1 13 0
Hyde	54½	54½	47	47	0 8	0 8	1 16 4		1 16 4	1 11 4		1 11 4

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS—*continued.*

Branches.	Number of Working Hours per Week.				Rate of Wages.							
					Per Hour or Day.		Per Week.					
	Summer.		Winter.				Summer.				Winter.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.			1891.	1892.
					s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ilkeston	56	55	56	45	0 7	0 7	1 12 8	1 12 1			1 12 8	1 6 3
Ilkley	49½	49½	49½	49½	0 7	0 7	1 8 10½	1 8 10½			1 8 10½	1 8 10½
Ipswich	56½	56½	56½	56½	0 6½	0 6½	1 10 7¼	1 10 7¼			1 10 7¼	1 10 7¼
Keighley	49½	49½	49½	49½	0 6¾	0 6¾	1 7 10	1 7 10			1 7 10	1 7 10
Kettering	59½	59	56	56	0 7	0 7	1 14 8½	1 14 5			1 12 8	1 12 8
Kidderminster	56½	56½	50½	50½	0 7	0 7¼	1 12 11½	1 14 1½			1 9 5½	1 10 6
Knowle	56½	56½	50½	50½	0 7	0 7	1 12 11½	1 12 11½			1 9 5½	1 9 5½
Lancaster	55½	55½	55½	54½	0 6¾	0 7½	1 11 2½	1 13 6¼			1 11 2½	1 12 11
Leamington	56½	56½	50½	50½	0 7½	0 7½	1 15 3¼	1 15 3¾			1 11 6¾	1 11 6¾
Leeds	50	50	50	50	0 8	0 8	1 13 4	1 13 4			1 13 4	1 13 4
Leek	56½	54	54	54	5 0	0 7½	1 10 0	1 12 0¾			1 10 0	1 12 0¾
Leicester	56½	56½	48	48	0 8	0 8	1 17 8	1 17 8			1 12 0	1 12 0
Leigh and Bedford	53½	53½	53½	53½	0 7½	0 8	1 13 5¼	1 15 8			1 13 5¼	1 15 8
Lichfield	55½	55½	50½	50½	0 7	0 7	1 12 4½	1 12 4½			1 9 5½	1 9 5½
Lincoln	53½	53½	53½	53½	0 7¼	0 7½	1 12 3¾	1 13 5¼			1 12 3¾	1 13 5½
Littleborough	53½	53½	53½	48½	0 7	0 7½	1 11 2½	1 13 5¼			1 11 2½	1 10 3¾
Liverpool District (House)	55	55	47½	47½	Summer 0 8	Summer 0 8	1 16 8	1 16 8			1 13 7¾	1 13 7¾
					Winter 0 8½	Winter 0 8½						
,, (Ship)	54	54	44½	44½	6 6	6 6	1 19 0	1 19 0			1 19 0	1 19 0
Llanelly	—	54	—	54	—	0 7	--	1 11 6			—	1 11 6
London District (House)	51¼	50	47	47 / 44½	0 9	0 9½	1 18 5¼	1 19 7			1 15 3	1 17 2¾ / 1 15 2¾
,, (Ship)	54	54	54	54	7 0	7 0	2 2 0	2 2 0			2 2 0	2 2 0
Barnet	56½	—	50½	—	0 9	—	2 2 4½	—			1 17 10½	—
Brentford	56½	—	56½	—	0 8½	—	2 0 0¼	—			2 0 0¼	—
Bromley	56½	—	51	—	0 9	—	2 2 4½	—			1 18 3	—
Buckhurst Hill	56½	—	50½	—	0 8½	—	2 0 0¼	—			1 15 9¼	—
Chislehurst	56½	—	48	—	0 9	—	2 2 4½	—			1 16 0	—
Croydon	56½	—	50½	—	0 8½	—	2 0 0¼	—			1 15 9¼	—
Ealing	56½	—	47½	—	0 8½	—	2 0 0¼	—			1 13 7¾	—
Enfield	56	—	50	—	0 8½	—	1 19 8	—			1 15 5	—
Finchley	56½	—	56½	—	0 9	—	2 2 4½	—			2 2 4½	—
Forest Hill	56½	—	56½	—	0 9	—	2 2 4½	—			2 2 4½	—
Greenwich (House)	56	—	56	—	0 9	—	2 2 0	—			2 2 0	—
,, (Ship)	54	—	54	—	7 0	—	2 2 0	—			2 2 0	—
Harrow	56½	—	51	—	0 8	—	1 17 8	—			1 14 0	—
Hounslow	56½	—	56½	—	0 8	—	1 17 8	—			1 17 8	—
Kingston-on-Thames	56½	—	51	—	0 8	—	1 17 8	—			1 14 0	—
Norwood	56½	—	51	—	0 9	—	2 2 4½	—			1 18 3	—
Penge	56½	—	51	—	0 8½	—	2 0 0¼	—			1 16 1½	—
Richmond	55½	—	55½	—	0 8½	—	1 19 3¾	—			1 19 3¾	—
Southall	56½	—	56½	—	0 8	—	1 17 8	—			1 17 8	—
South Norwood	56½	—	51½	—	0 8½	—	2 0 0¼	—			1 16 5¾	—
Streatham	55½	—	47½	—	0 9	—	2 1 7½	—			1 15 7½	—
Sutton	56½	—	51	—	0 8½	—	2 0 0¼	—			1 16 1½	—
Teddington	56½	—	50½	—	0 8	—	1 17 8	—			1 13 8	—
Tottenham	55½	—	47	—	0 9	—	2 1 7½	—			1 15 3	—
Twickenham	56½	—	50½	—	0 8½	—	2 0 0¼	—			1 15 9¼	—
Walthamstow	53½	—	53½	—	0 9	—	2 0 1½	—			2 0 1½	—
Wimbledon	56½	—	48	—	0 8½	—	2 0 0¼	—			1 14 0	—
Wood Green	56½	—	56½	—	0 9	—	2 2 4½	—			2 2 4½	—
Woolwich	56½	—	50½	—	0 8¼	—	2 0 0¼	—			1 15 9¼	—
Long Eaton	54	54	45	45	0 7	0 7	1 11 6	1 11 6			1 6 3	1 6 3
Loughborough	56½	56½	56½	56½	0 6½	0 7	1 10 7¼	1 12 11½			1 10 7¼	1 12 11½
Louth	56	56	56	56	0 5½	0 5¾	1 5 8	1 6 10			1 5 8	1 6 10
Lowestoft	56½	56½	56½	56½	0 6	0 6	1 8 3	1 8 3			1 8 3	1 8 3
Ludlow	56½	56½	50½	50½	0 6	0 6	1 8 3	1 8 3			1 5 3	1 5 3
Luton	56½	56½	56½	56½	0 6	0 7	1 8 3	1 12 11½			1 8 3	1 12 11½
Lynn	56½	56½	56½	56½	0 6	0 6	1 8 3	1 8 3			1 8 3	1 8 3
Macclesfield	54½	54½	46½	46½	0 7¼	0 7¼	1 12 11	1 12 11			1 8 1	1 8 1
Maidenhead	56½	56½	50½	50½	0 7	0 7	1 12 11½	1 12 11½			1 9 5½	1 9 5½
Maidstone	56½	56½	50½	50½	0 7½	0 7½	1 15 3¾	1 15 3¾			1 11 6¾	1 11 6¾
Malton and Norton	54	54	54	54	0 6	0 6	1 7 0	1 7 0			1 7 0	1 7 0
Malvern	56½	56½	50½	50½	0 7½	0 7½	1 15 3¾	1 15 3¾			1 11 6¾	1 11 6¾
Manchester District	52	52	47	47	0 8½	0 8½	1 16 10	1 16 10			1 13 3½	1 13 3½
Eccles	52	—	47	—	0 8¼	—	1 15 9	—			1 12 3¾	—
Mansfield	55½	55½	50½	50½	0 7	0 7	1 12 4½	1 12 4½			1 9 5½	1 9 5½
Margate	56½	56½	56½	56½	0 7½	0 7½	1 15 3¾	1 15 3¾			1 15 3¾	1 15 3¾
Market Drayton	55½	55½	55½	55½	0 5½	0 5½	1 5 5¼	1 5 5¼			1 5 5¼	1 5 5¼
Marple	—	54½	—	50	—	0 7½	—	1 14 0¾			—	1 11 3
Mexborough	49½	49½	49½	49½	0 7½	0 8	1 10 11¼	1 13 0			1 10 11¼	1 13 0
Middleton	54	54	45	41½	0 7½	0 8	1 13 9	1 16 0			1 8 1½	1 7 8
Middlewich	—	55½	—	52½	—	0 7	—	1 12 4½			—	1 10 7½
Milford Haven (House)	56½	56½	56½	56½	4 0	4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0			1 4 0	1 4 0
,, (Ship)	54	54	54	54	0 6¾	0 6¾	1 9 3	1 9 3			1 9 3	1 9 3
Morecambe	49½	49½	49½	49½	0 6¾	0 6¾	1 7 10	1 7 10			1 7 10	1 7 10
Morley	50	50	50	50	0 6½	0 6½	1 7 1	1 7 1			1 7 1	1 7 1

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS—*continued.*

Branches.	Number of Working Hours per Week.				Rate of Wages.							
					Per Hour or Day.		Per Week.					
	Summer.		Winter.				Summer.		Winter.			
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.		
					s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Nelson	54	54	47	47	0 7	0 7½	1 11 6	1 13 9	1 7 5	1 9 4½		
Newark	55½	55½	50	50	0 6½	0 7	1 10 0¾	1 12 4½	1 7 1	1 9 2		
Newbury	59	59	59	59	0 7	0 7	1 14 5	1 14 5	1 14 5	1 14 5		
Newcastle-on-Tyne District (House)	50	50	50	50	0 8½	0 8½	1 15 5	1 15 5	1 15 5	1 15 5		
" " " (Ship)	54	54	54	54	6 1	5 11	1 16 6	1 15 6	1 16 6	1 15 6		
Newmarket	56½	56½	50½	50½	0 6	0 6	1 8 3	1 8 3	1 5 3	1 5 3		
Newport (House)	54	54	50½	50½	0 7½	0 8	1 13 9	1 16 0	1 11 6¾	1 13 8		
" (Ship)	54	54	54	54	6 1	6 1	1 16 6	1 16 6	1 16 6	1 16 6		
Newton Abbot	56½	56½	50½	50½	0 5½	0 6	1 5 10¾	1 8 3	1 3 1¾	1 5 3		
Normanton	56	56	56	56	0 7	0 7	1 12 8	1 12 8	1 12 8	1 12 8		
Northampton	54	54	54	54	0 7½	0 7½	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9		
Northwich	54½	54½	52	52	0 7¼	0 7¼	1 12 11	1 12 11	1 11 5	1 11 5		
Norwich	56	56	48	48	0 7	0 7	1 12 8	1 12 8	1 8 0	1 8 0		
Nottingham	54	54	47	47	0 8	0 8	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 11 4	1 11 4		
Nuneaton	56½	56½	56½	56½	0 6½	0 6½	1 10 7¼	1 10 7¼	1 10 7¼	1 10 7¼		
Oldham District	51½	51½	46½	46½	0 8	0 8	1 14 4	1 14 4	1 11 0	1 11 0		
Ormskirk	55	55	55	55	0 7	0 7	1 12 1	1 12 1	1 12 1	1 12 1		
Oswestry	56½	56½	56½	56½	4 4	4 4	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0		
Otley	54	54	54	54	0 6¾	0 6¾	1 10 4½	1 10 4½	1 10 4½	1 10 4½		
Over Darwen	49	49	49	49	0 8	0 8	1 12 8	1 12 8	1 12 8	1 12 8		
Oxford	54	54	54	54	0 7½	0 7½	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9		
Padiham	50	50	50	50	0 7¼	0 7¼	1 10 2½	1 10 2½	1 10 2½	1 10 2½		
Paignton	56½	55½	48	47	0 5½	0 6	1 5 10¾	1 7 9	1 2 0	1 3 6		
Pandy	54	54	53½	53½	0 7½	0 7½	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 5¼	1 13 5¼		
Pembroke	54	54	54	54	4 6	4 0	1 7 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 4 0		
Penarth	54	54	48	48	0 8	0 8½	1 16 0	1 18 3	1 12 0	1 14 0		
Penrith	54	54	54	54	0 6⅔	0 6⅔	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0		
Penzance	59½	59½	52	52	3 9	3 9	1 2 6	1 2 6	1 2 6	1 2 6		
Peterborough	56½	56½	56½	56½	0 6	0 6½	1 8 3	1 10 7¼	1 8 3	1 10 7¼		
Plymouth	54	54	48	48	0 7	0 7	1 11 6	1 11 6	1 8 0	1 8 0		
Pontefract	55	55	55	55	0 6½	0 6½	1 9 9½	1 9 9½	1 9 9½	1 9 9½		
Pontypridd	54	54	50½	47½	0 7½	0 8	1 13 9	1 16 0	1 11 6¾	1 11 8		
Poole	58½	58½	54½	54½	0 5½	0 5½	1 6 9¾	1 6 9¾	1 4 11¾	1 4 11¾		
Portsmouth	56½	56½	56½	56½	0 6½	0 6½	1 10 7¼	1 10 7¼	1 10 7¼	1 10 7¼		
Prescot	—	55	—	48	—	0 7½	—	1 14 4½	—	1 10 0		
Preston	49½	49½	49½	49½	5 6	5 6	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 13 0		
Prestwich	52	52	44	44	0 8¼	0 8¼	1 15 9	1 15 9	1 10 3	1 10 3		
Radcliffe Bridge	49	49	44	44	0 8½	0 8½	1 13 8¼	1 14 8½	1 10 3	1 11 2		
Ramsbottom	54	54	54	54	0 7	0 7	1 11 6	1 11 6	1 11 6	1 11 6		
Ramsey	55	55	55	55	3 10	0 5	1 3 0	1 2 11	1 3 0	1 2 11		
Ramsgate	58½	58⅓	58⅓	58⅓	6 0	0 6	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0		
Reading	56½	56½	56½	56½	0 7	0 7	1 12 11½	1 12 11½	1 12 11½	1 12 11½		
Reigate	56½	56½	56⅓	56½	0 8	0 8	1 17 8	1 17 8	1 17 8	1 17 8		
Rochdale	48⅜	48½	46	43⅓	0 8	0 8½	1 12 4	1 14 4½	1 10 8	1 10 9¾		
Rochester and Chatham	56½	56½	56½	56½	0 7½	0 7½	1 15 3¾	1 15 3¾	1 15 3¾	1 15 3¾		
Rossendale	54	54	54	49	0 7	0 7¼	1 11 6	1 12 7½	1 11 6	1 9 7¼		
Rotherham	49½	49½	49½	49½	0 8	0 8	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 13 0		
Rugby	56½	56½	56½	56½	0 7	0 7½	1 12 11½	1 15 3¾	1 12 11½	1 15 3¾		
Runcorn	55½	55⅓	55⅓	55⅓	0 7¼	0 7¼	1 13 6¾	1 13 6¾	1 13 6¼	1 13 6¼		
St. Albans	56½	56½	56½	56½	0 7	0 7½	1 12 11½	1 15 3¾	1 12 11½	1 15 3¾		
St. Helen's	54	54	49	49	0 8	0 8	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 12 8	1 12 8		
Sandbach	54½	54	54½	54	0 6	0 6	1 7 3	1 7 0	1 7 3	1 7 0		
Scarborough	52	52	47	47	0 7	0 7½	1 10 4	1 12 6	1 7 5	1 9 4½		
Sevenoaks	56⅔	56½	51	51	0 7½	0 7⅔	1 15 3¾	1 15 3¾	1 11 10½	1 11 10½		
Sheffield	49½	49½	49½	49⅓	0 8	0 8	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 13 0		
Shifnal	56½	56⅓	56½	56⅓	0 6	0 7	1 8 3	1 12 11⅓	1 8 3	1 12 11⅓		
Shipley	49½	49½	49½	49⅔	0 7½	0 7½	1 10 11¼	1 10 11¼	1 10 11¼	1 10 11¼		
Shrewsbury	56½	56½	56½	56½	0 6½	0 7	1 10 7¼	1 12 11½	1 10 7¼	1 12 11⅓		
Smethwick	54	54	54	54	0 8	0 8	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0		
Southampton (House)	56½	56½	56½	56½	0 6½	0 7	1 10 7½	1 12 11½	1 10 7½	1 12 11½		
" (Ship)	54	54	54	54	0 7¾	0 7¼	1 12 7½	1 12 7½	1 12 7½	1 12 7¼		
Southend	57	56½	54½	56½	0 7	0 7⅓	1 13 3	1 15 3¾	1 11 9⅔	1 15 3¾		
Southport	49½	49½	47	47	0 8	0 8	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 11 4	1 11 4		
Sowerby Bridge	50	50	50	50	0 6½	0 6½	1 7 1	1 7 1	1 7 1	1 7 1		
Stafford	56½	56½	56½	56½	0 7	0 7	1 12 11⅓	1 12 11⅓	1 12 11⅓	1 12 11⅓		
Stalybridge	54⅓	54½	47	47	0 8	0 8	1 16 4	1 16 4	1 11 4	1 11 4		
Stockport	54½	54½	47	47	0 8	0 8	1 16 4	1 16 4	1 11 4	1 11 4		
Stone	55½	55½	50½	49½	0 7	0 7½	1 12 4½	1 14 8½	1 9 5½	1 10 11½		
Stourbridge	56½	56½	50⅔	50½	0 7	0 7	1 12 11⅓	1 12 11⅓	1 9 5⅓	1 9 5⅓		
Stratford-on-Avon	56½	56½	51½	51	0 6½	0 7	1 10 7⅛	1 12 11½	1 7 10¾	1 9 9		
Stroud	56½	56½	48	48	0 5¼	0 5¼	1 4 8½	1 4 8½	1 1 0	1 1 0		
Sunderland (House)	50	50	50	50	0 8½	0 8⅔	1 15 5	1 15 5	1 15 5	1 15 5		
" (Ship)	53	53	47¼	48¼	6 0	5 10	1 16 0	1 15 0	1 16 0	1 15 0		
Swansea (House)	54	54	48	48	0 8	0 8	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 12 0	1 12 0		
" (Ship)	54	54	54	54	5 7½	6 0	1 13 9	1 16 0	1 13 9	1 16 0		
Swindon	56	56	56	56	0 6	0 6	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0		

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS—*continued.*

Branches.	Number of Working Hours per Week.				Rate of Wages.							
					Per Hour or Day.		Per Week.					
	Summer.		Winter.				Summer.		Winter.			
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.		
					s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Tamworth	55½	55½	51	51	0 7½	0 7½	1 14 8½	1 14 8½	1 11 10½	1 11 10½		
Taunton	58½	56½	58½	56	4 2	0 6	1 5 0	1 8 3	1 5 0	1 8 0		
Tewkesbury	56½	56½	56½	56½	0 6	0 6½	1 8 3	1 10 7¼	1 8 3	1 10 7¼		
Todmorden	53	53	53	53	0 6½	0 6½	1 8 8½	1 8 8½	1 8 8½	1 8 8½		
Torquay	55½	55½	47	47	0 7	0 7	1 12 4½	1 12 4½	1 7 5	1 7 5		
Truro	—	57	—	51	—	3 8	—	1 2 0	—	1 2 0		
Tunbridge Wells	56½	56½	51	51	0 7½	0 7½	1 15 3¾	1 15 3¾	1 11 10½	1 11 10½		
Ulverston	54½	54½	54½	54½	0 7	0 7	1 11 9½	1 11 9½	1 11 9½	1 11 9½		
Uxbridge	56½	56½	56½	56½	0 7½	0 7½	1 15 3¾	1 15 3¾	1 15 3¾	1 15 3¾		
Wakefield	49½	49½	49½	49½	0 7½	0 7½	1 10 11¼	1 10 11¼	1 10 11¼	1 10 11¼		
Walsall	55½	55½	45	45	0 7½	0 8	1 14 8¼	1 17 0	1 8 1½	1 10 0		
Warrington	55	55	47½	47½	0 8	0 8	1 16 8	1 16 8	1 11 8	1 11 8		
Warwick	56½	56½	50½	50½	0 7	0 7	1 12 11½	1 12 11½	1 9 5½	1 9 5½		
Watford	56½	56½	56½	56½	0 7½	0 8	1 15 3¾	1 17 8	1 15 3¾	1 17 8		
Wednesbury	54	54	54	54	0 7½	0 7½	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9		
Wellingborough	56½	56½	50½	50½	0 7	0 7	1 12 11½	1 12 11½	1 9 5½	1 9 5½		
West Bromwich	54	54	54	54	0 7½	0 7½	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9		
Westgate-on-Sea	55½	55½	55½	55½	0 8	0 8	1 17 0	1 17 0	1 17 0	1 17 0		
Weston-super-Mare	56½	56½	48	48	0 6½	0 6½	1 10 7¼	1 10 7¼	1 6 0	1 6 0		
Whitburn	—	50	—	50	—	0 8½	—	1 15 5	—	1 15 5		
Whitby (House)	49½	49½	49½	49½	5 0	5 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0		
„ (Ship)	53	53	53	53	0 7	0 7½	1 10 11	1 11 5½	1 10 11	1 11 5½		
Whitehaven	54	54	54	54	0 6½	0 6½	1 9 3	1 9 3	1 9 3	1 9 3		
Widnes	55	55	47½	47½	Summer 0 8	Summer 0 8	1 16 8	1 16 8	1 13 7¾	1 13 7¾		
					Winter 0 8½	Winter 0 8½						
Wigan	54½	54½	49½	49½	0 8	0 8	1 16 4	1 16 4	1 13 0	1 13 0		
Wigston	56½	56½	48	48	0 8	0 8	1 17 8	1 17 8	1 12 0	1 12 0		
Willenhall	56½	56½	50½	50½	0 7¾	0 7¾	1 16 5¾	1 16 5¾	1 12 7¼	1 12 7¼		
Wilmslow	54½	54½	54½	46	0 6½	0 7	1 9 6¼	1 11 9½	1 9 6¼	1 6 10		
Windsor	56½	56½	50½	50½	0 7	0 7	1 12 11½	1 12 11½	1 9 5½	1 9 5½		
Winsford	55½	55½	52	52½	0 7	0 7	1 12 4½	1 12 4½	1 10 4	1 10 7½		
Wisbech	58½	58½	58½	58½	0 5½	0 5½	1 6 9¾	1 6 9¾	1 6 9¾	1 6 9¾		
Wolverhampton	54	54	50½	50½	0 8	0 8	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 13 8	1 13 8		
Wolverton	54	54	54	54	0 5¾	0 5¾	1 5 10½	1 5 10½	1 5 10½	1 5 10½		
Woolstone (House)	56½	56½	51	56½	0 6½	0 7	1 10 7¼	1 12 11½	1 7 7½	1 12 11½		
„ (Ship)	54	54	54	54	0 7¼	0 7¼	1 12 7¼	1 12 7½	1 12 7½	1 12 7½		
Worcester	54	54	48	48	0 7½	0 7½	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 10 0	1 10 0		
Workington	54	54	54	54	0 6⅝	0 6¾	1 9 9¾	1 10 4½	1 9 9¾	1 10 4½		
Worksop	55½	55½	55½	55½	0 7	0 7	1 12 4½	1 12 4½	1 12 4½	1 12 4½		
Worthing	58½	58½	53	58½	0 6½	0 6½	1 11 8½	1 11 8½	1 8 8½	1 11 8¼		
Wrexham	55½	55½	55½	55½	0 6½	0 6½	1 10 0¾	1 10 0¾	1 10 0¾	1 10 0¾		
Yarmouth	60	60	60	60	0 6	0 6	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0		
York	53	53	53	53	0 7	0 7	1 10 11	1 10 11	1 10 11	1 10 11		
IRELAND.												
Armagh	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	4 6	4 6	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 7 0		
Ballymena	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	4 4	4 4	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0		
Bangor	57	57	57	57	5 0	5 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0		
Belfast (House)	54	54	54	54	0 7½	0 7¾	1 13 9	1 14 10½	1 13 9	1 14 10½		
„ (Ship)	54	54	54	54	0 7½	0 7¼	1 13 9	1 12 7½	1 13 9	1 12 7½		
Bray	54	54	54	54	5 8	5 8	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0		
Carrickfergus (House)	60	60	60	60	0 5½	0 5½	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6		
„ (Ship)	56	56	54½	56	0 6¼	0 6½	1 9 2	1 10 4	1 8 4½	1 10 4		
Clonmel	60	60	54	54	5 0	5 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0		
Coleraine	60	60	60	60	Summer 4 4	4 4	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 4 0	1 6 0		
					Winter 4 0							
Cork	60	54	60	54	5 6	5 6	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 13 0		
Curragh Camp	—	59¾	—	54	—	5 0	—	1 10 0	—	1 10 0		
Drogheda	60	60	60	60	0 6½	0 6½	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 12 6		
Dublin	54	54	54	54	5 8	5 8	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0		
Dundalk	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	4 8	4 8	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0		
Holywood	54	54	54	54	0 7	0 7	1 11 6	1 11 6	1 11 6	1 11 6		
Kilkenny	60	60	60	60	4 4	4 4	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0		
Kingstown	54	54	54	54	5 8	5 8	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0		
Lisburn	54	54	54	54	0 6½	5 0	1 9 3	1 10 0	1 9 3	1 10 0		
Londonderry (House)	56½	56½	56½	56½	0 6	0 6	1 8 3	1 8 3	1 8 3	1 8 3		
„ (Ship)	54	54	54	54	0 7	0 7	1 11 6	1 11 6	1 11 6	1 11 6		
Longford	57	57	57	57	4 8	4 8	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0		
Mullingar	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	4 0	4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0		
Newry	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	5 0	5 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0		

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS—*continued.*

Branches.	Number of Working Hours per Week.				Rate of Wages.							
					Per Hour or Day.		Per Week.					
	Summer.		Winter.				Summer.				Winter.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.			1891.	1892.
					s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Newtownards	57	57	57	57	0 5½	0 6	1 6 1½	1 8 6			1 6 1½	1 8 6
Portadown	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	4 4	4 4	1 6 0	1 6 0			1 6 0	1 6 0
Sligo	60	54	57	54	4 8	5 0	1 8 0	1 10 0			1 8 0	1 10 0
Waterford	58	58	57¾	57¾	5 0	5 0	1 10 0	1 10 0			1 10 0	1 10 0
SCOTLAND.												
Aberdeen (House)	51	51	45	45	0 6½	0 6¾	1 7 7½	1 8 8¼			1 4 4½	1 5 3¾
„ (Ship)	54	54	54	54	0 5¾	4 11	1 5 10½	1 9 6			1 5 10½	1 9 6
Ayr (House)	51	51	45	45	0 7½	0 7½	1 11 10½	1 11 10½			1 8 1½	1 8 1½
„ (Ship)	54	54	54	54	0 7½	0 7½	1 13 9	1 13 9			1 13 9	1 13 9
Clyde District (House)	51	51	45	45	0 8½	0 8½	1 16 1½	1 16 1½			1 11 10½	1 11 10½
„ (Ship)	54	54	54	54	0 7½	0 7½	1 13 9	1 12 7½			1 13 9	1 12 7½
Dumbarton	54	54	54	54	0 7½	0 7½	1 13 9	1 13 9			1 13 9	1 13 9
Dumfries	51	51	43	43	0 6½	0 6½	1 7 7½	1 7 7½			1 3 3½	1 3 3½
Dundee (House)	51	51	45	45	0 7½	0 7½	1 11 10½	1 11 10½			1 8 1½	1 8 1½
„ (Ship)	54	54	54	54	0 7¼	0 7	1 12 7½	1 11 6			1 12 7½	1 11 6
Edinburgh	51	51	45	45	0 7½	0 7¾	1 11 10½	1 12 11¼			1 8 1½	1 9 0¾
Glasgow	—	51	—	45	—	0 8½	—	1 16 1½			—	1 11 10½
Grangemouth (House)	54	52	54	45	0 7½	0 7½	1 13 9	1 12 6			1 13 9	1 8 1½
„ (Ship)	54	54	54	54	0 7½	Summer 0 7⅓ Winter 0 7¼	1 13 9	1 13 9			1 13 9	1 12 7½
Greenock (House)	51	51	51	51	0 7¾	0 7¾	1 12 11¼	1 12 11¼			1 12 11¼	1 12 11¼
„ (Ship)	54	54	54	54	0 7½	0 7⅛	1 13 9	1 12 7½			1 13 9	1 12 7½
Kilmarnock	51	51	50	50	0 7½	0 7½	1 11 10½	1 11 10½			1 11 3	1 11 3
Leith (House)	51	51	45	45	0 7½	0 7¼	1 11 10½	1 12 11¼			1 8 1½	1 9 0¾
„ (Ship)	54	54	54	46¾	0 7½	0 7¾	1 13 9	1 14 10½			1 13 9	1 10 2¼
Motherwell	51	51	45	45	0 7½	0 7½	1 11 10½	1 11 10½			1 8 1½	1 8 1½
Paisley (House)	51	51	45	45	0 7½	0 8	1 11 10½	1 14 0			1 8 1½	1 10 0
„ (Ship)	51	54	51	54	0 7½	0 7¼	1 11 10½	1 12 7½			1 11 10½	1 12 7½
Port Glasgow (Ship)	54	54	54	54	0 7½	Summer 0 7½ Winter 0 7¼	1 13 9	1 13 9			1 13 9	1 12 7½
UNITED STATES.												
Albany	54	54	54	54	$ c. 0 29	$ c. 0 29	$ c. 15 66	$ c. 15 66			$ c. 15 66	$ c. 15 66
Boston	53	53	53	53	0 30	0 30	15 90	15 90			15 90	15 90
Brooklyn (House)	48	48	48	48	3 25	3 25	19 50	19 50			19 50	19 50
Buffalo	54	54	54	54	0 25	0 25	13 50	13 50			13 50	13 50
Chicago	48	48	48	48	0 35	0 35	16 80	16 80			16 80	16 80
Cleveland (House)	54	54	54	54	0 25	0 27½	13 50	14 85			13 50	14 85
„ (Ship)	—	54	—	54	—	—	—	13 50			—	13 50
Denver	48	48	48	48	3 00	3 00	18 00	18 00			18 00	18 00
Detroit	54	54	48	48	0 20	2 00	10 80	12 00			9 60	12 00
Fall River	54	54	54	54	2 50	2 50	15 00	15 00			15 00	15 00
Galveston	53	—	53	—	2 65	—	15 90	—			15 90	—
Houston	—	54	—	54	—	0 27½	—	14 85			—	14 85
Jersey City	54	54	54	54	3 00	3 00	18 00	18 00			18 00	18 00
Los Angeles	—	54	—	54	—	2 75	—	16 50			—	16 50
Newark	54	54	54	54	2 75	2 75	16 50	16 50			16 50	16 50
New Haven	54	54	54	54	0 30	0 30	16 20	16 20			16 20	16 20
New Rochelle (House)	53	53	53	53	3 00	3 00	18 00	18 00			18 00	18 00
New York	48	48	48	48	3 50	3 50	21 00	21 00			21 00	21 00
Oakland	48	48	48	48	0 35	0 35	16 80	16 80			16 80	16 80
Omaha	53	—	50	—	0 30	—	15 90	—			15 00	—
Orange	54	53	54	53	2 75	2 75	16 50	16 50			16 50	16 50
Philadelphia	54	54	54	54	2 70	2 70	16 20	16 20			16 20	16 20
Pittsburg	54	54	54	54	0 30⅓	0 30½	16 47	16 47			16 47	16 47
Rochester	54	54	48	48	0 28	0 25	15 12	13 50			13 44	12 00
St. Louis	48	48	48	48	0 36	0 40	17 28	19 20			17 28	19 20
Salt Lake City	53	53	53	53	0 34	0 34	18 02	18 02			18 02	18 02
San Francisco	48	48	48	48	3 50	3 50	21 00	21 00			21 00	21 00
Stamford	60	60	60	60	2 75	2 75	16 50	16 50			16 50	16 50
Washington	—	53	—	53	—	3 00	—	18 00			—	18 00
CANADA.												
Hamilton	55	55	47	47	0 22	0 22	12 10	12 10			10 34	10 34
London	53½	54	48	48	Summer 1 60 Winter 1 44	0 20	9 60	10 80			8 64	9 60
Montreal	60	60	48	48	Summer 1 87 Winter 1 50	Summer 1 87 Winter 1 50	11 22	11 22			9 00	9 00

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS AND JOINERS—*continued.*

Branches.	Number of Working Hours per Week.				Rate of Wages.					
					Per Hour or Day.		Per Week.			
	Summer.		Winter.				Summer.		Winter.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
					$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Toronto	50	50	45	44	0 22½	0 25	11 25	12 50	10 12½	11 00
Vancouver	54	54	48	48	Summer 3 00 Winter 2 66⅔	Summer 3 00 Winter 2 66⅔	18 00	18 00	16 00	16 00
Victoria	54	54	48	48	Summer 3 00 Winter 2 70	Summer 3 00 Winter 2 70	18 00	18 00	16 20	16 20
Winnipeg	53	53	48	48	0 27	0 27	14 31	14 31	12 96	12 96
NEW ZEALAND.					*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*£ s. d.*	*£ s. d.*	*£ s. d.*	*£ s. d.*
Auckland	47	47	47	47	8 0	8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
Christchurch	44	44	44	44	1 0	1 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
Dunedin	44	44	44	44	1 3	1 3	2 15 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	2 15 0
Invercargill	48	48	48	48	9 0	9 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0
Timaru	48	48	48	48	1 3	1 3	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Wellington	46	46	46	46	1 3¾	1 3¾	3 0 4½	3 0 4½	3 0 4½	3 0 4½
AUSTRALIA.										
Adelaide	48	48	48	48	9 0	9 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0
Albany	48	48	48	48	1 3	1 3	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Balmain	48	48	48	48	1 3	1 3	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Bathurst	48	48	48	48	1 3	1 3	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Bourke	—	48	—	48	—	1 6	—	3 12 0	—	3 12 0
Brisbane	44	44	44	44	1 3½	1 1½	2 16 10	2 9 6	2 16 10	2 9 6
Broken Hill	—	48	—	48	—	1 6	—	3 12 0	—	3 12 0
Brunswick	48	48	48	48	1 3	1 3	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Bundaberg	48	48	48	48	1 1½	1 1½	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0
Cairns	47½	47½	47½	47½	12 0	12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0
Charters Towers	47	47	47	47	13 4	13 4	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
Geelong	48	48	48	48	9 0	9 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0
Hobart	48	48	48	48	8 0	8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
Ipswich	45	48	45	48	1 2¼	8 0	2 13 5¼	2 8 0	2 13 5¼	2 8 0
Maryborough	48	48	48	48	1 1½	1 1½	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0
Melbourne	48	48	48	48	1 3	1 3	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Newcastle	48	48	48	48	1 3	1 3	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
North Melbourne	48	48	48	48	1 3	1 1½	3 0 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	2 14 0
Norwood	48	48	48	48	9 0	9 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0
Paddington	—	48	—	48	—	1 3	—	3 0 0	—	3 0 0
Perth	—	48	—	48	—	1 3	—	3 0 0	—	3 0 0
Petersham	48	48	48	48	1 3	1 3	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Port Adelaide	48	48	48	48	1 1½	1 1½	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0
Redfern	48	48	48	48	1 1½	1 3	2 14 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	3 0 0
Richmond	48	48	48	48	1 3	1 3	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Rockdale	48	48	48	48	1 3	1 3	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Rockhampton	48	48	48	48	1 3	1 3	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Sandhurst	48	48	48	48	1 3	1 3	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
South Melbourne	48	48	48	48	1 3	1 3	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Sydney	48	48	48	48	1 3	1 3	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Townsville	47	47	47	47	12 0	12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0
Williamstown	48	48	48	48	1 3	1 3	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
SOUTH AFRICA.										
Cape Town	51	51	51	51	1 0¾	1 1½	2 14 2¼	2 17 4½	2 14 2¼	2 17 4½
Durban	48	48	48	48	1 6	1 6	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0
Kimberley	56	56	56	56	12 0	12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0
Pietermaritzburg	48	48	48	48	1 6	1 6	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS AND JOINERS—*continued.*

SUMMARY of ADVANTAGES gained during the Year 1892.

Compiled from the preceding Table.

Branches.	Weekly Advance in Wages per Man.		Weekly Reduction in Hours per Man.		Number of Members in Branch.	Total Advance in Wages.	How effected.
	Summer.	Winter.	Summer.	Winter.			
ENGLAND AND WALES.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*				*£ s. d.*	
Aldershot	—	—	1	2	26	—	
Bacup	2 3	2 3	—	—	15	1 13 9	
Beverley	2 0	2 0	—	—	21	2 2 0	
Bromsgrove*	1 2	1 0½	—	—	17	0 19 10	Union efforts.
Bury	2 2¾	1 9¾	—	—	149	16 12 1¾	
Cannock	2 3¾	—	—	—	9	1 0 9¾	
Cardiff (House)	2 3	1 7¾	—	½	363†	40 16 9	Strike No. 65.
Carlisle	2 3	—	—	—	93	10 9 3	
Chepstow (House)	2 4¼	2 4¼	—	—	5†	0 11 9¼	
Colchester	2 4¼	2 4¼	—	—	43	5 1 2¾	
Colne*	—	—	—	5	12	—	
Congleton	3 6	3 6	—	—	22	3 17 0	
Dawlish	—	—	½	½	13	—	
Derby	2 4	0 2¾	½	3	174	20 6 0	Union efforts.
Earlestown	2 3¾	2 4¼	—	2½	22	2 10 10½	
Erith (Ship)	2 3	2 3	—	—	24†	2 14 0	
Exeter	2 4¼	—	—	7	104	12 4 10	
Falmouth and Penryn	0 2¼	0 5½	4½	3	31	0 5 9¾	
Gainsborough	2 3	2 3	—	—	12	1 7 0	
Godalming	—	—	—	½	23	—	
Grays (House)	2 4¼	2 4¼	—	—	17†	2 0 0¼	Strike No. 91.
Hereford	2 4¼	2 4¼	—	—	67	7 17 8¾	Union efforts.
Hinckley*	2 6½	—	—	—	19	2 8 3½	Strike No. 92.
Huddersfield	1 0½	1 0½	—	—	67	3 9 9½	
Ilkeston	—	—	1	11	14	—	Union efforts.
Kettering	—	—	½	—	25	—	
Kidderminster	1 2	1 0½	—	—	59	3 8 10	
Lancaster	2 3¾	1 9½	—	1	70	8 1 10½	Strike No. 93.
Leek	2 0¾	2 0¾	2½	—	48	4 19 0	Strike No. 82.
Leigh and Bedford	2 2¾	2 2¾	—	—	69	7 13 9¾	
Lincoln	1 1½	1 1½	—	—	68	3 16 6	
Littleborough	2 2¾	—	—	5	22	2 9 0½	Union efforts.
London District	1 1½	0 10	1¼	2½	5,081	291 1 11¾	
Loughborough	2 4¼	2 4¼	—	—	20	2 7 1	
Louth	1 2	1 2	—	—	15	0 17 6	
Luton	4 8½	4 8½	—	—	11	2 11 9½	Strike No. 87.
Marple*	2 1	—	—	—	8	0 16 8	
Mexborough	2 0¾	2 0¾	—	—	14	1 8 10½	Union efforts.
Middleton	2 3	—	—	3½	32	3 12 0	
Nelson	2 3	1 11½	—	—	40	4 10 0	
Newark	2 3¾	2 1	—	—	31	3 11 8¼	Strike No. 90.
Newport (House)	2 3	2 1¼	—	—	99†	11 2 9	
Newton Abbot	2 4¼	2 1¼	—	—	13	1 10 7¼	Union efforts.
Paignton	1 10¼	1 6	1	1	19	1 15 2¾	
Penarth	2 3	2 0	—	—	17	1 18 3	Strike No. 65.
Peterborough	2 4¼	2 4¼	—	—	37	4 7 1¼	Union efforts.
Pontypridd	2 3	0 1¼	—	3	61	6 17 3	Strike No. 65.
Radcliffe Bridge	1 0¼	0 11	—	—	52	2 13 1	
Rochdale	2 0¼	0 1¾	—	2½	152	15 7 2	
Rossendale	1 1½	—	—	5	36	2 0 6	
Rugby	2 4¼	2 4¼	—	—	65	9 13 0¼	
St. Albans	2 4¼	2 4¼	—	—	16	1 17 8	
Sandbach	—	—	½	½	28	—	
Scarborough	2 2	1 11½	—	—	154	16 13 8	
Shifnal	4 8½	4 8½	—	—	16	3 15 4	Union efforts.
Shrewsbury	2 4¼	2 4¼	—	—	51	6 0 0¾	
Southampton (House)	2 4¼	2 4¼	—	—	80†	9 8 4	
Southend	2 0¼	—	½	—	11	1 2 2¾	
Steyning*	2 4¼	2 4¼	—	—	18	2 2 4½	
Stone	2 3¾	1 5¾	—	1	16	1 17 0	
Stratford-on-Avon	2 4¼	1 10¼	—	½	29	3 8 3½	
Swansea (Ship)	2 3	2 3	—	—	40†	4 10 0	
Taunton	3 3	3 0	2	2½	41	6 13 3	Strike No. 88.
Tewkesbury	2 4¼	2 4¼	—	—	11	1 5 10¾	Union efforts.
Walsall	2 3¾	1 10½	—	—	59	6 16 5¼	Strike No. 63.

* In these cases the particulars are not shown in the preceding table, but appear in a separate table of gains and losses in the Society's Annual Report.

† In these cases the number of house and ship carpenters respectively is not known. Half the number of members in Branch has therefore been taken.

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS AND JOINERS—*continued.*

Branches.	Weekly Advance in Wages per Man.		Weekly Reduction in Hours per Man.		Number of Members in Branch.	Total Advance in Wages.	How effected.
	Summer.	Winter.	Summer.	Winter.			
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*	s. d.	s. d.				£ s. d.	
Watford	2 4¼	2 4¼	—	—	87	10 4 9¾	Union efforts.
Whitby (Ship)	0 6½	0 6½	—	—	17†	0 9 2½	
Wilmslow	2 3¼	—	—	8½	28	3 3 7	
Woolstone (House)	2 4¼	—	—	—	20†	2 7 1	
Workington	0 6¾	0 6¾	—	—	14	0 7 10½	
IRELAND.							
Belfast (House)	1 1½	1 1½	—	—	687†	38 12 10½	Strike No. 83.
Carrickfergus (Ship)	1 2	—	—	—	10†	0 11 8	Union efforts.
Coleraine	—	2 0	—	—	36	3 12 0	
Cork	—	—	6	6	10	—	
Lisburn	0 9	0 9	—	—	32	1 4 0	
Newtownards	2 4½	2 4½	—	—	19	2 5 1½	
Sligo	2 0	2 0	6	3	31	3 2 0	
SCOTLAND.							
Aberdeen (House)	1 0¾	0 11¼	—	—	121	14 3 7	
„ (Ship)	3 7½	3 7½	—	—			
Edinburgh	1 0¾	0 11¼	—	—	186	9 17 7½	
Grangemouth (House)†	—	—	2	9	13	—	
Leith (House)	1 0¾	0 11¼	—	—	132	7 4 4½	
„ (Ship)	1 1½	—	—	—			
Paisley (House)	2 1½	1 10½	—	—	54†	5 14 9	
Total weekly advance in wages, with number of persons participating					9,429	705 11 7	

† In these cases the number of house and ship carpenters respectively is not known. Half the number of members in Branch has therefore been taken.

SUMMARY of Losses sustained during 1892.

Branches.	Weekly Reduction in Wages per Man.		Weekly Increase in Hours per Man.		Number of Members in Branch.	Total Reduction in Wages.
	Summer.	Winter.	Summer.	Winter.		
ENGLAND AND WALES.	s. d.	s. d.				£ s. d.
Barrow-in-Furness (Ship)	1 0	1 0	—	—	80†	4 0 0
Hartlepool District (Ship)	1 0	1 0	—	—	39†	1 19 0
Newcastle-on-Tyne District (Ship)	1 0	1 0	—	—	1,096†	54 16 0
Pembroke	3 0	3 0	—	—	24	3 12 0
Ramsey	0 1	0 1	—	—	13	0 1 1
Sunderland (Ship)	1 0	1 0	—	1	282†	14 2 0
IRELAND.						
Belfast (Ship)	1 1½	1 1½	—	—	688†	38 14 0
SCOTLAND.						
Clyde District (Ship)	1 1½	1 1½	—	—	301†	16 18 7½
Dundee (Ship)	1 1½	1 1½	—	—	112†	6 6 0
Grangemouth (Ship)	—	1 1½	—	—	13†	0 14 7½
Greenock (Ship)	1 1½	1 1½	—	—	117†	6 11 7½
Paisley	—	—	3	3	109	—
Port Glasgow (Ship)	—	1 1½	—	—	54†	3 0 9
Total weekly reduction in wages, with number of persons affected					2,819	150 15 8½

† In these cases the number of house and ship carpenters respectively is not known. Half the number of members in Branch has therefore been taken as constituting ship carpenters.

GENERAL UNION OF OPERATIVE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

TABLE showing WEEKLY HOURS of LABOUR, and HOURLY and WEEKLY RATES of WAGES at the end of 1891 and 1892.

(Taken from the Reports of the Society.)

Branches.	Hours of Labour per Week.			Rate of Wages.							
				Per Hour.		Per Week.					
	1891.*	1892.		1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.				
		Summer.	Winter.				Summer.			Winter.	
				d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	
Aberavon	54	54	51	7	7¾	1 11 6	1 14	10½		1 12	11¼
Aberdare	54	54	54	6½	7	1 9 3	1 11	6		1 11	6
Accrington	49	54	49	7⅛	7½	1 10 7½	1 13	9		1 10	7½
Altrincham	47	52	47	8½	8½	1 13 3½	1 16	10		1 13	3½
Ashton-under-Lyne	54½	54½	54½	—	8	1 16 4	1 16	4		1 16	4
Barrow-in-Furness	54	54	49	7½	7½	1 13 9	1 13	9		1 10	7½
Barry and Cadoxton	54	54	50½	8	8	1 16 0	1 16	0		1 13	8
Birkenhead	55	55	50	8	8	1 16 8	1 16	8		1 13	4
Birmingham	—	54	45	—	8½	—	1 18	3		1 11	10½
Blackburn	49	49	49	8	8	1 12 8	1 12	8		1 12	8
Blackpool	49½	49½	49½	8	8	1 13 0	1 13	0		1 13	0
Bolton	52	52	52	8	8½	1 14 8	1 16	10		1 16	10
Bristol, City	48	54	48	7½	7½	1 10 0	1 13	9		1 10	0
„ United	48	54	48	7½	7½	1 10 0	1 13	9		1 10	0
Burnley	47	54	47	7½	7½	1 9 4½	1 13	9		1 9	4½
Cardiff	48	54	48	8	8½	1 12 0	1 18	3		1 14	0
Carlisle	54	54	54	6¾	7¼	1 10 4½	1 12	7½		1 12	7½
Cheltenham	48	56½	48	6½	6½	1 6 0	1 10	7¼		1 6	0
Chester	54½	54½	54½	7½	7½	1 14 0¾	1 14	0¾		1 14	0¾
Colchester	—	56½	56½	—	6½	—	1 10	7¼		1 10	7¼
Colne	—	54	54	—	7	—	1 11	6		1 11	6
Coventry	51	56½	50½	7½	7½	1 11 10½	1 15	3¾		1 11	6¾
Crewe	54	54	54	7	8	1 11 6	1 16	0		1 16	0
Glossop	49½	49½	49½	7½	7½	1 10 11¼	1 10	11¼		1 10	11¼
Gloucester	48½	56½	48	7	7	1 8 3½	1 12	11½		1 8	0
Guildford	—	56½	56½	—	7	—	1 12	11½		1 12	11½
Hereford	—	56½	56½	—	6½	—	1 10	7¼		1 10	7¼
Hull	47	53	47	8	8	1 11 4	1 15	4		1 11	4
Hyde	54½	54½	54½	8	8	1 16 4	1 16	4		1 16	4
Ipswich	—	54	54	—	6½	—	1 9	3		1 9	3
Kendal	56½	56½	56½	—	6½	1 10 0	1 10	7¼		1 10	7¼
Lancaster	55½	54½	54½	6¾	7¼	1 11 2½	1 12	11		1 12	11
Leeds	50	50	50	8	8	1 13 4	1 13	4		1 13	4
Leicester	56½	56½	48	8	8	1 17 8	1 17	8		1 12	0
Liverpool:—											
Bootle	55	55	50	8	8	1 16 8	1 16	8		1 13	4
Central	55	55	50	8	8	1 16 8	1 16	8		1 13	4
„ Trade	55	55	50	8	8	1 16 8	1 16	8		1 13	4
Liver	55	55	50	8	8	1 16 8	1 16	8		1 13	4
No. 2.	55	55	50	8	8	1 16 8	1 16	8		1 13	4
Park	55	55	50	8	8	1 16 8	1 16	8		1 13	4
Waterloo and Seaforth	50	55	50	8	8	1 13 4	1 16	8		1 13	4
Wootton	55	55	50	8	8	1 16 8	1 16	8		1 13	4
Llantrissant	50½	54	54	7¼	7½	1 10 6	1 13	9		1 13	9
London:—											
Acton	55½	50	44½	9	9½	2 1 7½	1 19	7		1 15	2¾
Barking	—	50	44½	—	9½	—	1 19	7		1 15	2¾
Battersea	47	50	44½	9	9½	1 15 3	1 19	7		1 15	2¾
Beehive	47	50	44½	9	9½	1 15 3	1 19	7		1 15	*2¾
Bermondsey	—	50	44½	—	9½	—	1 19	7		1 15	2¾
Brixton	—	50	44½	—	9½	—	1 19	7		1 15	2¾
Chiswick	—	50	44½	—	9½	—	1 19	7		1 15	2¾
Croydon	—	50	44½	—	9½	—	1 19	7		1 15	2¾
„ Progress	—	50	44½	—	9½	—	1 19	7		1 15	2¾
Ealing Dean	—	50	44½	—	9½	—	1 19	7		1 15	2¾
Edmonton	—	50	44½	—	9½	—	1 19	7		1 15	2¾
Enfield Town	—	56	47	—	9	—	2 2	0		1 15	3
Fulham	52½	50	44½	9	9½	1 19 4½	1 19	7		1 15	2¾
Greenwich, East	—	50	44½	—	9½	—	1 19	7		1 15	2¾
Hackney	47	50	44½	9	9½	1 15 3	1 19	7		1 15	2¾
Hammersmith	47	50	44½	9	9½	1 15 3	1 19	7		1 15	2¾

* The summer and winter hours were not shown separately in 1891.

GENERAL UNION OF OPERATIVE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS—*continued.*

Branches.	Hours of Labour per Week.			Rate of Wages.							
				Per Hour.		Per Week.					
	1891.	1892.		1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.				
		Summer.	Winter.				Summer.		Winter.		
London—*cont.*:—				*d.*	*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		£ *s.* *d.*		
Hampstead	47	50	44½	9	9½	1 15 3	1 19 7		1 15	2¾	
High Cross, Tottenham	55½	50	44½	9	9½	2 1 7½	1 19 7		1 15	2¾	
Highgate and Holloway	47	50	44½	9	9½	1 15 3	1 19 7		1 15	2¾	
Hoxton and Islington	47	50	44½	9	9½	1 15 3	1 19 7		1 15	2¾	
Kentish Town	47	50	44½	9	9½	1 15 3	1 19 7		1 15	2¾	
Kingston and Surbiton	—	50	48	—	9½	—	1 19 7		1 18	0	
Nelson	47	50	44½	9	9½	1 15 3	1 19 7		1 15	2¾	
New Cross	47	50	44½	9	9½	1 15 3	1 19 7		1 15	2¾	
Norwood	52½	50	44½	9	9½	1 19 4½	1 19 7		1 15	2¾	
Notting Hill	52½	50	44½	9	9½	1 19 4½	1 19 7		1 15	2¾	
Paddington	47	50	44½	9	9½	1 15 3	1 19 7		1 15	2¾	
Pimlico	47	50	44½	9	9½	1 15 3	1 19 7		1 15	2¾	
Poplar	52½	—	—	9	—	1 19 4½	—		—		
Progressive	47	50	44½	9	9½	1 15 3	1 19 7		1 15	2¾	
Richmond	—	50	44½	—	9½	—	1 19 7		1 15	2¾	
Tooting	—	50	44½	—	9½	—	1 19 7		1 15	2¾	
Victory	47	50	44½	9	9½	1 15 3	1 19 7		1 15	2¾	
Walthamstow	55½	50	44½	9	9½	2 1 7½	1 19 7		1 15	2¾	
Wandsworth	47	50	44½	9	9½	1 15 3	1 19 7		1 15	2¾	
West Ham	47	50	44½	9	9½	1 15 3	1 19 7		1 15	2¾	
Wimbledon and Merton	—	50	44½	—	9½	—	1 19 7		1 15	2¾	
Wood Green	—	50	44½	—	9½	—	1 19 7		1 15	2¾	
Woolwich	—	50	44½	—	9½	—	1 19 7		1 15	2¾	
Loughborough	56½	56½	56½	6½	7	1 10 7¼	1 12 11½		1 12	11½	
Macclesfield	54½	54½	54½	7¼	7¼	1 12 11	1 12 11		1 12	11	
Manchester:—											
Central Trade	47	52	47	8½	8½	1 13 3½	1 16 10		1 13	3½	
City	47	52	47	8½	8½	1 13 3½	1 16 10		1 13	3½	
Harpurhey	—	52	47	—	8½	—	1 16 10		1 13	3½	
Hulme United	52½	52	47	8½	8½	1 17 2¼	1 16 10		1 13	3½	
Hyde Road	47	52	47	8½	8½	1 13 3½	1 16 10		1 13	3½	
Pendleton	—	52	47	—	8½	—	1 16 10		1 13	3½	
Sale	—	54½	54½	—	8	—	1 16 4		1 16	4	
Merthyr Tydvil	54	54	48¾	6½	7½	1 9 3	1 13 9		1 10	7½	
Morriston	54	54	54	8	8	1 16 0	1 16 0		1 16	0	
Neath	54	54	54	7½	7½	1 13 9	1 13 9		1 13	9	
New Mills	49½	49½	49½	7	7	1 8 10½	1 8 10½		1 8	10½	
Newport	50½	54	50½	7½	8	1 11 6¾	1 16 0		1 13	8	
Norwich	—	56	56	—	6½	—	1 10 4		1 10	4	
Nottingham	54	54	47	8	8	1 16 0	1 16 0		1 11	4	
Oldham	—	51½	51½	—	8	—	1 14 4		1 14	4	
Over Darwen	49	49	49	8	8	1 12 8	1 12 8		1 12	8	
Penarth	47½	54	47½	8	8½	1 11 8	1 18 3		1 13	7¾	
Preston	49½	49½	49½	8	8	1 13 0	1 13 0		1 13	0	
Rochester and Chatham	—	56½	56½	—	7½	—	1 15 3¾		1 15	3¾	
Rochdale	—	48½	43½	—	8½	—	1 14 4¼		1 10	9¾	
Runcorn	55½	55½	55½	—	7¼	1 13 6	1 13 6¼		1 13	6¼	
St. Helens	49	54	49	8	8	1 12 8	1 16 0		1 12	8	
Sheffield	49½	49½	49½	8	8	1 13 0	1 13 0		1 13	0	
Shrewsbury	56½	56½	56½	6½	7	1 10 7¼	1 12 11½		1 12	11½	
Southend-on-Sea	—	56½	51	—	7	—	1 12 11½		1 9	9	
Southport	47	49½	49½	8	8	1 11 4	1 13 0		1 13	0	
Stalybridge	47	54½	47	8	7½	1 11 4	1 14 0¾		1 9	4½	
Stockport	54½	54½	47	8	8	1 16 4	1 16 4		1 11	4	
Swansea	48	54	48	8	8	1 12 0	1 16 0		1 12	0	
Swindon	—	54	54	—	6½	—	1 9 3		1 9	3	
Treharris	—	54	54	—	7½	—	1 13 9		1 13	9	
Tunbridge Wells	—	56½	51	—	7½	—	1 15 3¾		1 11	10½	
Ulverston	54	54½	54½	—	7	1 12 0	1 11 9½		1 11	9½	
Warrington	47	55	47	8	8	1 11 4	1 16 8		1 11	4	
Wigan	54½	54½	54½	8	8	1 16 4	1 16 4		1 16	4	
Ystrad, Rhondda Valley	—	54	54	—	8	—	1 16 0		1 16	0	

GENERAL UNION OF OPERATIVE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS—*continued.*

SUMMARY of ADVANTAGES gained during the Year 1892.

Compiled from the preceding Table.*

Branches.	Weekly Advance in Wages per Man.	Number of Members in Branch.	Total Advance in Wages.	How effected.
	s. d.		£ *s. d.*	
Aberavon	3 4½	24	4 1 0	Strike No. 66.
Aberdare	2 3	5	0 11 3	Union efforts.
Bolton	2 2	65	7 0 10	Union efforts.
Cardiff	2 3	55	6 3 9	Strike No. 65.
Carlisle	2 3	5	0 11 3	Union efforts.
Crewe	4 6	1	0 4 6	Union efforts.
Lancaster	2 3¾	49	5 13 3¾	Strike No. 93.
Llantrissant	1 1½	13	0 14 7½	Union efforts.
London	2 1	1,266	131 17 6	Union efforts.
Loughborough	2 4¼	5	0 11 9¼	Union efforts.
Merthyr Tydvil	4 6	45	10 2 6	Strike No. 89.
Newport	2 3	3	0 6 9	Union efforts.
Penarth	2 3	44	4 19 0	Strike No. 65.
Shrewsbury	2 4¼	22	2 11 9½	Union efforts.
Total weekly advance in wages, with number of persons participating		1,602	175 9 10	

* A summary of the alterations in hours cannot be made in this case, as the summer and winter hours were not shown separately in 1891.

SUMMARY of LOSSES during 1892.

Branches.	Weekly Reduction in Wages per Man.	Number of Members in Branch.	Total Reduction in Wages.	—
	s. d.		*s. d.*	
Stalybridge	2 3¼	6	13 7½	—

ASSOCIATED CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

HOURS of LABOUR and STANDARD RATE of WAGES per Week for the Years ended 31st October 1891 and 1892 respectively.*

(Taken from the Annual Reports of the Society.)

Names of Branches.	Hours of Labour.		Standard Hourly Rate of Wages.		Weekly Wages.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
			d.	*d.*	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*
Aberdeen	51	51	6½	6¾	1 7 7½	1 8 8¼
„ (East)	51	51	6½	6¾	1 7 7½	1 8 8¼
Airdrie	51 to 56	51	7½	7½	1 11 10½ to 1 15 0	1 11 10½
Alexandria	51 to 56	51 to 57	6½ to 7¾	6½ to 7¾	1 7 7½ to 1 16 2	1 7 7½ to 1 16 9¾

* Similar particulars relating to this Society from 1862 will be found in the previous Reports.

ASSOCIATED CARPENTERS AND JOINERS—*continued.*

Names of Branches.	Hours of Labour.		Standard Hourly Rate of Wages.		Weekly Wages.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
			d.	*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Alloa	51	51	7	7	1 9 9	1 9 9
Arbroath	51	51	6¾	7	1 8 8¼	1 9 9
Ayr	51	51	7½	7½	1 11 10½	1 11 10½
Barrhead	51	51	7½	7½	1 11 10½	1 11 10½
Battersea	52½	Summer 50 Winter 44½ to 47	9	9½	1 19 4½	Summer. 1 19 7 Winter. 1 15 2¾ to 1 17 2½
Beith	53½	54	6½	6½	1 18 11¾	1 9 3
Belfast	54	H. 54 S. 54	7½	7¾ 7½	1 13 9	H. 1 14 10½ S. 1 13 9
Bellshill	—	51	—	7½	—	1 11 10½
Bishopbriggs	51	51	8½	8½	1 16 1½	1 16 1½
Blairgowrie	51	51	6 to 6½	6 to 6½	1 5 6 to 1 7 7½	1 5 6 to 1 7 7½
Bo'ness	51	51	6½ to 7	7	1 7 7½ to 1 9 9	1 9 9
Bridge-of-Allan and Dun	51	51	6½	6½	1 7 7½	1 7 7½
Broughty Ferry	51	51	—	7	—	1 9 9
Callander	51	51	6	6½ to 7	1 5 6	1 7 7½ to 1 9 9
Cambuslang	51	51	8	8	1 14 0	1 14 0
Campbeltown	56	51	6½	7⅛	1 10 4	1 10 3⅜
Castle Douglas	56	56	5½	5½	1 5 8	1 5 8
Clapham	52½	—	9	—	1 19 4½	—
Clyde (House)	51	51	8½	8½	1 16 1½	1 16 1½
„ (Ship)	54	54	7¼ to 7¾	7¼ to 7½	1 12 7½ to 1 14 10½	1 12 7½ to 1 13 9
Clydebank	54	54	7½ to 7¾	7½ to 7¾	1 13 9 to 1 14 10½	1 13 9 to 1 14 10½
Coatbridge	51	51	7½	7½	1 11 10½	1 11 10½
Coupar Angus	51	51	5½ to 6	6½	1 3 4½ to 1 5 6	1 7 7½
Cowdenbeath	51	51	6	6½	1 5 6	1 7 7½
Crieff	51	51	6	6½	1 5 6	1 7 7½
Cumnock	56	51	—	6½	1 6 0	1 7 7½
Dalkeith	51	51	7	7	1 9 9	1 9 9
Denny	51	51	7	7	1 9 9	1 9 9
Dumbarton (House)	51	51	8	8	1 14 0	1 14 0
„ (Ship)	54	54	7½	7¼	1 13 9	1 12 7½
Dumfries	51	51	6½	6½	1 7 7½	1 7 7½
Dundee (House)	51	51	7½	7½	1 11 10½	1 11 10½
„ (Ship)	54	54	7¼	7	1 12 7½	1 11 6
Dunfermline	51	51	6½	7	1 7 7½	1 9 9
Dunoon	51	51	7½	7½	1 11 10½	1 11 10½
Duns	51	51	6	6	1 5 6	1 5 6
Edinburgh (United)	51	51	7⅛	7¾	1 11 10½	1 12 11¼
„ (Merchiston)	51	51	7½	7¾	1 11 10½	1 12 11¼
Elgin	51	51	6	6	1 5 6	1 5 6
Falkirk	51	51	7½	7½	1 11 10½	1 11 10½
Forfar	51	51	6½	6½	1 7 7½	1 7 7½
Forres	51	51	5½	5½	1 3 4½	1 3 4½
Galashiels	51	51	6½	6½	1 7 7½	1 7 7½
Glasgow (Central)	51	51	8½	8½	1 16 1½	1 16 1½
„ (East)	51	51	8½	8½	1 16 1½	1 16 1½
„ (North)	51	51	8½	8½	1 16 1½	1 16 1½
„ (South)	51	51	8½	8½	1 16 1½	1 16 1½
„ (West)	51	51	8½	8½	1 16 1½	1 16 1½
„ (Stair Railers)	51	51	8½	8½	1 16 1½	1 16 1½
„ (St. Rollox)	51	51	8½	8½	1 16 1½	1 16 1½
„ (Govanhill)	51	51	8½	8½	1 16 1½	1 16 1½

ASSOCIATED CARPENTERS AND JOINERS—*continued.*

Names of Branches.	Hours of Labour.		Standard Hourly Rate of Wages.		Weekly Wages.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
			d.	*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Govan (House)	51	51	8½	8½	1 16 1½	1 16 1½
„ (Ship)	54	54	7½ to 7¾	7½ to 7¾	1 13 9 to 1 14 10½	1 13 9 to 1 14 10½
Grays (House)	56½	56	7½	8	1 15 3¾	1 17 4
„ (Ship)	48	48	—	10½	2 2 0	2 2 0
Greenock (House)	51	51	7¾	7¾	1 12 11¼	1 12 11¼
„ (Ship)	54	54	7½ to 7¾	7¼	1 13 9 to 1 14 10½	1 12 7½
Hamilton	51	51	7½	7½	1 11 10½	1 11 10½
Hawick	51	51	6½	7	1 7 7½	1 9 9
Hebburn-on-Tyne (Ship)	54	54	—	7	1 16 6	1 11 6
Helensburgh	51	51	8 to 8½	7½ to 8	1 14 0 to 1 16 1½	1 11 10½ to 1 14 0
Inverness	51	51	6½	7	1 7 7½	1 9 9
Irvine	54	54	6	—	1 7 0	1 8 0
Jarrow-on-Tyne (House)	50	50	8½	8½	1 15 5	1 15 5
„ (Ship)	54	54	—	—	1 16 6	1 15 6
Johnstone	54	54	6½ to 7	6½ to 7	1 9 3 to 1 11 6	1 9 3 to 1 11 6
Kilmarnock (H.)	51	51	7½	7½	1 11 10½ to 1 13 9	1 11 10½ to 1 13 9
„ (Rly. S.)	54	54				
Kilsyth	51	51	7	7	1 9 9	1 9 9
Kinghorn	54	51	6½	6 to 6¾	1 7 7½	1 5 6 to 1 8 8¼
Kirkcaldy	51 to 54	51	7	7½	1 9 9 to 1 11 6	1 11 10½
Kirkintilloch	51	51	7	7½	1 9 9	1 11 10½
Kirriemuir	51	51	6	6	1 5 6	1 5 6
Larkhall	51	51	6½	6½ to 7	1 7 7½	1 7 7½ to 1 9 9
Leith (House)	51	51	7½	7¾	1 11 10½	1 12 11¼
„ (Ship)	54				1 13 9	
Liverpool	55	Summer 55 Winter 50	8	8 (outside) 8½	1 16 8	Summer 1 16 8 Winter 1 15 5
London	47 to 52	Summer 50 Winter 47 and 44½	9 to 9½	9 to 9½	1 15 3 to 2 1 2	1 13 4½ to 1 19 7
Londonderry	—	56½	—	6 to 6½	—	1 8 3 to 1 10 7¼
Manchester	47 to 52	47 to 52	8½	8½	1 13 3½ to 1 16 10	1 13 3½ to 1 16 10
Maryhill	51	51	8½	8½	1 16 1½	1 16 1½
Maybole	56	56	—	—	1 6 0 to 1 8 0	1 6 0 to 1 8 0
Middlesbrough (House)	52	52	8	8	1 14 8	1 14 8
„ (Ship)	53	53	—	—	1 16 0	1 16 0
Milngavie	57	57	7½	7½	1 15 7½	1 15 7½
Morpeth	50	50	8	8	1 13 4	1 13 4
Motherwell	51 to 54	51 to 54	7½ to 8	7½ to 8	1 11 10½ to 1 16 0	1 11 10½ to 1 16 0
Musselburgh	51	51	7	7¼	1 9 9	1 10 9¾
Nairn	51	51	5½	5½	1 3 4½	1 3 4½

ASSOCIATED CARPENTERS AND JOINERS—*continued.*

Names of Branches.	Hours of Labour.		Standard Hourly Rate of Wages.		Weekly Wages.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
			d.	*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Newcastle - on - Tyne (House).	50	50	8½	8½	1 15 5	1 15 5
Newcastle - on - Tyne (Ship).	54	54	—	—	1 16 6	1 14 0
Newcastle-on-Tyne, East (House).	50	50	8½	8½	1 15 5	1 15 5
Newcastle-on-Tyne, East (Ship).	54	53	—	—	1 16 6	1 15 6
Newmilns - -	57	57	5½	5½ to 6½	1 6 6½	1 6 1½ to 1 10 10½
Oban - - -	51	51	7	7	1 9 9	1 9 9
Paisley - - -	51	51	7½	8	1 11 10½	1 14 0
Partick (House) -	51	51	8½	8½	1 16 1½	1 16 1½
„ (Ship) - -	54	54	7½ to 7¾	7¼ to 7½	1 13 9 to 1 14 10½	1 12 7½ to 1 13 9
Perth - - -	51	51	7	7	1 9 9	1 9 9
Peterhead - -	51	51	—	—	1 1 0	1 1 0
Pollokshaws - -	51	51	8½	8½	1 16 1½	1 16 1½
Port Glasgow - -	54	54	7½	7½	1 11 10½ / 1 13 9	1 12 7½
Portobello - - -	51	51	7½	7½	1 11 10½	1 11 10½
Renfrew - -	54	54	7¼ to 7¾	7¼ to 7½	1 12 7½ to 1 14 10½	1 12 7½ to 1 13 9
Rothesay - -	51	51	7½	8	1 11 10½	1 14 0
Rutherglen - -	51	51	8½	8½	1 16 1½	1 16 1½
St. Andrews - -	51	51	6 to 6½	6 to 6½	1 5 6 to 1 7 7½	1 5 6 to 1 7 7½
Saltcoats and Ardrossan (House).	54	54 to 57	6½ to 7	6 to 7½	1 9 3 to 1 11 6	1 7 0 to 1 15 7½
Saltcoats and Ardrossan (Ship.)	57		7½	—	1 15 7½	
Slamannan - -	51	51	7	7	1 9 9	1 9 9
Stirling - - -	51	51	7	7	1 9 9	1 9 9
Stratford - -	—	Summer 50 Winter 44½ to 47½	—	9½	—	1 15 2¾ to 1 19 7
Sunderland (House) -	50	50	—	—	1 15 5	1 15 5
„ (Ship) -	53	53	—	—	1 16 0	1 15 0
Troon (Ship) - -	54	48	7½	7¼	1 13 9	1 9 0
Uddingston - -	54	54	7½	7 to 7½	1 13 9	1 11 6 to 1 13 9
Walker-on-Tyne (House)	50	50	8½	8½	1 15 5	1 15 5
„ (Ship)	54	54	—	—	1 16 6	1 15 6
Whiteinch - -	51 to 54	51 to 54	7½ to 8½	7¼ to 8½	1 11 10½ to 1 18 3	1 10 9¾ to 1 18 3
Wishaw - - -	54 to 57	54 to 57	6½ to 7½	6½ to 7½	1 9 3 to 1 15 7½	1 9 3 to 1 15 7½

ASSOCIATED CARPENTERS AND JOINERS—*continued.*

SUMMARY of ADVANTAGES gained during the Year 1892.

Compiled from the preceding Table.

Branches.	Weekly Advance in Wages per Man.	Weekly Reduction in Hours per Man.	Number of Members in Branch.	Total Weekly Advance in Wages.	How effected.
	s. *d.*			£ *s.* *d.*	
Aberdeen	1 0¾	—	297	15 15 6¾	Union efforts.
Arbroath	1 0¾	—	29	1 10 9¾	
Battersea	0 2½	2½	40	0 8 4	
Belfast (House)	1 1½	—	74	4 3 3	Strike No. 83.
Callander	2 1½	—	2	0 4 3	Union efforts.
Campbeltown	Advance of ⅝*d.* per hour, but no actual gain in money.	5	24	—	Strike No. 81.
Coupar Angus	2 1½	—	4	0 8 6	Union efforts.
Cowdenbeath	2 1½	—	13	1 7 7½	
Crieff	2 1½	—	8	0 17 0	
Cumnock	1 1½	5	2	0 2 3	Strike No. 79.
Dunfermline	2 1½	—	52	5 10 6	Union efforts.
Edinburgh	1 0¾	—	564	29 19 3	
Grays (House)	2 0¼	—	15	1 10 3¾	
Hawick	2 1½	—	30	3 3 9	
Inverness	2 1½	—	94	9 19 9	
Irvine	1 0	—	19	0 19 0	Strike No. 86.
Kirkcaldy	2 1½	—	53	5 12 7½	Union efforts.
Kirkintilloch	2 1½	—	10	1 1 3	
Leith	1 0¾	—	77	4 1 9¾	
London	Advance of ½*d.* per hour, but no actual gain in money.	2½	109	—	
Musselburgh	1 0¾	—	18	0 19 1½	
Paisley	2 1½	—	150	15 18 9	
Rothesay	2 1½	—	15	1 11 10½	Strike No. 80.
Total weekly advance in wages, with number of persons participating			1,566	105 5 7	

SUMMARY of LOSSES during 1892.

Branches.	Weekly Reduction in Wages per Man.	Number of Members in Branch.	Total Weekly Reduction in Wages.
	s. *d.*		£ *s.* *d.*
Dumbarton (Ship)*	1 1½	44	2 9 6
Dundee (Ship)*	1 1½	70	3 18 9
Greenock (Ship)*	1 1½	120	6 15 0
Helensburgh	2 1½	6	0 12 9
Newcastle-on-Tyne (Ship)*	2 6	82	10 5 0
Newcastle-on-Tyne, East (Ship)*	1 0	18	0 18 0
Partick (Ship)*	1 1½	103	5 15 10½
Sunderland (Ship)*	1 0	96	4 16 0
Troon	1 1½	26	1 9 3
Walker-on-Tyne (Ship)*	1 0	19	0 19 0
Whiteinch	1 0¾	36	1 18 3
Total weekly reduction in wages, with number of persons affected		620	39 17 4½

* In these cases the number of house and ship carpenters respectively is not known, and the number in branches has, therefore, been halved.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF HOUSE DECORATORS AND PAINTERS.

TABLE showing RATES of WAGES per Week and per Hour and HOURS of LABOUR per Week, for the Years 1891 and 1892.

(Taken from the Annual Reports of the Society.)

Branches.	Hours of Labour per Week.				Rate of Wages.								Extra Pay for Overtime per Hour.	
					Per Hour.		Per Week.							
	Summer.		Winter.				Summer.				Winter.			
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.		1892.		1891.		1892.		1891.	1892.
					d.	*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		£ *s.* *d.*		£ *s.* *d.*		£ *s.* *d.*			
Bedford	56	56	56	56	5 or 6	6	1 3 4 or 1 8 0		1 8 0		1 3 4 or 1 8 0		1 8 0		—	—
Birmingham (Central)	56½	56½	47½	47½	7½	7½	1 15 3¾		1 15 3¾		1 9 8¼		1 9 8¼		Time and half from 8 p.m. till 6 a.m.; and on Saturday from 1 p.m. till 12 p.m. Sunday and Christmas double time	No change during 1892.
Birmingham (Five Ways)	56½	56½	56½	56½	7½	7½	1 15 3¾		1 15 3¾		1 15 3¾		1 15 3¾		Time and half after 8 p.m.	
Bridgend	—	54	—	54	—	7	—		1 11 6		—		1 11 6		—	7 p.m. to 10 p.m., time and half; 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., double time.
Bristol	54	54	48	48	7	7	1 11 6		1 11 6		1 8 0		1 8 0		Time and half after 7 p.m., and on Saturday from 1 p.m. till 3 p.m.; after 3 p.m. double time	No change during 1892.
Cadoxton	54	54	54	54	7	7½	1 11 6		1 13 9		1 11 6		1 13 9		Time and half from 8 p.m. till 6 a.m.; Saturday from 2 p.m. till 5 p.m. time and quarter, from 5 p.m. till Monday, 6 a.m. double time.	From 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. time and quarter; from 10 p.m. to 12 p.m. time and half, and from 12 p.m. to 6 a.m. double time.
Cambridge	—	56½	—	56½	—	6	—		1 8 3		—		1 8 3		—	—
Cardiff	54	54	—	—	7½	7½	1 13 9		1 13 9		—		—		Time and half after 7 p.m.	Time and half after 7 p.m.
Cheltenham	—	56½	—	45	—	6	—		1 8 3		—		1 2 6		—	—
Dudley	54	54	54	54	—	—	—		—		—		—		—	—
Eastbourne	58½	56½	58½	56½	6½ or 7	6½ or 7	1 11 8¼ or 1 14 1½		1 10 7¼ or 1 12 11½		1 11 8¼ or 1 14 1½		1 10 7¼ or 1 12 11½		Nothing	Nothing.
Gloucester	—	56½	—	56½	—	6	—		1 8 3		—		1 8 3		—	—
Grays	—	56½	—	56½	—	6¼	—		1 10 7¼		—		1 10 7¼		—	—
Hastings	56½	56½	56½	56½	6½ or 7	6½ or 7	1 10 7¼ or 1 12 11½		1 10 7¼ or 1 12 11½		1 10 7¼ or 1 12 11½		1 10 7¼ or 1 12 11½		Nothing	Nothing.
Hereford	56	56	45	51	5½ or 6	5½ or 6	1 5 8 or 1 8 0		1 5 8 or 1 8 0		1 0 7½ or 1 2 6		1 3 4½ or 1 5 6		—	—
Larne	—	57	—	57	—	6¼	—		1 9 8¼		—		1 9 8¼		—	—
Leamington	56½	56½	56½	56½	7	7	1 12 11½		1 12 11½		1 12 11½		1 12 11½		Not stated	Time and half after 8 p.m. and 1 o'clock, Saturday.
Leicester	56½	56½	56½	56½	7½	7½	1 15 3¾		1 15 3¾		1 15 3¾		1 15 3¾		Time and half from 9 p.m. till 6 a.m., and on Saturday from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. from 6 p.m. till Monday, 6 a.m., double time	No change during 1892.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF HOUSE DECORATORS AND PAINTERS—*continued.*

Branches.	Hours of Labour per Week.				Rate of Wages.						Extra Pay for Overtime per Hour.	
					Per Hour.		Per Week.					
	Summer.		Winter.				Summer.		Winter.			
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
London and District:—					*d.*	*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		
Balham	56½		56½		7½		1 15 3¾		1 15 3¾		—	Till 8 p.m. time and quarter; from 8 p.m. till 10 p.m. time and half; after that double time. Saturday from noon till 4 p.m. time and half; after 4 p.m. double time. Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday double time. No overtime shall be reckoned until each full day has been made, except where time is lost by stress of weather. Men who are sent from the shop or job, including those engaged in London and sent to the country, shall be allowed as expenses 6*d.* per day for any distance over six miles from the shop or job, exclusive of travelling expenses, time occupied in travelling, and lodging money.
					8		1 17 8		1 17 8			
Battersea	52½		52½		8		1 15 0		1 15 0		—	
Brentford	—		—		—		—		—		—	
Bromley	56½		56½		7½		1 15 3¾		1 15 3¾		—	
					8		1 17 8		1 17 8			
Camberwell	52½		52½		8		1 15 0		1 15 0		Time and half from 8 p.m. till 12 p.m.; from 12 p.m. till 6 a.m. double time.	
					8½		1 17 2¼		1 17 2¼			
Chelsea	52½		48½		8½		1 17 2¼		1 14 4		First hour 1*d.* extra, then 2*d.* extra till 8 p.m.; after that, time and half; Saturday, time and quarter till 5 p.m.; after that, time and half.	
Croydon	56½		56½		7		1 12 11⅓		1 12 11⅓		Nothing	
					7½		1 15 3¾		1 15 3¾			
Ealing	56½		45½		7		1 12 11½		1 6 6½		—	
Edmonton	—		—		—		—		—		—	
Gravesend	—		—		—		—		—		—	
Hammersmith	—		—		8		—		—		—	
Hampstead	55½	50	46	47	8	8½	1 17 0	1 15 5	1 10 8	1 11 6¼	—	
Hanover Square	52½		52½	44½	8½	9	1 17 2¼	1 17 6	1 17 2¼	1 15 3	Various	
Kensington	52½		48½		8		1 15 0		1 12 4		Same as Chelsea	
					8½		1 17 2¼		1 14 4			
King's Cross	52½		52½		8		1 15 0		1 15 0		—	
					8½		1 17 2¼		1 17 2¼			
Kingston and Surbiton	56½		56½		7½		1 15 3¾		1 15 3¾		Nothing	
Lewisham	56		56		7		1 12 8		1 12 8		—	
					8		1 17 4		1 17 4			
Paddington	52½		52½		8½		1 17 2¼		1 17 2¼		Same as Chelsea	
Penge and Beckenham	56½		47½		8		1 17 8		1 11 8		—	
Plaistow	52½		52½		8		1 15 0		1 15 0		Time and a half after 8 p.m.	
Poplar	52½		52½		8		1 15 0		1 15 0		Same as Chelsea	
Richmond	56½		56½		7½		1 15 3¾		1 15 3¾		—	
Wandsworth	56½		56½		8		1 17 8		1 17 8		—	
Westbourne Park	—		—		8		—		—		—	
					8½							
Wimbledon	—		—		—		—		—		—	
Wood Green	—		—		7½		—		—		—	
					8							
Loughborough	—	56½	—	56½	—	6½	—	1 10 7¼	—	1 10 7¼	—	
Maidstone	56½	52½	56½	52½	7	7	1 12 11⅓	1 10 7½	1 12 11⅓	1 10 7½	Time and quarter after 8 p.m. Saturday and Bank Holidays time and quarter after 1 p.m. Sunday time and half.	—

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF HOUSE DECORATORS AND PAINTERS—*continued.*

Branches.	Hours of Labour per Week.				Rate of Wages.								Extra Pay for Overtime per Hour.	
					Per Hour.		Per Week.							
	Summer.		Winter.				Summer.				Winter.			
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.		1892.		1891.		1892.		1891.	1892.
					d.	*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		£ *s.* *d.*		£ *s.* *d.*		£ *s.* *d.*			
Merthyr and Dowlais	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—		—		—			
Murray	—	—	—	—	8	—	—		—		—		—			
Newport	54	53	54	53	7	7 7½	1 11 6		1 10 11 1 13 1½		1 11 6		1 10 11 1 13 1½		Time and quarter from 8 p.m. till 10 p.m.; 10 p.m. till 6 a.m. time and a half. Saturdays from 2 p.m. till 4 p.m. time and quarter, after that time and a half. Sunday and Christmas Day double time.	No change in 1892.
Northampton	54½	54½	54½	54½	6½	6½ 7	1 9 6¼ 1 11 9½		1 9 6¼ 1 11 9½		1 9 6¼ 1 11 9½		1 9 6¼ 1 11 9½		Time and quarter after 11 hours. Sunday and Christmas Day double time.	No change in 1892.
Norwich	56 60	54 60	56 60	54 60	5	5	1 3 4 1 5 0		1 2 6 1 5 0		1 3 4 1 5 0		1 2 6 1 5 0		—	—
Oldbury	56½	56½	56½	56½	6	6	1 8 3		1 8 3		1 8 3		1 8 3		—	—
Penarth	54	54	54	50½	7	7⅓	1 11 6		1 13 9		1 11 6		1 11 6¾		—	Time and half after 7 p.m.
Plymouth	56	56	56	56	6	6	1 8 0		1 8 0		1 8 0		1 8 0		Nothing	Nothing.
Pontypridd	54	54	54	54	7	7½	1 11 6		1 13 9		1 11 6		1 13 9		—	Time and quarter 7 p.m. to 9 p.m., time and half 9 p.m. to 11 p.m., double time 11 p.m. to 6 a.m.
Portsmouth	56	56	56	56	5½ 6	5½ 6	1 5 8 1 8 0		1 5 8 1 8 0		1 5 8 1 8 0		1 5 8 1 8 0		No rule	No rule.
Reading	—	—	—	—	—	6	—		—		—		—		—	—
Rugby	—	56½	—	45½	—	6½	—		1 10 7¼		—		1 4 7¾		—	—
Sandbach	—	55	—	55	—	6	—		1 7 6		—		1 7 6		—	—
Southampton	56½	56½	56½	56½	6	6½	1 8 3		1 10 7¼		1 8 3		1 10 7¼		Optional	Optional.
Swansea	54	54	54	54	7½	7½	1 13 9		1 13 9		1 13 9		1 13 9		Time and half from 7 p.m. till 6 a.m. and on Saturday after 5 p.m.	No change in 1892.
Swindon	—	56	—	56	—	5 6½	—		1 3 4 1 10 4		—		1 3 4 1 10 4		—	—
Torquay	55½	55½	44	47	6½ 7	6½ 7	1 10 0¾ 1 12 4½		1 10 0¾ 1 12 4½		1 3 10 1 5 8		1 5 5½ 1 7 5		—	—
Tunbridge Wells	56½	56½	51	51	7 7½	7 7½	1 12 11½ 1 15 3¾		1 12 11½ 1 15 3¾		1 9 9 1 11 10½		1 9 9 1 11 10½		Nothing	Nothing.
Walsall	—	56½	—	56½	—	6½	—		1 10 7¼		—		1 10 7¼		—	—
Wellingborough	—	56½	—	56½	—	5½ 6	—		1 5 10¾ 1 8 3		—		1 5 10¾ 1 8 3		—	—
West Bromwich	56½	56½	56½	56½	6	6½ 7	1 8 3		1 10 7¼ 1 12 11½		1 8 3		1 10 7¼ 1 12 11½		—	Time and half from 8 p.m. till 6 a.m., and after 1 p.m. on Saturday.
Weston-super-Mare	56½	56½	48	48	6½	6½	1 10 7¼		1 10 7¼		1 6 0		1 6 0		Nothing	Nothing.
Winsford	55½	54½	55½	46½	6½	6½	1 10 0¾		1 9 6¼		1 10 0¾		1 5 2½		—	—
Wolverhampton	54	54	48	48	7½	7½	1 13 9		1 13 9		1 10 0		1 10 0		Time and half from 9 p.m. till 6 a.m., and on Saturday after 1 p.m.	No change in 1892.
Worcester	54	54	54	54	6½	7	1 9 3		1 11 6		1 9 3		1 11 6		—	—

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF HOUSE DECORATORS AND PAINTERS—*continued.*

SUMMARY of ADVANTAGES gained during the Year 1892.

(Compiled from the preceding Table.)

Branches.	Weekly Advance in Wages per Man.		Weekly Reduction in Hours per Man.		Number of Members in Branch.	Total Advance in Wages.	How effected.
	Summer.	Winter.	Summer.	Winter.			
	s. d.	*s. d.*				£ *s. d.*	
Cadoxton	2 3	2 3	—	—	15	1 13 9	Strike in 1891.
Eastbourne	—	—	2	2	9	—	
London:—							
Balham	—	—	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$ and 12	18	—	
Battersea	0 5	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$ and 8	57	1 3 9	
Bromley	0 $1\frac{1}{4}$	—	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$ and 12	21	0 2 $2\frac{1}{4}$	
Camberwell	0 5	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$ and 8	114	2 7 6	
Chelsea	0 $3\frac{3}{4}$	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$ and 4	149	2 6 $6\frac{3}{4}$	
Croydon	0 $1\frac{1}{4}$	—	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$ and 12	83	0 8 $7\frac{3}{4}$	
Ealing	2 $5\frac{1}{2}$	—	$6\frac{1}{2}$	1	34	4 3 7	
Hampstead	—	—	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	67	—	
Hanover Square	0 $3\frac{3}{4}$	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$ and 8	156	2 8 9	
Kensington	0 5	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$ and 4	52	1 1 8	
King's Cross	0 5	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$ and 8	22	0 9 2	Union efforts.
Kingston and Surbiton	0 $1\frac{1}{4}$	—	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$ and 12	69	0 7 $2\frac{1}{4}$	
Lewisham	2 9	—	6	9 and $11\frac{1}{2}$	11	1 10 3	
Paddington	0 $3\frac{3}{4}$	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$ and 8	83	1 5 $11\frac{1}{4}$	
Penge and Beckenham	—	—	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ and 3	28	—	
Plaistow	0 5	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$ and 8	34	0 14 2	
Poplar	0 5	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$ and 8	64	1 6 8	
Richmond	0 $1\frac{1}{4}$	—	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$ and 12	17	0 1 $9\frac{1}{4}$	
Wandsworth	—	—	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$ and 12	20	—	
Newport	—	—	1	1	65	—	
Penarth	2 3	0 $0\frac{3}{4}$	—	$3\frac{1}{2}$	22	2 9 6	
Pontypridd	2 3	2 3	—	—	16	1 16 0	
Southampton	2 $4\frac{1}{4}$	2 $4\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	68	8 0 1	
West Bromwich	2 $4\frac{1}{4}$	2 $4\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	30	3 10 $7\frac{1}{2}$	
Worcester	2 4	2 4	—	—	83	9 13 8	
Total weekly advance in wages, with number of persons participating			—	—	1,200	47 1 5	

SCOTTISH NATIONAL FEDERATION OF HOUSE AND SHIP PAINTERS.

TABLE showing RATES of WAGES per Week and per Hour, and HOURS of LABOUR per Week for the Years 1891 and 1892.

(Taken from the Annual Reports of the Society.)

Branches.	Hours of Labour per Week.		Rate of Wages.			
			Per Hour.		Per Week.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
			d.	*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Aberdeen	51	51	6¾	6¾	1 8 8¼	1 8 8¼
Airdrie and Coatbridge	56	56	7½	7½	1 15 0	1 15 0
Arbroath	—	—	7	7	—	—
Ayr	57	51	7½	8	1 15 7½	1 14 0
Dumbarton	54 & 56	54 & 56	7½ & 8	7½ & 8	1 13 9 to 1 17 4	1 13 9 to 1 17 4
Dundee	51	51	7½	7½	1 11 10½	1 11 10½
Dunfermline	51	51	7	7	1 9 9	1 9 9
Edinburgh	51	51	7½	7½	1 11 10½	1 11 10½
Falkirk	57	57	7½	7½	1 15 7½	1 15 7½
Glasgow, C. B.	51	51	8	8	1 14 0	1 14 0
Glasgow, No. 2.	51	51	8	8	1 14 0	1 14 0
Govan	51 & 54	51 & 54	8	8	1 14 0 to 1 16 0	1 14 0 to 1 16 0
Greenock	54 & 56	54 & 56	8	8	1 16 0 to 1 17 4	1 16 0 to 1 17 4
Hamilton	56	56	8	8	1 17 4	1 17 4
Inverness	57	57	6	6½	1 8 6	1 10 10½
Kilmarnock	—	—	7½	7½	—	—
Leith	51 & 56	51 & 56	7½	7½	1 11 10½ to 1 15 0	1 11 10½ to 1 15 0
Montrose	56	56	6½	6½	1 10 4	1 10 4
Paisley	56	56	8	8	1 17 4	1 17 4
Partick	51 & 54	51 & 54	8	8	1 14 0 to 1 16 0	1 14 0 to 1 16 0
Perth	51	51	7	7	1 9 9	1 9 9
Port Glasgow	54	54	8	8	1 16 0	1 16 0

TABLE showing ADVANTAGES gained during the Year 1892.

Compiled from the preceding Table.

Branches.	Weekly Advance in Wages per Man.	Weekly Reduction in Hours per Man.	Number of Members in Branch.	Total Advance in Wages.	How effected.
	s. *d.*			£ *s.* *d.*	
Ayr	½*d.* per hour. No actual gain in money.	6	Not stated	—	Union efforts.
Inverness	2 4½	—	40	4 15 0	Strike No. 99.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF OPERATIVE PLASTERERS.

TABLE showing RECOGNISED WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOUR, HOURLY and WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, and ADVANTAGES gained during 1892.

(Taken from the Periodical Reports of the Society and from information specially supplied by the General Secretary).

Branches.	Recognised Hours of Labour.		Standard Rate of Wages.				Hourly Advance in Wages during 1892.	Weekly Reduction in Hours during 1892.
	Hours worked per Week in 1892.		Rate per Hour.		Weekly Rate in 1892.			
	Summer.	Winter.	1891.	1892.	Summer.	Winter.		
			d.	*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	*d.*	
Aberdeen	50½	39½	7	7	1 9 5½	1 3 1½	—	—
Accrington	49	49	7½	7½	1 10 7½	1 10 7½	—	—
Altrincham and Sale	53	47	8	8½	1 17 6½	1 13 3½	½	3
Ashton-under-Lyne	54½	49½	8½	8½	1 18 7¼	1 15 0¾	—	—
Barnsley	50½	49½	8	8	1 13 8	1 13 0	—	—
Bath	55½	48	6½	6½	1 10 0¾	1 6 0	—	—
Bedford	55½	54½	7	7	1 12 4¼	1 11 9½	—	—
Birkenhead	55½	47	8	8	1 17 0	1 11 4	—	—
Birmingham	53	44½	8½	8½	1 17 6½	1 11 6¼	—	—
Blackburn	50½	44½	8	8	1 13 8	1 9 8	—	—
Blackpool	—	49½	—	—	—	1 12 0	—	—
Bolton	53	44½	9	9	1 19 9	1 13 4½	—	—
Bournemouth	56½	47	7	7	1 12 11½	1 7 5	—	—
Bradford, No. 1	50½	44½	8	8	1 13 8	1 9 8	—	—
Do. No. 2	50½	44½	8	8	1 13 8	1 9 8	—	—
Brighton	55½	49½	7½	8	1 17 0	1 13 0	½	—
Bristol	53	44½	7½	8	1 15 4	1 9 8	½	—
Bromley	55½	44½	9	9	2 1 7½	1 13 4½	—	—
Burnley	55½	47	7½	7½	1 14 8¼	1 9 4½	—	—
Burton-on-Trent	50½	49½	8	8	1 13 8	1 13 0	—	—
Bury	53½	44½	8	8	1 15 8	1 9 8	—	—
Cadoxton and Barry	53	49½	8	8	1 15 4	1 13 0	—	—
Cambridge	55½	49½	7½	7½	1 14 8¼	1 10 11¼	—	—
Cardiff	54	—	8	8½	1 18 3	—	½	—
Carlisle	54	50	7	7	1 11 6	1 9 2	—	—
Chatham	55½	54½	8	8	1 17 0	1 16 4	—	—
Cheltenham	55½	47	6	6	1 7 9	1 3 6	—	—
Chester	—	49½	—	7½	—	1 10 11¼	—	—
Chesterfield	—	55½	—	8	—	1 17 0	—	—
Chorley	55½	44½	7½	7½	1 14 8¼	1 7 9¾	—	—
Clacton-on-Sea	—	49½	—	8	—	1 13 0	—	—
Colne and Nelson	50½	47	7	8	1 13 8	1 11 4	1	—
Colwyn Bay	55	55	—	—	1 10 0		—	—
Coventry	55½	49½	7½	8	1 17 0	1 13 0	½	—
Crewe	—	47	—	7½	—	1 9 4½	—	—
Croydon	55½	44½	9	9	2 1 7½	1 13 4½	—	—
Darwen, Over	55½	44½	8	8	1 17 0	1 9 8	—	—
Derby	56	50½	7½	8	1 17 4	1 13 8	½	—
Exeter	55½	49½	6½	6½	1 10 0¾	1 6 9¾	—	—
Glasgow	50½	42	8	8	1 13 8	1 8 0	—	—
Glastonbury	58	52	5	5	1 4 2	1 1 8	—	—
Gloucester	55½	49½	6½	7½	1 14 8¼	1 10 11¼	1	—
Gravesend	55½	49½	8	8	1 17 0	1 13 0	—	—
Grimsby	53	53	8	8	1 15 4	1 15 4	—	—
Halifax	50½	47	7½	7½	1 11 6¾	1 9 4½	—	—
Hanley	50½	49½	—	8	1 13 8	1 13 0	—	—
Heckmondwike	49½	39½	—	7¼	1 9 10¾	1 3 10½	—	—
Hereford	55½	54½	6½	6½	1 10 0¾	1 9 6¼	—	—
Hull	53	47	8	8	1 15 4	1 11 4	—	—
Keighley	50½	44½	7	7	1 9 5½	1 5 11½	—	—
Kettering	55½	49½	7	7	1 12 4½	1 8 10½	—	—
Kidderminster	55½	49½	7	7	1 12 4½	1 8 10½	—	—
Lancaster	55½	44	7	7¾	1 15 10	1 8 5	¾	5
Leamington	55½	49½	7½	8	1 17 0	1 13 0	—	—
Leeds	49½	49½	8	8	1 13 0	1 13 0	—	—
Leicester	55½	47	8	8	1 17 0	1 11 4	—	—
Leigh	55½	47	7½	8	1 17 0	1 11 4	½	—
Lincoln	50½	49½	8	8	1 13 8	1 13 0	—	—
Liverpool	55½	47	8½	8½	1 19 3¾	1 13 3½	—	—
Llanelly	53	47	7	8	1 15 4	1 11 4	1	—

OPERATIVE PLASTERERS—*continued.*

Branches.	Recognised Hours of Labour.		Standard Rate of Wages.				Hourly Advance in Wages during 1892.	Weekly Reduction in Hours during 1892.
	Hours worked per Week in 1892.		Rate per Hour.		Weekly Rate in 1892.			
	Summer.	Winter.	1891.	1892.	Summer.	Winter.		
			d.	*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	*d.*	
London	52½	44½ and 47	9	9½	2 1 6¾	1 15 2¾ and 1 17 2½	½	3
Malvern	55½	49½	7½	7½	1 14 8¼	1 10 11¼	—	—
Manchester	52	47	8½	8½	1 16 10	1 13 3½	—	—
Margate	55½	54½	9	9	2 1 7½	2 0 10½	—	—
Middlesbro'	53	52	8¾	9	1 19 9	1 19 0	¾	—
Newcastle and Gateshead.	50½	49½	8½	8½	1 15 9¼	1 15 0¾	—	—
Newport, Mon.	50½	49½	7½	8	1 13 8	1 13 0	½	—
Newton Abbot	55½	47	5½	5½	1 5 5¼	1 1 6½	—	—
Northampton	53	52	7½	7½	1 13 1½	1 12 6	—	—
Nottingham	54	44	9	9	2 0 6	1 13 0	—	—
Oldham	50½	49½	8	8	1 13 8	1 13 0	—	—
Oxford	50½	47	7	7	1 9 5½	1 7 5	—	—
Penarth	50½	47½	—	8½	1 15 9¼	1 13 7¾	—	—
Penygraig	54	49½	—	8½	1 18 3	1 15 0¾	—	—
Plymouth	54	44½	7	7½	1 13 9	1 7 9¾	½	—
Pontypridd	54	50½	8	8	1 16 0	1 13 8	—	—
Portsmouth	56½	56½	7	7	1 12 11½	1 12 11½	—	—
Preston	50½	49½	8	8	1 13 8	1 13 0	—	—
Rochdale	50½	42	8	8½	1 15 9¼	1 9 9	½	—
Romford	—	47	—	9	—	1 15 3	—	—
Rotherham	—	47	—	8	—	1 11 4	—	—
St. Helens	55½	47	7½	8½	1 19 3¾	1 13 3½	1	—
Scarborough	53	47	—	8	1 15 4	1 11 4	—	—
Sheffield	50½	47	7½	8	1 13 8	1 11 4	—	—
Shrewsbury	—	52	—	7½	—	1 1 6	—	—
Southampton	55½	49½	7	7	1 12 4½	1 0½	—	—
Southport	50½	47	8	8	1 13 8	1 11 4	—	—
South Shields	50½	49½	8½	8½	1 15 9¼	1 15 0¾	—	—
Stockport	55½	47	8½	8½	1 19 3¾	1 13 3½	—	—
Stockton	50½	49½	8¼	9	1 17 10½	1 17 1½	¾	—
Sunderland	50½	42	8½	8½	1 15 9¼	1 9 9	—	—
Swanley and Sidcup	55½	44½	—	9	2 1 7½	1 13 4½	—	—
Swansea	50½	49½	8	8	1 13 8	1 13 0	—	—
Swindon	—	44½	—	7	—	1 5 11½	—	—
Todmorden	48	47	—	—	1 8 0		—	—
Torquay	55½	47	6½	6½	1 10 0¾	1 5 5½	—	—
Tunbridge Wells	55½	44½	8	8	1 17 0	1 9 8	—	—
Wakefield	50	50	—	—	1 10 0		—	—
Walsall	55½	50½	7½	8	1 17 0	1 13 8	½	—
Warrington	55½	47	7¾	7¾	1 15 10	1 10 4¼	—	—
Watford	55½	47	8½	8½	1 19 3¾	1 13 3½	—	—
West Hartlepool	53	44½	8	8½	1 17 6½	1 11 6¼	½	—
Weston-super-Mare	55½	48	6½	6½	1 10 0¾	1 6 0	—	—
Wigan	55½	54½	7¼	8½	1 19 3¾	1 18 7¼	¾	—
Wolverhampton	53	49½	8	8	1 15 4	1 13 0	—	—
Wrexham	55½	49½	—	7½	1 14 8¼	1 10 11¼	—	—
Worcester	—	49½	—	7½	—	1 10 11¼	—	—
York	53	47	7½	8	1 15 4	1 11 4	½	—

OPERATIVE PLASTERERS—*continued.*

SUMMARY of ADVANTAGES gained during the YEAR 1892.

Compiled from the preceding TABLE.

Branches.	Weekly Advance in Wages per Man.	Weekly Reduction in Hours per Man.	Number of Members in Branch.	Total Weekly Advance in Wages.	How effected.
	s. *d.*			£ *s.* *d.*	
Altrincham and Sale	2 $2\frac{1}{2}$	3	16	1 15 4	Union efforts.
Brighton	2 $3\frac{3}{4}$	—	114	13 3 $7\frac{1}{2}$	
Bristol	2 $2\frac{1}{2}$	—	144	15 18 0	
Cardiff	2 3	—	166	18 13 6	Strike No. 65.
Colne and Nelson	4 $2\frac{1}{2}$	—	64	13 9 4	Strike No. 112.
Coventry	2 $3\frac{3}{4}$	—	22	2 10 $10\frac{1}{2}$	Union efforts.
Derby	2 4	—	50	5 16 8	
Gloucester	4 $7\frac{1}{2}$	—	34	7 17 3	
Lancaster	3 $5\frac{3}{4}$	5	40	6 19 2	
Leigh	4 $7\frac{1}{2}$	—	25	5 15 $7\frac{1}{2}$	
Llanelly	4 5	—	23	5 1 7	
London	2 $2\frac{1}{4}$	3	2,647	289 10 $3\frac{3}{4}$	
Middlesbro'	3 $3\frac{3}{4}$	—	22	3 12 $10\frac{1}{2}$	
Newport, Mon.	2 $1\frac{1}{4}$	—	79	8 6 $2\frac{3}{4}$	
Plymouth	2 3	—	194	21 16 6	Strike No. 110.
Rochdale	2 $1\frac{1}{4}$	—	24	2 10 6	Strike No. 113.
St. Helens	4 $7\frac{1}{2}$	—	31	7 3 $4\frac{1}{2}$	Union efforts.
Stockton	3 2	—	11	1 14 10	
Walsall	2 $3\frac{3}{4}$	—	11	1 5 $5\frac{1}{4}$	
West Hartlepool	2 $2\frac{1}{2}$	—	33	3 12 $10\frac{1}{2}$	
Wigan	3 $5\frac{3}{4}$	—	26	4 10 $5\frac{1}{2}$	
York	2 $2\frac{1}{2}$	—	32	3 10 8	
Total weekly advance in wages with number of persons participating			3,808	444 15 $0\frac{1}{4}$	

SCOTTISH NATIONAL OPERATIVE PLASTERERS' FEDERAL UNION.

STATEMENT showing the WEEKLY HOURS of LABOUR, HOURLY and WEEKLY RATES of WAGES at the end of 1891 and 1892, and NUMBER of MEMBERS in BRANCHES, at end of 1892.

(Taken from the PERIODICAL REPORTS of the SOCIETY, and from information specially supplied by the GENERAL SECRETARY.)

Branches.	Number of Members at end of 1892.	*Weekly Hours of Labour.		Hourly Rate of Wages.		Weekly Rate of Wages.	
		1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
				d.	*d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
Aberdeen	99	51	51	6½	7	27 7½	29 9
Airdrie and Coatbridge	23	51	51	7½	8	31 10½	34 0
Alloa	19	51	51	7	7½	29 9	31 10½
Arbroath	6	51	51	6	6½	25 6	27 7½
Ayr	25	56	51	7	7	32 8	29 9
Bathgate	12	56	56	7	7	32 8	32 8
Dingwall	6	56	56	6	6	28 0	28 0
Dumbarton	6	51	51	8	8	34 0	34 0
Dundee	81	51	51	7½	8	31 10½	34 0
Dunfermline	9	51	51	7	7½	29 9	31 10½
Edinburgh	251	51	51	8	8	34 0	34 0
Elgin	12	56	56	6	6	28 0	28 0
Falkirk	36	51	51	7½	7½	31 10½	31 10½
Forfar	6	51	51	6½	7	27 7½	29 9
Glasgow	250	51	51	8	8	34 0	34 0
Greenock	5	51	51	8	8	34 0	34 0
Hamilton	32	51	51	8	8	34 0	34 0
Hawick	6	51	51	7	7	29 9	29 9
Inverness	16	56	51	6	6½	28 0	27 7½
Kilmarnock	16	51	51	7	7	29 9	29 9
Kirkintilloch	11	51	51	7½	7½	31 10½	31 10½
Montrose	4	51	51	6	7	25 6	29 9
Paisley	11	51	51	8	8	34 0	34 0
Perth	24	51	51	7	7	29 9	29 9
St. Andrews	7	51	51	6	6½	25 6	27 7½
Stirling	26	51	51	7	7	29 9	29 9
Wishaw	5	51	51	8	8	34 0	34 0
	1,004						

* The foregoing represents the hours worked and weekly wages for the months from second week of January to second week of November. For the two winter months the average hours worked are 40 to 42 per week, with a corresponding reduction on the weekly wages.

The following districts obtained, early in 1893, increases of ½*d.* per hour (2*s.* 1½*d.* per week), for which requests had been made to the employers during 1892.

	s.	*d.*	
Aberdeen	31	10½	per week.
Arbroath	29	9	,,
Inverness	29	9	,,
Kilmarnock	31	10½	,,

In the case of Inverness, the apparent decrease on the weekly rate was thereby made good.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL OPERATIVE PLASTERERS' FEDERAL UNION—*continued.*

SUMMARY of ADVANTAGES gained during the Year 1892.

Compiled from the preceding Table.

Branches.	Weekly Advance in Wages per Man.	Weekly Reduction in Hours per Man.	Number of Members in Branch.	Total Advance in Wages.	How effected.
	s. *d.*			£ *s.* *d.*	
Aberdeen	2 1½	—	99	10 10 4½	Union efforts.
Airdrie and Coatbridge	2 1½	—	23	2 8 10½	Strike No. 107.
Alloa	2 1½	—	19	2 0 4½	Strike No. 108.
Arbroath	2 1½	—	6	0 12 9	Union efforts.
Ayr	—	5	25	—	
Dundee	2 1½	—	81	8 12 1½	
Dunfermline	2 1½	—	9	0 19 1½	Strike No. 106.
Forfar	2 1½	—	6	0 12 9	Strike No. 109.
Inverness	Increase in hourly rate, but actual reduction in amount received.	5	16	—	Union efforts.
Montrose	4 3	—	4	0 17 0	
St. Andrews	2 1½	—	7	0 14 10½	
Total weekly advance in wages, with number of persons participating			254	27 8 3	

UNITED OPERATIVE PLUMBERS' ASSOCIATION.

TABLE showing the RATES of WAGES and HOURS per WEEK for QUARTERS ending December 31st, 1891 and 1892 respectively.

(Taken from the Quarterly Reports of the Society.)

Lodges.	How paid: by Day or Hour.		Number of Hours worked per Week in Summer.		Rate of Wages per Week in Summer.		Number of Hours worked per Week in Winter.		Rate of Wages per Week in Winter.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Aberdeen	Week	Week	51	51	£ s. d. 1 5 0	£ s. d. 1 8 0	46	46	£ s. d. 1 5 6	£ s. d. 1 5 6
Accrington	8*d.* hour	7½*d.* and 8*d.* hour.	49	49	1 12 8	1 10 7½ to 1 12 8	49	49	1 12 8	1 10 7½ to 1 12 8
Ayr	8*d.* ,,	8*d.* hour	50	51	1 13 4	1 14 0	50	50	1 13 4	1 13 4
Barrow-in-Furness (House)	7½*d.* ,,	7½*d.* ,,	54	54	1 13 9	1 13 9	54	49	1 13 9	1 10 7½
Do. (Ship)	—	Hour	54	54	1 14 0	1 14 0	54	54	1 14 0	1 14 0
Barry	8*d.* hour	8*d.* hour	54	54	1 16 0	1 16 0	—	—	—	—
Belfast	8*d.* ,,	6*s.* day	54	54	1 16 0	1 16 0	54	54	1 16 0	1 16 0
Birkenhead	8½*d.* ,,	8½*d.* hour	55	55	1 18 11½	1 18 11¼	47½	47½	1 13 7¾	1 13 7¾
Birmingham	9*d.* ,,	9*d.* ,,	54	54	2 0 6	2 0 6	45	45	1 13 9	1 13 9
Blackburn	8¼*d.* ,,	8¼*d.* ,,	49	49	1 13 8¼	1 13 8¼	44	44	1 10 3	1 10 3
Blackpool	8*d.* ,,	8*d.* ,,	49½	49½	1 13 0	1 13 0	49½	47	1 13 0	1 11 4
Blyth	—	—	54	54	1 16 0 to 1 14 0	1 16 0 to 1 14 0	—	—	—	—
Bolton	8½*d.* hour	8½*d.* hour	52	51½	1 16 10	1 16 5¾	47	46½	1 13 3½	1 12 11¼
Bournemouth	—	7*d.* ,,	—	56⅔	—	1 12 11½	—	48	—	1 8 0
Bowdon	8*d.* hour	8*d.* ,,	54½	54½	1 16 4	1 16 4	47	47	1 11 4	1 11 4
Bradford	8*d.* ,,	8*d.* ,,	49½	49½	1 13 0	1 13 0	49½	49½	1 13 0	1 13 0
Brighton	7½*d.* ,,	7½*d.* ,,	56⅔	56⅔	1 15 3¾	1 15 3¾	48	48	1 10 0	1 10 0
Bristol	7½*d.* to 8½*d.* hour.	7½*d.* to 8½*d.* hour.	54	54	1 13 9 to 1 18 3	1 13 9 to 1 18 3	48	48	1 10 0 to 1 14 0	1 10 0 to 1 14 0
Burnley	7½*d.* to 8*d.* hour.	7½*d.* to 8*d.* hour.	54	54	1 13 9 to 1 16 0	1 13 9 to 1 16 0	49	49	1 10 7½ to 1 12 8	1 10 7½ to 1 12 8
Burton-on-Trent	7½*d.* hour	7½*d.* to 7¾*d.* hour.	54	54	1 13 9	1 13 9 to 1 14 10½	54	54	1 13 9	1 13 9 to 1 14 10½
Bury	8½*d.* ,,	8½*d.* hour	49	49	1 14 8½	1 14 8½	46	46	1 12 7	1 12 7
Buxton	8*d.* ,,	8*d.* ,,	49½	49½	1 12 0	1 13 0	49½	49½	1 12 0	1 13 0
Cambridge	7½*d.* ,,	7½*d.* ,,	56½	56½	1 15 3¾	1 15 3¾	50 to 52	50 & 52	1 11 3 to 1 12 6	1 11 3 to 1 12 6
Cardiff	8*d.* ,,	8½*d.* ,,	54	54	1 16 0	1 18 3	—	—	—	—
Carlisle	—	6*s.* day	54	54	1 13 0	1 16 0	54	54	1 13 0	1 16 0
Chester	6*s.* day; 4*s.* Saturday.	7½*d.* hour	54½	54½	1 14 0	1 14 0¾	49½	49½	1 14 0	1 10 11¼
Clydebank	8*d.* hour	8*d.* ,,	54	54	1 16 0	1 16 0	54	54	1 16 0	1 16 0
Coleraine	—	5*s.* day	—	60	—	1 8 0	—	60	—	1 8 0
Cork	5*s.* 8*d.* day	5*s.* 8*d.* day	57	57	1 14 0	1 14 0	56	56	1 14 0	1 14 0
Coventry	7½*d.* hour	7½*d.* hour	56½	56½	1 15 3¾	1 15 3¾	56½	56½	1 15 3¾	1 15 3¾
Crewe	6*d.* to 7*d.* hour.	6*d.* to 7*d.* hour.	54	54	1 7 0 to 1 11 6	1 7 0 to 1 11 6	54	54	1 7 0 to 1 11 6	1 7 0 to 1 11 6
Derby	7*d.* to 7½*d.* hour.	7*d.* to 7½*d.* hour.	56	56	1 12 8 to 1 15 0	1 12 8 to 1 15 0	—	—	—	—
Dewsbury	7½*d.* hour	7½*d.* hour	49½	49½	1 10 11¼	1 10 11¼	49½	—	1 10 11¼	—
Drogheda	Week	Week	60	60	1 8 0	1 8 0	—	—	—	—
Dublin	6*s.* day	6*s.* day	54 to 57	54	1 16 0	1 16 0	51	51	1 16 0	1 16 0
Dumbarton	8*d.* hour	8*d.* hour	54	54	1 16 0	1 16 0	54	54	1 16 0	1 16 0
Dundee	7½*d.* hour	7½*d.* ,,	51	51	1 11 10½	1 11 10½	45½	45½	1 8 5¼	1 8 5¼
Durham	—	—	53	53	1 12 0	1 12 0	54	54	1 12 0	1 12 0
Exeter*	—	6½*d.* hour	56	56	1 7 0	1 10 4	56	56	1 7 0	1 10 4
Falkirk	7*d.* hour	—	—	—	—	—	51	—	1 9 9	—
Gateshead	—	—	54	53	1 10 0 to 1 12 0	1 10 0 to 1 12 0	53	53	1 12 0	1 12 0
Glasgow (House)	8*d.* hour	8*d.* hour	51	51	1 14 0	1 14 0	51 & 45	45	1 14 0 and 1 10 0	1 10 0
Do. (Ship)	8*d.* ,,	8*d.* ,,	54	54	1 16 0	1 16 0	54	48	1 16 0	1 12 0
Gloucester	6½*d.* to 7*d.* hour.	6½*d.* to 7½*d.* hour.	56¼	56¼	1 10 7¼ to 1 12 11½	1 10 7¼ to 1 15 3¾	50	50	1 7 1 to 1 9 2	1 7 1 to 1 11 3
Grantham	6*d.* to 7*d.* hour.	6*d.* to 7*d.* hour.	54	54	1 7 0 to 1 11 6	1 7 0 to 1 11 6	54	54	1 7 0 to 1 11 6	1 7 0 to 1 11 6
Greenock and District (House)	8*d.* hour	8*d.* hour	51	51 to 54	1 14 0	1 14 0 to 1 16 0	51	—	1 14 0	—

* Different hours in builders' shops.

UNITED OPERATIVE PLUMBERS' ASSOCIATION—*continued.*

Lodges.	How paid: by Day or Hour.		Number of Hours worked per Week in Summer.		Rate of Wages per Week in Summer.		Number of Hours worked per Week in Winter.		Rate of Wages per Week in Winter.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Grimsby	7½*d.* hour	7½*d.* hour	54	53½	£ s. d. 1 13 9	£ s. d. 1 13 5¼	54	53½	£ s. d. 1 13 9	£ s. d. 1 13 5¼
Halifax	Day	Day	50	50	1 11 0	1 11 0	50	50	1 11 0	1 11 0
Hanley	7*d.* hour	7*d.* hour	56	56	1 12 8	1 12 8	50½	50½	1 9 5½	1 9 5½
Hartlepool	7½*d.* „	7½*d.* „	53	53	1 13 1½	1 13 1½	53	53	1 13 1½	1 13 1½
Haslingden	7½*d.* „	7½*d.* „	51½	51½	1 12 2¼	1 12 2¼	49	49	1 10 7½	1 10 7½
Hawick	7*d.* „	—	51	—	1 9 9	—	45	—	1 6 3	—
Helensburgh	8*d.* „	8*d.* hour	51	51	1 14 0	1 14 0	47	47	1 11 4	1 11 4
Hereford	6*d.* to 7½*d.* hour.	6*d.* to 7½*d.* hour.	56	56	1 8 0 to 1 15 0	1 8 0 to 1 15 0	50	50	1 5 0 to 1 11 3	1 5 0 to 1 11 3
Huddersfield	7*d.* hour	7*d.* hour	52½	52½	1 10 7½	1 10 7½	52½	52½	1 10 7½	1 10 7½
Hull	8*d.* „	8*d.* „	53	53	1 15 4	1 15 4	47	47	1 11 4	1 11 4
Inverness	—	—	51	51	1 6 0	1 6 0	51	51	1 6 0	1 6 0
Jarrow-on-Tyne	—	—	54	54	1 14 6	1 14 6	54	54	1 14 6	1 14 6
Keighley	—	6½*d.* to 7½*d.* hour.	—	52	—	1 8 2 to 1 12 6	—	52	—	1 8 2 to 1 12 6
Kendal	6½*d.* hour	6½*d.* hour	56	56	1 10 4	1 10 4	56	56	1 10 4	1 10 4
Kettering	7*d.* „	7½*d.* „	59	58½	1 14 5	1 16 6¾	51	47	1 9 9	1 9 4½
Kilmarnock	7½*d.* „	7½*d.* „	51	51	1 11 10½	1 11 10½	51	51	1 11 10½	1 11 10½
Lancaster	7*d.* „	7*d.* „	53	53	1 10 11	1 10 11	53	53	1 10 11	1 10 11
Leeds	8*d.* „	8*d.* „	50	50	1 13 4	1 13 4	50	50	1 13 4	1 13 4
Leicester	8*d.* „	8*d.* „	54	54	1 16 0	1 16 0	48	48	1 12 0	1 12 0
Leith	7*d.* to 7½*d.* hour.	7*d.* to 7½*d.* hour.	51	51	1 9 9 to 1 11 10½	1 9 9 to 1 11 10½	45	45	1 6 3 to 1 8 1½	1 6 3 to 1 8 1½
Lincoln	—	—	54	54	1 10 0	1 10 0	54	54	1 10 0	1 10 0
Liverpool	8½*d.* hour	8½*d.* hour	55	55	1 18 11½	1 18 11½	47½	47½	1 13 7¾	1 13 7¾
London No. 1, and Green Man.	10*d.* „	10½*d.* „	47	47	1 19 2	2 1 1½	44½	*44½	1 17 1	1 18 11¼
Battersea and South London.	10*d.* „	10½*d.* „	47	47	1 19 2	2 1 1½	44½	*44½	1 17 1	1 18 11¼
Bromley	9*d.* „	9*d.* „	56½	56½	2 2 4½	2 2 4½	48	48	1 16 0	1 16 0
Camberwell	10*d.* „	10½*d.* „	47	47	1 19 2	2 1 1½	—	*44½	—	1 18 11¼
Canning Town	10*d.* „	10*d.* „	54	54	2 5 0	2 5 0	54	54	2 5 0	2 5 0
Croydon	—	9*d.* „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East London	7*s.* day 10*d.* hour	10½*d.* „	54 47	54	2 2 0 1 19 2	2 7 3	54 47	*44½	2 2 0 1 19 2	1 18 11¼
Egham	—	8*d.* „	—	56½	—	1 17 8	—	50½	—	1 13 8
Fulham, Putney, and District.	10*d.* „	10½*d.* „	47	47	1 19 2	2 1 1½	—	*44½	—	1 18 11¼
Hampstead	—	10½*d.* „	—	47	—	2 1 1½	—	*44½	—	1 18 11¼
Kensington, Chelsea, and Notting Hill.	10*d.* „	10½*d.* „	47	47	1 19 2	2 1 1½	44½	*44½	1 17 1	1 18 11¼
Lewisham	9*d.* „	9*d.* „	56½	56½	2 2 4½	2 2 4½	—	—	—	—
Sydenham	9*d.* „	9½*d.* „	56½	56½	2 2 4½	2 4 8¾	—	50	—	1 19 7
West Central	10*d.* „	10½*d.* „	47	47	1 19 2	2 1 1½	44½	*44½	1 17 1	1 18 11¼
Londonderry	—	—	57	57	1 8 0	1 10 0	57	57	1 8 0	1 8 0
Macclesfield	7½*d.* hour	7½*d.* hour	54½	54½	1 14 0¾	1 14 0¾	49½	49½	1 10 11¾	1 10 11¾
Maidstone	7½*d.* „	7½*d.* „	56½	56½	1 15 3¾	1 15 3¾	50½	50½	1 11 6¾	1 11 6¾
Manchester, No. 1	8½*d.* „	8½*d.* „	52	52	1 16 10	1 16 10	47	47	1 13 3½	1 13 3½
„ No. 2	8½*d.* „	8½*d.* „	52	52	1 16 10	1 16 10	47	47	1 13 3½	1 13 3½
Mansfield	—	7*d.* „	—	56½	—	1 12 11½	—	—	—	—
Middlesbrough	7½*d.* „	7½*d.* „	53	53	1 13 1½	1 13 1½	53	53	1 13 1½	1 13 1½
Morecombe	—	7*d.* „	—	52	—	1 10 4	—	49	—	1 8 7
Nelson	7½*d.* „	7½*d.* „	54	54	1 13 9	1 13 9	49	49	1 10 7½	1 10 7½
Newcastle-on-Tyne (House).	8¼*d.* „	8¼*d.* „	54	54	1 17 1½	1 17 1½	54	54	1 17 1½	1 17 1½
Newcastle-on-Tyne (Ship)	8¼*d.* „	8¼*d.* „	54	54	1 17 1½	1 17 1½	48	48	1 13 0	1 13 0
Newport (Mon.)	7½*d.* to 8*d.* hour.	7½*d.* „	54	54	1 13 9 to 1 16 0	1 13 9	50	50½	1 11 3 to 1 13 4	1 11 6¾
Northampton	8*d.* hour	8*d.* „	54	54	1 16 0	1 16 0	54	54	1 16 0	1 16 0
North Shields	7½*d.* „	7½*d.* „	54	54	1 13 9	1 13 9	54	54	1 13 9	1 13 9
Norwich	6*d.* „	6½*d.* „	56	56	1 8 0	1 10 4	56	48	1 8 0	1 6 0
Nottingham	8½*d.* „	8½*d.* „	54	54	1 18 3	1 18 3	47½	47½	1 13 7¾	1 13 7¾
Oldham	8*d.* „	8*d.* „	51½	51½	1 14 4	1 14 4	49	49	1 12 8	1 12 8
Oxford	8*d.* „	8*d.* „	56½	56½	1 17 8	1 17 8	50½	50½	1 13 8	1 13 8
Paisley	8*d.* „	8*d.* „	51	51	1 14 6	1 14 0	50	50	1 13 4	1 13 4

* The London lodges work only 42 hours per week for eight weeks in mid-winter, the rate of wages being 36/9, except Hampstead, which is 36/8.

UNITED OPERATIVE PLUMBERS' ASSOCIATION—*continued.*

Lodges.	How paid: by day or hour.		Number of Hours worked per Week in Summer.		Rate of Wages per Week in Summer,		Number of Hours worked per Week in Winter.		Rate of Wages per Week in Winter.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Partick	8*d.* hour	—	51	—	1 14 0	—	51	—	1 14 0	—
Perth	7*d.* „	7*d.* hour	51	51	1 9 9	1 9 9	51	—	1 9 9	—
Plymouth	7*d.* „	7*d.* „	54	54	1 11 6	1 11 6	54	54	1 11 6	1 11 6
Portsmouth	6½*d.* to 7½*d.* hour.	6½*d.* to 7½*d.* hour.	56	56	1 10 4 to 1 15 0	1 10 4 to 1 15 0	50½	50½	1 7 4¼ to 1 11 6¾	1 7 4¼ to 1 11 6¾
Preston	Day	Day	49½	49½	1 14 0	1 14 0	49½	49½	1 14 0	1 14 0
Radcliffe	8*d.* hour	8½*d.* hour	49	49	1 12 8	1 14 8½	49	46½	1 12 8	1 12 11¼
Rochdale	8*d.* „	8*d.* „	54	54	1 16 0	1 16 0	49	49	1 12 8	1 12 8
Rotherham	7½*d.* „	7½*d.* „	52	52	1 13 5¼	1 12 6	52	52	1 12 6	1 12 6
St. Helens	8*d.* „	8*d.* „	54	54	1 16 0	1 16 0	49	49	1 12 8	1 12 8
Scarborough	—	7½*d.* „	—	53	—	1 13 1½	—	—	—	—
Sheffield	8½*d.* „	8½*d.* „	49½	49½	1 15 0¾	1 15 0¾	49½	49½	1 15 0¾	1 15 0¾
Shrewsbury	Day	Day	56½	56½	1 10 0	1 10 0	49½	49½	1 10 0	1 10 0
Skipton	6½*d.* „	7½*d.* hour	—	55½	—	1 14 8½	42	42	1 2 9	1 6 3
Southampton (House)	7*d.* hour	7*d.* to 7½*d.* hour.	54	54	1 11 6	1 11 6 to 1 13 9	54	54	1 11 6	1 11 6 to 1 13 9
Do. (Ship)	7½*d.* „	—	54	—	1 13 9	—	54	—	1 11 6	—
Southport	8½*d.* „	8½*d.* hour	49½	49½	1 15 0¾	1 15 0¾	49½	49½	1 15 0¾	1 15 0¾
South Shields	7½*d.* „	7½*d.* „	53	54	1 13 1½	1 13 9	53	54	1 13 1½	1 13 9
Stalybridge	8½*d.* „	8*d.* hour (summer). 8½*d.* hour (winter).	54½	54½	1 18 7¼	1 16 4	47	47	1 13 3½	1 13 3½
Stirling	7*d.* „	7*d.* hour	—	51	—	1 9 9	51	51	1 9 9	1 9 9
Stockport	7½*d.* „	7½*d.* „	54½	54½	1 14 0¾	1 14 0¾	47½	47½	1 9 8¼	1 9 8¼
Stockton-on-Tees	7¾*d.* „	7¾*d.* „	53	53	1 14 2¾	1 14 2¾	53	53	1 14 2¾	1 14 2¾
Sunderland	—	House, 7¾*d.* hour Ship, 5*s.* 8*d.* day	53	53	1 14 0	House, 1 14 2¾ Ship, 1 14 0	53	53	1 14 0	House, 1 14 2¾ Ship, 1 14 0
Swansea	7½*d.* to 8½*d.* hour.	7½*d.* to 8*d.* hour.	54	54	1 13 9 to 1 18 3	1 13 9 to 1 16 0	48	48	1 10 0 to 1 14 0	1 10 0 to 1 12 0
Torquay	7*d.* to 8*d.* hour.	7½*d.* to 8*d.* hour.	56½	56½	1 12 11½ to 1 17 8	1 15 3¾ to 1 17 8	47½	47½	1 7 8½ to 1 11 8	1 9 8¼ to 1 11 8
Tunbridge Wells	—	7½*d.* to 8*d.* hour.	—	56½	—	1 15 3¾ to 1 17 8	—	—	—	—
Wallsend	—	7*d.* hour	54	54	1 14 0	1 11 6	54	54	1 14 0	1 11 6
Warrington	—	8*d.* „	—	55	—	1 16 8	—	47½	—	1 11 8
Warwick and Leamington.	—	7*d.* to 8*d.* hour.	—	56½	—	1 12 11½ to 1 17 8	—	—	—	—
Watford	8*d.* hour	8*d.* hour	56½	56½	1 17 8	1 17 8	56½	56½	1 17 8	1 17 8
Whitehaven	5*s.* day	5*s.* day	54	54	1 10 0	1 10 0	50	50	1 10 0	1 10 0
Widnes	8*d.* hour	8*d.* hour	54	54	1 16 0	1 16 0	50½	50½	1 13 8	1 13 8
Wigan	8*d.* „	8*d.* „	54½	54½	1 16 4	1 16 4	54½	54½	1 16 4	1 16 4
Wolverhampton	8*d.* „	8*d.* „	54	54	1 16 0	1 16 0	54	—	1 16 0	—
Worcester	7*d.* to 7½*d.* hour.	7½*d.* to 8*d.* hour.	54	54	1 11 6¼ to 1 13 9	1 13 9 to 1 16 0	50½	50½	1 9 5½ to 1 11 6¾	1 11 6¾ to 1 13 8
York	Day	6½*d.* hour	54	54	1 8 0 to 1 10 0	1 9 3	53	53	1 8 0 to 1 10 0	1 8 8½

UNITED OPERATIVE PLUMBERS' ASSOCIATION—*continued.*

SUMMARY of ADVANTAGES gained during the Year 1892.

(Compiled from the Preceding Table.)

Branches.	Weekly Advance in Wages per Man.		Weekly Reduction in Hours per Man.		Number of Members in Branch.	Total Advance in Wages.	How effected.
	Summer.	Winter.	Summer.	Winter.			
	s. d.	*s. d.*				£ *s. d.*	
Aberdeen	3 0	—	—	—	110	16 10 0	Strike No. 122.
Barrow-in-Furness	—	—	—	5	66	—	Union efforts.
Blackpool	—	—	—	2½	25	—	Union efforts.
Bolton	—	—	½	—	92	—	Strike No. 121.
Buxton	1 0	1 0	—	—	16	0 16 0	Union efforts.
Cardiff	2 3	—	—	—	87	9 15 9	Strike No. 65.
Carlisle	3 0	3 0	—	—	24	3 12 0	
Exeter	3 4	3 4	—	—	33	5 10 0	
Gateshead	—	—	1	—	54	—	
Gloucester	2 4¼	2 1	—	—	15	1 15 3¾	
Grimsby	—	—	½	½	27	—	
Kettering	2 1¾	—	½	4	12	1 5 9	
London, No. 1	1 11½	1 10¼	—	—	1,725	168 18 1½	
Battersea and South London.	1 11½	1 10¼	—	—	134	13 2 5	Union efforts.
Camberwell	1 11½	—	—	—	12	1 3 6	
East London	5 3	—	—	—	100	26 5 0	
Fulham, Putney and District.	1 11½	—	—	—	20	1 19 2	
Kensington, Chelsea and Notting Hill.	1 11½	1 10¼	—	—	205	20 1 5½	
Sydenham	2 4¼	—	—	—	18	2 2 4½	
West Central	1 11½	1 10¼	—	—	102	9 19 9	
Londonderry	2 0	—	—	—	14	1 8 0	Strike No. 131.
Norwich	2 4	—	—	8	29	3 7 8	
Rotherham	—	—	1½	—	15	—	
Radcliffe	2 0½	0 3¼	—	2½	7	0 14 3½	Union efforts.
Skipton	4 7½	3 6	—	—	12	2 15 6	
Torquay	2 4¼	1 11¾	—	—	17	2 0 0¼	
Worcester	2 3	2 1¼	—	—	16	1 16 0	Strike No. 126.
Total weekly advance in wages, with number of persons participating					2,708	294 18 1	

SUMMARY of LOSSES during 1892.

Branches.	Weekly Reduction in Wages per Man.		Weekly Increase in Hours per Man.		Number of Members in Branch.	Total Reduction in Wages.
	Summer.	Winter.	Summer.	Winter.		
	s. d.	*s. d.*				£ *s. d.*
South Shields	—	—	1	1	56	—
Stalybridge	2 3¼	—	—	—	63	7 3 0¾
Wallsend	2 6	2 6	—	—	39	4 17 6
					102	12 0 6¾

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF MILL SAWYERS AND WOOD-CUTTING MACHINISTS

STATEMENT showing AVERAGE WAGES, WEEKLY HOURS of LABOUR, and NUMBER of MEMBERS in BRANCHES in the Year 1892.

(Taken from the Annual Report of the Society.)

Branches.	Average Wage.	Number of Hours Worked per week.	Present Number of Members.
	s. *d.*		
Barnsley	28 0	50	8
Barrow-in-Furness	33 0	54	23
Belfast	28 0	—	114
Birmingham	8*d.* per hour.	54 to 56½	106
Do. Central	34 0	54 to 56	28
Bolton	30 0	54	40
Bristol	30*s.* to 40*s.*	54	54
Cardiff	30 0	54	44
Dublin	29 6	54 to 57	90
Gloucester	30 0	54	38
Grimsby	27 0	—	12
Halifax	26*s.* to 28*s.*	—	23
Hull	26*s.* to 36*s.*	54	131
Huddersfield	30 0	54	34
Keighley	6½*d.* per hour.	49½	16
Lancaster	28 0	—	17
Leeds No. 1	28 3	—	66
Do. 2	7½*d.* to 10½*d.* per hour.	47 to 56	59
Liverpool	30*s.* to 42*s.*	54	77
London No. 1	8*d.* to 1*s.* per hour.	47 to 56	122
Do. 2	7½*d.* to 10½*d.* per hour.	47 to 56	59
Manchester	—	54	157
Newcastle-on-Tyne	34 0	53	183
Newport	30 0	—	24
Nottingham	32 0	54	24
Oldbury	30 0	54 to 56½	9
Oldham	30 0	54	19
Potteries	—	52 to 54	28
Rochdale	7½*d.* per hour.	48½	28
St. Helens	7*d.* per hour.	54	21
Smethwick	32 0	54 to 56	25
South Shields	34 0	50 to 53	45
Sunderland	30 0	53	53
Thornaby	—	53	25
West Hartlepool	31 0	53	92
Wigan	7*d.* per hour.	—	8
Wolverhampton	7*d.* per hour.	54	20

OPERATIVE STONEMASONS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

TABLE showing RATE of WAGES per WEEK and per HOUR, and NUMBER of WORKING HOURS per WEEK, in the TOWNS where there were BRANCHES at the end of the years 1891 and 1892.
(Taken from the Annual Reports of the Society.)

Branches.	Rate of Wages per Hour.		Number of Hours worked per Week.				Rate of Wages per Week.			
			Summer.		Winter.		Summer.		Winter.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
	d.	*d.*					*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Abberley	7½	—	56½	—	50½	—	34 1½	—	30 6	—
Aberavon	—	8	—	54	—	48½	—	36 0	—	32 4
Abergavenny	6¾	6¾	54	54	51	51	30 4½	30 4½	28 8¼	28 8¼
Accrington	8½	8½	49	49½	—	44	34 8½	34 8½	—	31 2
Alderley Edge	7¾	—	49½	—	41	—	31 11½	—	26 5¾	—
Alnwick	—	7	—	50	—	44	—	29 2	—	25 8
Altrincham	8	—	49½	—	41½	—	33 0	—	27 8	—
Arundel	—	8	—	56½	—	50½	—	37 8	—	33 8
Ashton-under-Lyne	8½	9	49½	49½	41½	44	35 0¾	37 1½	29 4¾	33 0
Atherton	8½	9	48½	48½	—	48½	34 4½	36 4½	—	36 4½
Aylesbury	7	7	56½	56½	—	56½	32 11½	32 11½	—	32 11½
Bacup	7½	7½	49½	49½	44	38	30 11½	30 11¼	27 6	23 9
Barmouth	7	8	55½	55½	49½	49½	32 4½	37 0	28 10½	33 0
Barnard Castle	8	8	50	50	—	—	33 4	33 4	—	—
Barnsley	8½	8½	49½	49½	—	—	35 0¾	35 0¾	—	—
Barnstaple	5½	—	58	—	—	—	26 7	—	—	—
Barrow-in-Furness	7¾	8¼	56	54	45½	41½	36 2	37 1½	29 4½	28 6¼
Barton	8	—	54½	—	49½	—	36 4	—	33 0	—
Bath	6½	6½	56	56	49	44½	30 4	30 4	26 6½	24 1¼
Bedford	7	7	56½	56½	56½	56½	32 11½	32 11½	32 11½	32 11½
Belfast	8	—	51	—	—	—	34 0	—	—	—
Bingley	8	8	49½	49½	—	—	33 0	33 0	—	—
Birkenhead	8½	9	55	49½	47	44¼	38 11½	37 1½	33 3½	33 2¼
Birmingham	9	9	54	54	48	48	40 6	40 6	36 0	36 0
Bishop Auckland	7¼	7¼	50	50	44½	45½	30 2½	30 2½	26 10½	27 5¾
Blackburn	8¾	8¾	48½	49	41½	42½	35 4½	35 8¾	30 3	30 11¾
Blackpool	9	9	49½	49½	43	45	37 1½	37 1½	32 3	33 9
Bollington	7½	7½	54½	54½	48	48	34 0¾	34 0¾	30 0	30 0
Bolton and Farnworth	8½	9	48½	48½	43½	43½	34 4¼	36 4½	30 9¾	32 7½
Bournemouth	7½	7½	56½	56½	—	—	35 3¾	35 3¾	—	—
Box	6½	6½	56½	56½	56½	—	30 7¼	30 7¼	—	—
Bradford (Yorks)	8	8	49½	49½	49½	49½	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0
Bradford-on-Avon	5	5	59	59	50	50	24 7	24 7	20 10	20 10
Brecon	—	6¾	54	54	—	—	30 0	30 4½	—	—
Bridgend	8	8	54	54	—	54	36 0	36 0	—	36 0
Bridlington	7½	7½	53	53	47	50½	33 1½	33 1½	29 4½	31 6¾
Brighton	8½	8	56½	56½	50½	50½	40 0¼	37 8	35 9¼	33 8
Bristol	7½	8	54	54	48	48	33 9	36 0	30 0	32 0
Burnley	8	8½	49½	49½	41½	39	33 0	35 0¾	27 8	27 7½
Burton-on-Trent	8	8	54	54	—	54	36 0	36 0	—	36 0
Bury	8½	9	48½	48½	54	43½	34 4½	36 4½	29 0½	32 7½
Buxton	7½	8	49½	49½	44	45½	30 11½	33 0	27 6	30 4
Cambridge	7½	7½	56½	56½	—	56½	35 3¾	35 3¾	—	35 3¾
Cardiff	8	9	54	52	48	47	36 0	39 0	32 0	35 3
Carlisle	7	8	51	50	47	43½	29 9	33 4	27 5	29 0
Chatham	7½	7½	56½	56½	—	56½	35 3¾	35 3¾	—	35 3¾
Cheesewring	7	7	51	51	—	51	29 9	29 9	—	29 9
Cheltenham	7	7	56½	56½	—	56½	32 11½	32 11½	—	32 11½
Chester	8	8	49½	49½	—	49½	33 0	33 0	—	33 0
Chesterfield	7½	8½	55½	55½	50½	47	34 8¼	39 3¾	31 6¾	33 3½
Chester-le-Street	7	9	50	50	—	50	29 2	37 6	—	37 6
Chollerford	9	9	50	50	41½	41	37 6	37 6	31 1½	30 9
Chorley	8½	8½	47½	47½	—	47½	33 7¾	33 7¾	—	33 7¾
Clevedon	6½	6½	56½	56½	51½	52	30 7¼	30 7¼	27 10¾	28 2
Clitheroe	7	7	48½	48½	43	41	28 3½	28 3½	25 1	23 11
Compstall	8	8	49	49	41½	41½	32 8	32 8	27 8	27 8
Consett	—	9	—	50	—	41	—	37 6	—	30 9
Corbridge-on-Tyne	—	9	—	50	—	41	—	37 6	—	30 9
Corsham	6½	6½	56½	56½	—	56½	30 7¼	30 7¼	—	30 7¼
Coventry	8	8	56½	56½	50½	50½	37 8	37 8	33 8	33 8
Crewe	7	7	48½	48½	—	48½	28 3½	28 3½	—	28 3½
Croydon	8½	9	56½	52½	—	47	40 0½	39 4½	—	35 3
Dalston	—	8	—	50	—	48	—	33 4	—	28 8
Dalton-in-Furness	7½	7½	54½	54½	44	44	34 0¾	34 0¾	27 6	27 6
Dane Hill	8	—	56½	—	—	—	37 8	—	—	—
Darlington	7½	7½	49½	49½	42	42	30 11¼	30 11¼	26 3	26 3
Darwen	8½	8½	49	49	41	44	34 8½	34 8½	29 0½	31 2
Delank	7¾	7¾	50	50	—	50	32 3½	32 3½	—	32 3½
Derby	8	8½	56	53	—	44¼	37 4	37 6½	—	31 4½
Dewsbury	8¼	8¼	49½	49½	46½	46¾	34 0½	34 0½	31 11½	32 1½
Didsbury	8	—	49½	—	47	—	33 0	—	31 4	—
Doncaster	8	8	49½	49½	40	43	33 0	33 0	26 8	28 8
Dover	8	8	54	54	—	53½	36 0	36 0	—	35 8
Droylsden	8	8	49½	49½	—	49½	33 0	33 0	—	33 0
Durham	8	8	49½	49½	—	44¼	33 0	33 0	—	29 6
Eastbourne	7½	7½	58½	58½	—	50	36 6	36 6¾	—	31 3
Eccles	8½	8½	49½	49½	47	47	35 0¾	35 0¾	33 3½	33 3½
Egham	7½	—	56½	—	49	—	35 3¾	—	30 7½	—
Exeter	6	6	56½	56½	—	48½	28 3	28 3	—	24 3
Farnborough	8	—	55½	—	—	—	37 0	—	—	—
Fishponds	6½	6½	54	54	—	49	29 3	29 3	—	26 6½

Operative Stonemasons' Friendly Society—*continued.*

Branches.	Rate of Wages per Hour.		Number of Hours worked per Week.				Rate of Wages per Week			
			Summer.		Winter.		Summer.		Winter.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
	d.	*d.*					*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Fleetwood	—	—	49½	49⅓	—	—	36 8	—	—	—
Folkestone	7½	7½	56½	56¼	—	—	35 3½	35 3¾	—	—
Frome	5½	5½	57	57	52½	52	26 1½	26 1½	24 0¾	23 10
Glossop	8½	8½	49½	49⅛	41¼	41⅓	35 0¾	35 0¾	29 4¾	29 4¾
Gloucester	6½	6½	56½	56½	—	—	30 7¼	30 7¼	—	—
Gosforth	8½	8½	50	50	41⅓	41½	35 5	35 5	29 4¾	29 4¾
Grantham	7	7	54	54	—	—	31 6	31 6	—	—
Grimsby	7½	8	53	55	—	47	33 1½	36 8	—	31 4
Grindsbrook	—	9	—	55½	—	50½	—	41 7½	—	37 10½
Gunnislake	—	7	58	54	—	—	30 0	31 6	30 0	—
Hadfield	8	8	49½	49⅓	—	—	33 0	33 0	—	—
Halifax	8	8	49⅛	49¼	—	40	33 0	33 0	—	26 8
Hanley	—	7¾	—	55½	—	48	—	35 10	—	31 0
Harrogate	7	7	50	50	—	50	29 2	29 2	—	29 2
Hastings	7½	7½	56½	56½	50	50	35 3¾	35 3¾	31 3	31 3
Haydon Bridge	—	9	—	50	—	43	—	37 6	—	32 3
Headingley	—	8½	—	50	—	41	—	35 5	—	29 0½
Hereford	6	6	56½	56½	—	—	28 3	28 3	—	—
Heywood	—	9	—	48½	—	43½	—	36 4½	—	32 7½
Huddersfield	7⅓	8	50	49⅓	46	44	31 3	33 0	28 9	29 4
Hull	8⅓	8¼	53	53	47	47	36 5½	36 5¾	32 3¾	32 3¾
Hyde	8	9	49	49½	—	42	32 8	37 1½	—	31 6
Idle	8	8	49½	49½	—	49½	33 0	33 0	—	33 0
Jarrow	—	9	—	50	—	38½	—	37 6	—	28 10½
Keighley	7½	8	49½	49½	—	—	30 11¼	33 0	—	—
Keinton	—	5	58	58	—	—	24 2	24 2	—	—
Kendal	6¾	6¾	53½	53½	—	—	30 1	30 1	—	—
Keswick	6	6	55	55	48	—	27 6	27 6	24 0	—
Kidderminster	—	8¼	56½	56½	48	49	34 1¼	38 10	29 0	33 8¼
Kingswood	7⅕	8	54	54	48	48	33 9	36 0	30 0	32 0
Kirkby Lonsdale	7⅕	8	52½	54½	44⅓	44	32 9¾	36 4	27 9¾	29 4
Lancaster	8	8	49½	49½	43½	43	33 0	33 0	29 0	28 8
Leamington	8	8	56½	56½	50½	50	37 8	37 8	33 8	33 4
Leeds	8	8½	50	50	42½	41	33 4	35 5	28 4	29 0½
Leek	7	7½	55⅓	54⅓	55⅓	47	32 4⅓	34 0¾	32 4½	29 4⅓
Lees	8½	8½	48½	48½	—	48½	34 4¼	34 4¼	—	34 4¼
Leicester	8⅓	8½	54	54	45	45	38 3	38 3	31 10½	31 10½
Leigh	—	9	—	48½	—	42¼	—	36 4½	—	31 8¼
Lichfield	8	8	54½	54½	47	47	36 4	36 4	31 4	31 4
Lincoln	7½	7½	53	53½	49½	47½	33 1½	33 5¼	30 11¼	29 8¼
Liskeard	—	7	51	51	—	—	30 0	29 9	—	—
Liverpool	8½	9	49½	49½	49½	44	35 0¾	37 1½	29 4¾	33 0
Llandudno	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 0	—	30 0
Llanelly	7	8	54	54	48	51	31 6	36 0	28 0	34 0
London	9	9	52½	50	47	44½	39 4½	37 6	35 3	33 4½
Longridge	8½	9	49½	50	—	—	35 0¾	37 6	—	—
Longton	—	7¾	—	55½	—	48	—	35 10	—	31 0
Loughborough	8	8	56½	56½	47½	47½	37 8	37 8	31 8	31 8
Ludlow	7½	—	56½	—	53½	—	35 3¾	—	33 5¼	—
Luton	—	7⅓	—	56	—	—	—	35 0	—	—
Lynn	6⅓	6⅓	56½	56½	—	—	30 7¼	30 7¼	—	—
Macclesfield	7½	7½	54½	54½	—	47	34 0¾	34 0¾	—	29 4½
Maidstone	7½	7½	56½	56½	48½	49½	35 3¾	35 3¾	30 3¾	30 11¼
Malton	7⅚	8	52	52	41⅔	—	32 6	34 8	25 11¼	—
Malvern	7¼	7¼	56⅓	56⅓	50⅓	50⅓	34 1⅓	34 1⅓	30 6	30 6
Manchester	8⅓	9	49½	49⅓	41½	41½	35 0¾	37 1½	29 4¾	31 1½
Mansfield	7¼	8	55½	55½	46	45⅓	34 8¼	37 0	28 9	30 4
Market Drayton	7	7	55½	55	—	—	32 4½	32 1	—	—
Matlock	7	7	53	53	50½	50½	30 11	30 11	29 5¼	29 5⅓
Merthyr	8	7½	54	54	—	54	36 0	33 9	—	33 9
Middlesbrough	8	8	49½	49¼	41½	41⅓	33 0	33 0	27 8	27 8
Middleton	8⅔	8⅓	49½	49⅓	44⅓	44	35 0¾	35 0¾	31 6¼	31 2
Middleton (Derby)	—	7	—	56⅔	—	56½	—	32 11½	—	32 11½
Morriston	—	8	—	54	—	48	—	36 0	—	32 0
Morpeth	8	9	57	57	48	52	38 0	42 9	32 0	39 0
Mossley	8⅓	—	49½	—	41½	—	35 0¾	—	29 4⅜	—
Mumbles	8	8	54	54	48	48	36 0	36 0	32 0	32 0
Neath	—	7⅔	54	54	—	49	33 0	33 9	30 0	30 7½
Nelson	—	8½	—	49½	—	41½	—	35 0¾	—	29 4¾
Newark	8	8	53	53	—	—	35 4	35 4	—	—
Newcastle-on-Tyne	9	9	50	50	—	45⅓	37 6	37 6	—	34 0
Newcastle-under-Lyme and Blyth Marsh.	7¾	7¾	55½	55½	48	48	35 10	35 10	31 0	31 0
Newport (Mon.)	7	8	54	54	50½	50½	31 6	36 0	29 5½	33 8
Newton Abbot	6	6	56½	56½	48	48	28 3	28 3	24 0	24 0
Northampton	8	8	56⅓	56½	50	48	37 8	37 8	33 4	32 0
North Shields	8½	9	50	50	41½	44	35 5	37 6	29 4¾	33 0
Northwich	7	7	55½	55½	—	—	32 4½	32 4½	—	—
Norwich	6⅓	—	56½	—	50½	—	30 7¼	—	27 4¼	—
Nottingham	9	9	52	52	—	45	39 0	39 0	—	33 9
Oldham	8½	8½	49	49	40	40	34 8½	34 8½	28 4	28 4
Oswestry	6	6	56⅓	56⅓	—	—	28 3	28 3	—	—
Oxford	8	8	54	54	50⅓	50⅓	36 0	36 0	33 8	33 8
Padiham	7½	8	49½	49½	41⅓	43	30 11¼	33 0	25 11¼	28 8

Operative Stonemasons' Friendly Society—*continued.*

Branches.	Rate of Wages per Hour.		Number of Hours worked per Week.				Rate of Wages per Week.			
			Summer.		Winter.		Summer.		Winter.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
	d.	*d.*					*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Pembroke	—	5¾	—	56	—	50	—	26 10	—	23 11½
Penarth	8	9	54	52	47½	47	36 0	39 0	31 8	35 3
Penrith	—	7½	55	49½	—	44½	28 0	30 11¼	26 0	27 9¾
Penryn	7	7¼	56	56½	56	48	32 8	34 1½	32 8	29 0
Penzance	7	7	56	56½	56	56½	32 8	32 11½	32 8	32 11½
Peterborough	7½	—	54	—	54	—	33 9	—	33 9	—
Petton	7¼	7½	56½	56½	—	56½	34 1½	35 3¾	—	35 3¾
Plymouth and Morice Town.	7	7½	54	54	—	48	31 6	33 9	—	30 0
Pontypool	7	8	53	53	50½	50½	30 11	35 4	29 5½	33 8
Pontypridd	8	—	54	—	50½	—	36 0	—	33 8	—
Portland	7½	7½	58	58	58	58	36 3	36 3	36 3	36 3
Portsmouth	7½	7½	56½	56½	—	50½	35 3¾	35 3¾	—	31 6¾
Prescot	8½	8½	49½	49½	41½	44½	35 0¾	35 0¾	29 4¾	31 6¼
Preston	9	9	49½	49¼	38½	38½	37 1½	37 1½	28 10½	28 10½
Prince Town	7	7	51½	51½	—	—	30 0½	30 0½	—	—
Quaker's Yard	9	9	54	54	47⅓	48	40 6	40 6	35 7½	36 0
Radcliffe	8	9	48½	48½	41	41	32 4	36 4½	27 4	30 9
Ramsbottom	8	8	49	49	41½	41½	32 8	32 8	27 8	27 8
Rawtenstall	7¼	7¼	49½	49½	46½	46	29 10¾	29 10¾	28 1	27 9½
Reading	8	8	55½	55½	51	51	37 0	37 0	34 0	34 0
Redruth	6	6	54	54	54	54	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0
Reigate	8	8	56½	56½	—	56½	37 8	37 8	—	37 8
Retford	7	7	56½	56½	—	—	32 11½	32 11¼	—	—
Rocester	7¼	7¼	55½	55¾	55½	55½	33 6¼	33 6¼	33 6¼	33 6¼
Rochdale	8	9	48½	48½	41	46	32 4	36 4½	27 4	34 6
Rotherham	8	9	49½	49½	46½	41½	33 0	37 1½	31 0	31 1½
Rugby	7⅓	8	55½	56⅓	—	48	34 8¼	37 8	—	32 0
Runcorn	7½	7½	55½	55½	48	48½	34 8¼	34 8¼	30 0	30 3⅓
St. Albans	8	8	56	56	50½	50½	37 4	37 4	33 8	33 8
St. Blazey	7¼	7¼	51	51	—	—	30 9¾	30 9¾	—	—
St. Davids	6	6	58	58	58	58	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0
St. Helens	8½	8½	56	55	—	44	39 8	38 11⅓	29 9	31 2
Scarborough	8	8	52	52	41½	—	34 8	34 8	27 8	—
Seaforth	8½	8½	49½	49½	41½	41½	35 0¾	35 0¾	29 4¾	29 4¾
Selby	8	8	53	53	47	47	35 4	35 4	31 4	31 4
Shaw	8½	8½	48½	48½	—	48½	34 4¼	34 4¼	—	34 4¼
Sheffield	8⅔	9	49⅓	49⅓	47	45	35 0¾	37 1⅓	33 3½	33 9
Shipley	8	7	49½	56⅓	41½	48½	33 0	32 11⅓	27 8	28 3½
Shrewsbury	7	7	56½	56½	50½	50½	32 11½	32 11⅓	29 5⅓	29 5⅓
Southampton	6½	7	56½	56⅓	—	56½	30 7¼	32 11⅓	—	32 11⅓
Southport	8	8	49½	49½	40	41⅓	33 0	33 0	26 8	27 8
South Shields	9	9	51	50	47⅓	45	38 3	37 6	35 7½	33 9
Stalybridge	8½	9	49½	49½	41½	44	35 0¾	37 1½	29 4¾	33 0
Stockport	8	8	49½	49½	44	44	33 0	33 0	29 4	29 4
Stourbridge	7½	7½	56½	56½	50½	50½	35 3¾	35 3¾	31 6¾	31 6¾
Sunderland	9	9	50	50	43½	45	37 6	37 6	32 7½	33 9
Swansea and Morriston.	8	8	54	54	48	48	36 0	36 0	32 0	32 0
Tamworth	8	8	55½	55½	50½	50½	37 0	37 0	33 8	33 8
Tavistock	6½	6½	56	56	—	56	30 4	30 4	—	30 4
Todmorden	7½	8½	49½	49½	—	49½	30 11¼	35 0¾	—	35 0¾
Tonbridge	7½	7½	56½	56½	50½	50½	35 3¾	35 3¾	31 6¾	31 6¾
Torquay	7	7	55½	55½	—	55½	32 4½	32 4½	—	32 4½
Tredegar	6½	8	54	54	50½	—	29 3	36 0	27 4¼	—
Treorky	7	7	54	54	—	—	31 6	31 6	—	—
Truro	7	7	53	53	53	53	30 11	30 11	30 11	30 11
Ulverston	6¾	7¾	54½	54½	50	47	30 8	35 2¼	28 1½	30 4¼
Usk	6½	6½	56½	56½	50½	50½	30 7¼	30 7¼	27 4¼	27 4¼
Wadebridge	—	7½	51	51	—	—	33 0	31 10½	—	—
Wakefield	8	8½	49½	49½	40½	42	33 0	35 0¾	27 0	29 9
Walsall	8	8	55⅔	55	—	47	37 0	36 8	—	31 4
Warrington	9	9	49½	49½	—	—	37 1½	37 1½	—	—
Watford	8	8	56⅓	56⅓	48	48½	37 8	37 8	32 0	32 4
West Hartlepool	—	9	49½	48	45	44⅓	33 0	36 0	30 0	33 4½
Weston-super-Mare	6½	6½	56½	56½	48	50	30 7¼	30 7¼	26 0	27 1
Whitby	7¾	7¾	49½	49⅔	44½	44⅓	31 11½	31 11½	28 8¾	28 8¾
Whitwell	6½	6½	56½	56½	—	56½	30 7¼	30 7¼	—	30 7¼
Whitworth	8	—	49½	—	45	—	33 0	—	30 6	—
Widnes	8	8	55	55	47½	47½	36 8	36 8	31 8	31 8
Wigan	8½	8½	54½	54½	47	47	38 7¼	38 7¼	33 3½	33 3½
Windsor	7	7	56⅓	56⅓	56½	56½	32 11½	32 11½	32 11⅓	32 11⅓
Wolverhampton	8	8⅓	54½	54	—	48	36 4	38 3	—	34 0
Worcester	7½	8	54	54	48	48	33 9	36 0	30 0	32 0
Worksop	—	8	—	56⅓	—	56⅓	—	37 8	—	37 8
Wybunbury	—	8	—	54⅓	—	47	—	36 4	—	31 4
York	8	8	49½	49½	44¼	44¼	33 0	33 0	29 6	29 8

OPERATIVE STONEMASONS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY—*continued*.

SUMMARY of ADVANTAGES gained during the Year 1892.

Compiled from the preceding Table.

Branches.	Weekly Advance in Wages per Man.	Weekly Reduction in Hours per Man.	Number of Members in Branch.	Total Advance in Wages.	How effected.
	s. *d.*			£ *s.* *d.*	
Ashton-under-Lyne	2 0¾	—	205	21 2 9¾	
Atherton	2 0¼	—	32	3 4 8	
Barmouth	4 7½	—	10	2 6 3	
Barrow-in-Furness	0 11½	2	43	2 1 2½	
Birkenhead	½*d.* per hour. No actual gain in money.	5½	102	—	Union efforts.
Bolton and Farnworth	2 0¼	—	223	22 10 7¾	
Bristol	2 3	—	292	32 17 0	
Burnley	2 0¾	—	27	2 15 8¼	
Bury	2 0¼	—	93	9 7 11¼	
Buxton	2 0¾	—	48	4 19 0	
Cardiff	3 0	2	574	86 2 0	Strike No. 65.
Carlisle	3 7	1	128	22 18 8	Union efforts.
Chesterfield	4 7½	—	46	10 12 9	
Chester-le-Street	8 4	—	9	3 15 0	
Croydon	½*d.* per hour. No actual gain in money.	4	50	—	Strike No. 77.
Derby	0 2½	3	124	1 5 10	Union efforts.
*Grimsby	3 6½	—	25	4 8 6½	
Gunnislake	1 6	4	47	3 10 6	
Huddersfield	1 9	½	169	14 15 9	Strike No. 148.
*Hyde	4 5½	—	44	9 16 2	Union efforts.
Keighley	2 0¾	—	29	2 19 9¾	
Kidderminster	4 8¾	—	20	4 14 7	
Kingswood	2 3	—	22	2 9 6	
*Kirkby Lonsdale	3 6¼	—	96	16 18 0	
Leeds	2 1	—	379	39 9 7	
Leek	1 8½	1	38	3 4 1½	Strike No. 143.
Liverpool	2 0¾	—	289	29 16 0¾	Strike No. 144.
Llanelly	4 6	—	57	12 16 6	Strike No. 141.
London	½*d.* per hour. No actual gain in money.	2½	2,254	—	Union efforts.
*Longridge	2 5¼	—	14	1 14 1½	
Malton	2 2	—	34	3 13 8	
Manchester	2 0¾	—	520	53 12 6	
Mansfield	½ 3¾	—	40	4 12 6	
Market Drayton	—	½	4	—	
Morpeth	4 9	—	48	11 8 0	
Neath	0 9	—	18	0 13 6	
Newport (Mon.)	4 6	—	120	27 0 0	
North Shields	2 1	—	32	3 6 8	
Padiham	2 0¾	—	11	1 2 8¼	
Penarth	3 0	2	39	5 17 0	
Penrith	2 11¼	5½	6	0 17 7½	
*Penryn	1 5½	—	363	26 9 4½	
Petton	1 2¼	—	7	0 8 3¾	
Plymouth and Morice Town	2 3	—	448	50 8 0	
Pontypool	4 5	—	26	5 14 10	
Radcliffe	4 0½	—	34	6 17 5	
Rochdale	4 0½	—	43	8 13 9½	Strike No. 142.
Rotherham	4 1½	—	70	14 8 9	Union efforts.
*Rugby	2 3¾	—	25	2 17 9¾	
St. Helens	—	1	80	—	

* In these cases the hours of labour were also increased.

OPERATIVE STONEMASONS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY—*continued.*

SUMMARY of ADVANTAGES gained during the year 1892—*continued.*

Branches.	Weekly Advance in Wages per Man.	Weekly Reduction in Hours per Man.	Number of Members in Branch.	Total Advance in Wages.	How effected.
	s. *d.*			£ *s.* *d.*	
Sheffield	2 0¾	—	395	40 14 8¼	Union efforts.
Southampton	2 4¼	—	12	1 8 3	
South Shields	—	1	120	—	
Stalybridge	2 0¾	—	59	6 1 8¼	
Todmorden	4 1½	—	10	2 1 3	
Tredegar	6 9	—	31	10 9 3	
Ulverston	4 6¼	—	21	4 14 11¼	
Wakefield	2 0¾	—	49	5 1 0¾	
Walsall	—	½	44	—	
West Hartlepool	3 0	1½	15	2 5 0	
Wolverhampton	1 11	½	72	6 18 0	
Worcester	2 3	—	57	6 8 3	
Total weekly advance in wages, with number of persons participating			5,688	686 17 6¼	

SUMMARY of LOSSES during 1892.

Branches.	Weekly Reduction in Wages per Man.	Weekly Increase in Hours per Man.	Number of Members in Branch.	Total Reduction in Wages.
	s. *d.*			£ *s.* *d.*
Blackburn	—	½	230	—
Brighton	2 4¼	—	15	1 15 3¾
*Grimsby	—	2	25	—
*Hyde	—	½	44	—
*Kirkby Lonsdale	—	2	96	—
*Longridge	—	½	14	—
Merthyr	2 3	—	51	5 14 9
*Penryn	—	½	363	—
Penzance	—	½	52	—
*Rugby	—	1	25	—
Shipley	0 0½	7	44	0 1 10
Wadebridge	1 1½	—	2	0 2 3
Total weekly reduction in wages, with number of persons affected			112	7 14 1¾

* In these cases the rate of wages was increased.

UNITED OPERATIVE MASONS' ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

TABLE showing NUMBER of MEMBERS in BRANCHES of the SOCIETY, WEEKLY HOURS of LABOUR and RATE of WAGES for 1891 and 1892, with PARTICULARS of OVERTIME and its REMUNERATION for 1892, compiled from SPECIAL SCHEDULES sent to the BRANCH SECRETARIES, and from Information contained in the ANNUAL REPORT and BALANCE SHEET for 1892.

Branches.	Recognised Weekly Hours of Labour.		Rate of Wages per Hour.		Rate of Wages per Week.		Number of Members in Branches.		Overtime, 1892.
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	To what Extent worked, with Rate of Remuneration.
			d.	*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*			
Alexandria	51	51 & 57	8	6½ to 8½	1 14 0	1 7 7½ to 2 0 4½	60	60	—
Alloa	54	51	8½	8½	1 18 3	1 16 1½	40	37	1½ time rate.
Alyth	54	—	7½	—	1 13 9	—	2	2	—
Arbroath	51	51	7	7½	1 9 9	1 11 10½	47	56	Not to a great extent—1½ time rate.
Ayr	—	51	—	8	—	1 14 0	—	120	—
Brechin	—	51	—	7	—	1 9 9	—	20	Not much except in cases of necessity.—1½ time rate
Broughty Ferry	—	51	—	8 to 8½	—	1 14 0 to 1 16 1½	—	13	—
Campbeltown	—	51	—	7½	—	1 11 10½	—	33	In cases of necessity.—1½ time rate.
Coatbridge	51	51	7	9	1 10 0	1 18 3	60	39	In cases of necessity.—1½ time rate.
Crieff	54	54	7	—	1 11 6	—	4	27	None.
Cupar (Fife)	54	51	7	8	1 11 6	1 14 0	8	10	—
Doune	54	51	—	8	—	1 14 0	3	2	—
Dumbarton	51	51	8	8½	1 14 0	1 16 1½	50	44	During holidays.—1½ time rate.
Dumfries	51	51	6½ to 7	7	1 7 7½ to 1 9 9	1 9 9	14	13	None.
Dunbar	54	51	8	8	1 16 0	1 14 0	10	12	—
Dundee	51	51	8	7½ to 8	1 14 0	1 11 10½ to 1 14 0	500	387	—
Dunfermline	51	51	7¼	8	1 10 9¾	1 14 0	18	20	1½ time rate.
Duns	54	—	6½	—	1 9 3	—	6	—	—
Edinburgh	51	51	8	8½	1 14 0	1 16 1½	400	987	In cases of necessity — 1½ time rate.
Elgin	54	54	7½ to 8	7½ to 8	1 11 6 to 1 16 0	1 11 6 to 1 16 0	50	70	In cases of necessity.—1½ time rate.
Falkirk	54	54	8½	9	1 18 3	2 0 6	4	4	None.
Forfar	51	51	7	7	1 9 9	1 9 9	4	4	A little in factories.—1½ time rate.
Forres	51	—	7	—	1 9 9	—	17	—	—
Galashiels	51	51	6½	7½	1 7 7½	1 11 10½	3	14	Not much.—1½ time rate.
Glasgow	—	51	—	8½	—	1 16 1½	—	1,791	—
Govan	51	51	8	8½	1 14 0	1 16 1½	100	73	None.
Greenock	51	51	8	8½	1 14 0	1 16 1½	76	106	None, if possible.—1½ time rate.
Hamilton	51	51	8½	9	1 16 1½	1 18 3	107	86	Very rarely.—1½ time rate.
Hawick	51	51	6½	7½	1 7 7½	1 11 10½	4	56	Very rarely.—1½ time rate.
Helensburgh	—	51	—	—	—	Summer 1 16 3 Winter variable.	—	29	Very little, except in cases of necessity.—1½ time rate.
Inverness	51	51	7 to 7½	7 to 7½	1 9 9 to 1 11 10½	1 9 9 to 1 11 10½	107	88	None.
Johnstone	54	51	8½	9	1 18 3	1 18 3	6	5	One hour in nine.—1½ time rate.
Kilmarnock	51	51	7½	8	1 11 10½	1 14 0	20	19	—
Kirkcaldy	—	54	—	8½	—	1 18 3	—	41	Not allowed.
Kirkintilloch	51	51	9 to 9¼	8½	1 18 3 to 1 19 3¾	1 16 1½	50	38	—
Kirriemuir	51	51	7½ to 8	7½ to 8	1 11 10½ to 1 14 0	1 11 10½ to 1 14 0	12	16	In factory.—1½ time rate.
Larbert	—	51	—	9	—	1 18 3	—	3	—
Largs	51	51	8	8½	1 14 0	1 16 1½	65	36	Very little.—1½ time rate.
Lasswade	51	51	8½	8½	1 16 1½	1 16 1½	11	10	—

UNITED OPERATIVE MASONS' ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Branches.	Recognised Weekly Hours of Labour.		Rate of Wages per Hour.		Rate of Wages per Week.		Number of Members in Branches.		Overtime, 1892.
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	To what Extent worked, with Rate of Remuneration.
			d.	*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*			
Leith	51	51	8	8½	1 14 0	1 16 1½	170	304	1½ time rate.
Lochee	—	51	—	7½ to 8	—	1 11 10½ to 1 14 0	—	97	—
Montrose	—	51	—	7	—	1 9 9	—	30	—
Motherwell	54	51	Society 9 / Non-Society 8½	9	Society 2 0 6 / Non-Society 1 18 3	1 18 3	80	55	In emergency.—1½ time rate.
Musselburgh	51	51	8	8½	1 14 0	1 16 1½	2	2	In emergency.—Ordinary rate.
Muthill	54	51	7	7½	1 11 6	1 11 10½	6	7	—
Nairn	51	51	6½	6½ to 7	1 7 7½	1 7 7½ to 1 9 9	9	10	—
Paisley	51	51	8	8½	1 14 0	1 16 1½	229	244	In emergency.—1½ time rate.
Partick	51	51	8	8½	1 14 0	1 16 1½	172	255	—
Pollokshaws	—	51	—	8½	—	1 16 1½	—	73	—
Rothesay	51	51	7½ to 8½	8 to 9	1 11 10½ to 1 16 1½	1 14 0 to 1 18 3	50	38	—
Rutherglen	51	51	8	8½ to 9	1 14 0	1 16 1½ to 1 18 3	50	64	—
Saltcoats	54	54	8	8½	1 16 0	1 18 3	2	38	None if possible.—1½ time rate.
Skelmorlie	51	51	8½	8½	1 16 1½	1 16 1½	14	6	In emergency.—1½ time rate.
Stirling	54	54	8	8	1 16 0	1 16 0	69	92	—
Stranraer	57	60	6	6	1 8 6	1 10 0	5	5	None.
Tillicoultry	51	51	8	8½	1 14 0	1 16 1½	10	—	1½ time rate.
Wick	60	57	5	4½	1 5 0	1 1 4½	3	3	—

SUMMARY of ADVANTAGES gained during 1892.

(Compiled from the preceding Table.)

Branches.	Weekly Advance in Wages per Man.	Weekly Reduction in Hours per Man.	Number of Members in Branch.	Total Advance in Wages.	How effected.
	s. *d.*			£ *s.* *d.*	
Alloa	—	3	37	—	Union efforts.
Arbroath	2 1½	—	56	5 19 0	Strike No. 140.
Coatbridge	8 3	—	39	15 12 9	
Cupar	2 6	3	10	1 5 0	
Doune	—	3	2	—	
Dunbar	—	3	12	—	
Dunfermline	3 2¼	—	20	3 3 9	
Edinburgh	2 1½	—	987	104 17 4½	
Falkirk	2 3	—	4	0 9 0	
Galashiels	4 3	—	14	2 19 6	
Govan	2 1½	—	73	7 15 1½	
Greenock	2 1½	—	106	11 5 3	
Hamilton	2 1½	—	86	9 2 9	
Hawick	4 3	—	56	11 18 0	Union efforts.
Johnstone	½*d.* per hour balanced by decrease in hours.	3	5	—	
Kilmarnock	2 1½	—	19	2 0 4½	
Largs	2 1½	—	36	3 16 6	
Leith	2 1½	—	304	32 6 0	
Motherwell	—	3	55	—	
Musselburgh	2 1½	—	2	0 4 3	
Muthill	0 4½	3	7	0 2 7½	

UNITED OPERATIVE MASONS' ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Branches.	Weekly Advance in Wages per Man.	Weekly Reduction in Hours per Man.	Number of Members in Branch.	Total Advance in Wages.	How effected.
	s. *d.*			£ *s.* *d.*	
Paisley	2 1½	—	244	25 18 6	Union efforts.
Partick	2 1½	—	255	27 1 10½	
Rothesay	2 1½	—	38	4 0 9	
Rutherglen	2 1½	—	51	5 8 4½	
Saltcoats	2 3	—	38	4 5 6	Strike No. 684.
Tillicoultry	2 1½	—	Not stated	—	Union efforts.
Wick	—	3	3	—	
Total weekly advance in wages, with number of persons participating			2,445	279 12 3	

LOSSES.

Branches.	Weekly Reduction in Wages per Man.	Weekly Increase in Hours per Man.	Number of Members in Branch.	Total Reduction in Wages.
	s. *d.*			£ *s.* *d.*
Kirkintilloch	2 1½	—	38	4 0 9
Stranraer	—	3	5	—
Wick	2 4½	—	3	0 7 1½
Total reduction in wages, with number of persons affected			41	4 7 10½

AMALGAMATED UNION OF CABINET MAKERS.

TABLE showing RATES of WAGES and HOURS of LABOUR per Week for the Years 1891 and 1892. (Taken from the Annual Reports of the Society.)

Branches.	Rate of Wages per Week.		Hours of Labour per Week.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Alnwick	30*s.*	30*s.*	53	53
Altrincham	35*s.* to 36*s.*	35*s.* to 36*s.*	54	54
Ashton-under-Lyne	34*s.*	34*s.*	54	54
Barrow-in-Furness	31*s.* 6*d.* to 35*s.*	31*s.* 6*d.* to 33*s.* 6*d.*	54	54
Bath	28*s.* to 31*s.* 6*d.*	30*s.* to 32*s.* 6*d.*	54	54
Belfast	32*s.* to 34*s.*	32*s.* to 34*s.*	54	54
Birmingham	34*s.*	34*s.*	54	54
Blackburn	33*s.*	33*s.*	54	54
Bolton	33*s.*	33*s.*	54	54
Bradford	31*s.* to 33*s.*	31*s.* to 33*s.*	54	54
Bristol	28*s.* to 35*s.*	28*s.* to 35*s.*	60	60
Burnley	32*s.*	32*s.*	54	54
Carlisle	28*s.* 1½*d.*	31*s.* 6*d.* to 32*s.* 7½*d.*	54	54
Chester	32*s.* 7½*d.*	32*s.* 7½*d.*	54	54
Derby	32*s.* to 34*s.*	32*s.* to 34*s.*	54	54
Dublin	32*s.* 6*d.* to 35*s.*	35*s.*	56	56
Dumfries	26*s.* to 30*s.*	26*s.* to 30*s.*	54	54

AMALGAMATED UNION OF CABINET MAKERS—*continued.*

Branches.	Rate of Wages per Week.		Hours of Labour per Week.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Edinburgh	31*s.* 10½*d.* to 34*s.*	31*s.* 10½*d.* to 34*s.*	51	51
Glasgow	34*s.*	34*s.*	51	51
Gloucester	25*s.* to 30*s.*	25*s.* to 30*s.*	56½	56½
Halifax	32*s.* to 33*s.*	32*s.* to 33*s.*	54	54
Huddersfield	31*s.* 6*d.*	31*s.* 6*d.*	54	54
Hull	30*s.* to 32*s.*	30*s.* to 32*s.*	55½	55½
Isle of Man (Douglas)	28*s.*	28*s.*	58	58
Jarrow-on-Tyne	36*s.* 6*d.*	36*s.* 6*d.*	54	54
Keighley	27*s.* to 30*s.*	27*s.* to 30*s.*	54	54
Lancaster	30*s.* 0¾*d.*	30*s.* 0¾*d.*	55½	55½
Leeds	33*s.* 9*d.*	33*s.* 9*d.*	54	54
Leicester	32*s.* 8*d.* to 35*s.*	32*s.* 8*d.* to 35*s.*	56	56
Liverpool	35*s.*	35*s.*	54	54
London	39*s.* to 42*s.*	39*s.* to 42*s.*	52 to 56	52 to 56
Londonderry	26*s.* to 28*s.*	26*s.* to 28*s.*	57	54
Manchester	35*s.*	35*s.*	54	54
Middlesbrough	30*s.* 9*d.* to 36*s.* 6*d.*	30*s.* 9*d.* to 36*s.* 6*d.*	54	54
Newcastle-on-Tyne	35*s.* 4*d.*	35*s.* 4*d.*	53	53
Newcastle-under-Lyme	31*s.* 6*d.*	31*s.* 6*d.*	54	54
North Shields	30*s.* to 33*s.*	30*s.* to 33*s.*	53	53
Nottingham	33*s.* 9*d.*	33*s.* 9*d.*	54	54
Preston	32*s.*	32*s.*	54	54
Rochdale	33*s.*	33*s.*	54	54
Rotherham	35*s.* to 37*s.*	36*s.* to 37*s.*	54	54
Scarborough	—	30*s.* 0¾*d.* to 32*s.* 4½*d.*	—	55½
Sheffield	37*s.*	37*s.*	54	54
Southport	35*s.*	35*s.*	54	54
Stourbridge	30*s.*	30*s.*	54	54
Sunderland	33*s.*	33*s.*	53	53
Swansea	26*s.* to 28*s.* 6*d.*	26*s.* to 28*s.* 6*d.*	56 to 59	56 to 59
Warrington	32*s.* 8*d.*	32*s.* 8*d.*	56	56
Warwick	32*s.*	32*s.*	54	54
Westminster	40*s.* 6*d.*	40*s.* 6*d.*	54	54
Wolverhampton	32*s.*	32*s.*	56½	56½
York	26*s.* to 28*s.*	26*s.* to 28*s.*	54	54

SUMMARY of ADVANTAGES gained during the Year 1892.
Compiled from the preceding Table.

Branches.	Weekly Advance in Wages per Man.	Weekly Reduction in Hours per Man.	Number of Members in Branch.	Total Advance in Wages.	How effected.
	s. *d.*			£ *s.* *d.*	
Bath	2 0	—	7	0 14 0	Union efforts.
Carlisle	4 0	—	16	3 4 0	
Londonderry	—	3	14	—	
Rotherham	1 0	—	5	0 5 0	
Total weekly advance in wages, with number of persons participating			28	4 3 0	

UNITED OPERATIVE CABINET AND CHAIR MAKERS' ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

TABLE SHOWING HOURS of LABOUR and HOURLY and WEEKLY RATE of WAGES for the Years 1891 and 1892, with the NUMBER of MEMBERS in UNION and TRADE CENSUS for 1892.

(Taken from the Annual Reports of the Society).

Branches.	Hours of Labour.		Hourly Rate.		Wages per Week.		Number of Members.	Number of Members of the Trade in Locality.	
								Men.	Apprentices.
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1892.	1892.	
Aberdeen	51	51 to 54	6*d.* to 8*d.*	6*d.* to 8½*d.*	*25*s.* 6*d.* to 34*s.*	*25*s.* 6*d.* to 38*s* 3*d.*	90	90	35
Arbroath	51	51	*† 5*d.* to 6*d.*	*† 5*d.* to 6*d.*	21*s.* to 25*s.*	21*s.* to 25*s.*	8	13	12
Ayr	52	52	*† 5½*d.* to 6½*d.*	*† 6*d.* to 7½*d.*	24*s.* to 28*s.*	26*s.* to 32*s.*	14	36	20
Beith	51	51	*† 5½*d.* to 8½*d.*	*† 5½*d.* to 9*d.*	24*s.* to 36*s.*	24*s.* to 38*s.*	270	336	157
Dalry	—	51	—	*† 6½*d.* to 8*d.*	—	28*s.* to 34*s.*	9	17	4
Dundee	51	51	6*d.* to 8*d.*	6*d.* to 7½*d.*	*25*s.* 6*d.* to 34*s.*	*25*s.* 6*d.* to 31*s.* 10½*d.*	49	98	37
Edinburgh	51	51	7½*d.* to 8½*d.*	7½*d.* to 8½*d.*	*31*s.* 10½*d.* to 36*s.* 1½*d.*	*31*s.* 10½*d.* to 36*s.* 1½*d.*	214	476	127
Falkirk	51	51	7*d.* to 8*d.*	7*d.* to 8*d.*	*29*s.* 9*d.* to 34*s.*	*29*s.* 9*d.* to 34*s.*	38	51	17
Glasgow, No. 1.	51	51	6½*d.* to 8½*d.*	6½*d.* to 8½*d.*	*27*s.* 7½*d.* to 36*s.* 1½*d.*	*27*s.* 7½*d.* to 36*s.* 1½*d.*	137	1,025	175
Glasgow, No. 2.	51	51	6½*d.* to 8½*d.*	6½*d.* to 8½*d.*	*27*s.* 7½*d.* to 36*s.* 1½*d.*	*27*s.* 7½*d.* to 56*s.* 1½*d.*	485		
Govan	51 to 54	51 to 54	6½*d.* to 8½*d.*	6½*d.* to 8½*d.*	*27*s.* 7½*d.* to 38*s.* 3*d.*	*27*s.* 7½*d.* to 38*s.* 3*d.*	57	199	39
Greenock	51 to 54	51	6½*d.* to 8½*d.*	6½*d.* to 8½*d.*	*27*s.* 7½*d.* to 38*s.* 3*d.*	*27*s.* 7½*d.* to 36*s.* 1½*d.*	51	98	24
Inverness	54	54	*† 4*d.* to 5½*d.*	*† 4*d.* to 5½*d.*	18*s.* to 26*s.*	18*s.* to 26*s.*	7	16	14
Kilmarnock	51	54	*† 4½*d.* to 7*d.*	*† 4½*d.* to. 6½*d.*	20*s.* to 30*s.*	20*s.* to 30*s.*	5	20	24
Kirkcaldy	51	51	6½*d.* to 8*d.*	6½*d.* to 8½*d.*	*27*s.* 7½*d.* to 34*s.*	*27*s.* 7½*d.* to 36*s.* 1½*d.*	56	128	45
Lochwinnoch	51	51	*† 4½*d.* to 9*d.*	*† 4½*d.* to 8½*d.*	20*s.* to 38*s.*	18*s.* to 36*s.*	50	86	50
Renfrew	51	51	*† 6*d.* to 7½*d.*	*† 5½*d.* to 8*d.*	26*s.* to 33*s.*	24*s.* to 34*s.*	13	25	15
							1,553	2,714	795

* In these cases the figures have been calculated from the details shown in the Report.
† These are approximations calculated from the weekly wages shown.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF TAILORS.

TABLE showing RATES of WAGES per Hour for the Years 1891 and 1892.

(Taken from the Annual Reports of the Society.)

Branches.	Rate per Hour. 1891.	1892.
Abercarne	4*d.*	4*d.*
Abergavenny	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Accrington	5*d.*	5*d.*
Aldershot	5*d.*	5*d.*
Alnwick	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Alton	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Altrincham	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Arundel	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Ashford	Rate not given.	
Ashton-under-Lyne	6*d.*	6*d.*
Bacup	4⅓*d.*	4*d.*
Bakewell	4*d.*	—
Barnard Castle	Rate not given.	
Barnsley	5*d.*	5*d.*
Barrow-in-Furness	—	5*d.*
Basingtoke	4*d.* and 4½*d.*	4*d.* and 4½*d.*
Bath	4*d.* and 5*d.*	4*d.* and 5*d.*
Beccles	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Bedford	Rate not given.	
Bedlington	5⅓*d.*	5⅓*d.*
Bingley	5*d.*	5*d.*
Birkenhead	4½*d.* to 5⅓*d.*	5*d.*
Birmingham	6*d.*	6*d.*
,, Balsall Heath	Rate not given.	
Bishop Auckland	5*d.*	5*d.*
Blackburn	5⅓*d.*	5⅓*d.*
Blackpool	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Blaina	Rate not given.	
Blyth	5⅓*d.*	5⅓*d.*
Bolton	5*d.*	5*d.*
Bootle	5*d.*	5*d.*
Boston	Rate not given.	
Bournemouth	5*d.*	5*d.*
Bradford	Rate not given.	
Bridgnorth	4⅓*d.*	4⅓*d.*
Bridgwater	4*d.*	4*d.*
Brighouse	Rate not given.	
Brighton	Ditto.	
Bristol	—	4*d.*, 4½*d.*, & 5*d.*
Bromley	5*d.*	5*d.*
Burnley	5*d.*	5*d.*
Burslem and Tunstall	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Burton-on-Trent	4½*d.*	—
Bury	4½*d.* and 5*d.*	4½*d.* and 5*d.*
Cambridge	5*d.*	5*d.*
Canterbury	5*d.*	5*d.*
Carlisle	5*d.*	5*d.*
Castleford	Rate not given.	
Chatham and Rochester	4½*d.* and 5*d.*	4½*d.* and 5*d.*
Cheltenham	5½*d.*	5½*d.*
Chester	5*d.* and 6*d.*	5*d.* and 6*d.*
Chesterfield	4⅓*d.*	4⅓*d.*
Chester-le-Street	5⅓*d.*	5⅓*d.*
Cirencester	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Cleator Moor	4*d.*	4*d.*
Clitheroe	Rate not given.	
Cockermouth	Ditto.	
Colne	5*d.*	5*d.*
Congleton	4*d.*	4*d.*
Consett	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Coventry	4*d.* and 4½*d.*	—
Coxhoe	5½*d.*	5½*d.*
Crewe	—	4⅓*d.*
Crook	(24*s.* per week)	5*d.*
Croydon	5*d.*	5*d.*
Darlington	4½*d.* and 5*d.*	4½*d.* and 5*d.*
Darwen	5*d.*	—
Derby	5*d.*	5½*d.*
Dewsbury	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Doncaster	Rate not given.	
Dorking	5*d.*	—
Dover	5*d.*	5*d.*
Durham	5⅓*d.*	5½*d.*
Earlestown	4⅓*d.*	4⅓*d.*
Eastbourne	5*d.*	5*d.*
East Grinstead	5*d.*	5*d.*
Exeter	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Fleetwood	—	4½*d.*
Folkestone	4½*d.* and 5*d.*	4½*d.* and 5*d.*
Frome	4*d.*	4*d.*
Gainsborough	4*d.* and 4½*d.*	—
Glossop	4*d.*	4½*d.*
Gloucester	4½*d.* and 5*d.*	4½*d.* and 5*d.*
Godalming	Rate not given.	
Gosport	4*d.*	4½*d.*
Grantham	4⅓*d.*	4⅓*d.*
Greenwich	Rate not given.	
Grimsby	Ditto.	
Guildford	5*d.*	5*d.*
Guisborough	(27*s.* per week)	(27*s.* per week)
Halifax	4*d.* and 4½*d.*	4*d.* and 4½*d.*
Hanley	Rate not given.	
Harrogate	5*d.* and 5½*d.*	—
Harrow	5*d.*	5*d.*
Hartlepool	5*d.*	5*d.*
Hastings	5*d.* and 5½*d.*	5*d.* and 5½*d.*
Hebden Bridge	5*d.*	5*d.*
Heckmondwike	4⅓*d.*	4⅓*d.*
Hereford	4*d.* and 4½*d.*	4*d.* and 4½*d.*
Hexham	4⅓*d.*	4⅓*d.*
Heywood	Rate not given.	
Horncastle	4*d.*	4*d.*
Horsham	—	4½*d.*
Houghton-le-Spring	5*d.*	—
Huddersfield	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Hull	Rate not given.	
Hyde	6*d.*	6*d.*
Ilkestone	Rate not given.	
Ipswich	Ditto.	
Isle of Man, Douglas	4⅓*d.*	4⅓*d.*
Isle of Wight, Cowes	5*d.*	5*d.*
,, Ryde	4*d.* and 5*d.*	4*d.* and 5*d.*
Jarrow-on-Tyne	5*d.*	5*d.*
Jersey, St. Helier's	5*d.*	5*d.*
Keighley	(24*s.* per week)	3⅓*d.*
Kendal	Rate not given.	
Kidderminster	5*d.*	5*d.*
King's Lynn	3*d.* and 4*d.*	3*d.* and 4*d.*
Kingston	—	5½*d.*
Lancaster	5*d.* and 5½*d.*	5*d.* and 5¼*d.*
Leamington	5½*d.*	5½*d.*
Leeds	5*d.*	5*d.*
,, Progressive	Rate not given.	
Leek	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Leicester	Rate not given.	
Leigh	4⅓*d.*	4⅓*d.*
Lewes	4⅓*d.*	4⅓*d.*
Lichfield	4*d.* and 4½*d.*	4*d.* and 4½*d.*
Lincoln	4½*d.*	4⅓*d.* and 5*d.*
Liskeard	3¼*d.* and 4*d.*	3½*d.*
Liverpool	6*d.*	6*d.*
London, Battersea	Rate not given.	
,, Bayswater	5*d.* and 6*d.*	6*d.*
,, Chelsea	4*d.* to 6*d.*	4*d.* to 6*d.*
,, City	5*d.* and 6*d.*	6*d.*, 6½*d.*, & 7*d.*
,, Dragon	6*d.*, 6½*d.*, & 7*d.*	6*d.*, 6½*d.*, & 7*d.*
,, Ealing	5*d.*	—
,, East	6*d.*, 6½*d.*, & 7*d.*	—
,, Excelsior	6*d.* and 7*d.*	6*d.* and 7*d.*
,, German City	4*d.* to 7*d.*	—
,, Hammersmith	5*d.* and 6*d.*	—
,, Hand in Hand	Rate not given.	
,, International	Ditto.	
,, Jewish	Ditto.	
,, Lisson Grove	Ditto.	
,, Marylebone	5*d.*, 6*d.*, & 7*d.*	—
,, Progressive	6*d.*, 6½*d.*, & 7*d.*	—
,, Putney	4⅓*d.*	4⅓*d.*
,, South	6*d.*	6*d.*
,, Strand	—	6*d.*, 6½*d.*, & 7*d.*
,, West End	6*d.*, 6½*d.*, & 7*d.*	6*d.*, 6½*d.*, & 7*d.*
Longton	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Loughborough	Rate not given.	

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF TAILORS—*continued.*

Branches.	Rate per Hour. 1891.	1892.
Louth	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Ludlow	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Luton	4*d.*	4*d.*
Lymington	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Macclesfield	4*d.* and 5*d.*	—
Maidenhead	4½*d.* and 5*d.*	4½*d.*
Maidstone	5*d.*	5*d.*
Malvern	5*d.*	5*d.*
Manchester	6½*d.*	6*d.*, 6½*d.*, & 7*d.*
„ Ardwick	Rate not given.	
„ Eccles	5*d.*	5*d.*
„ Hulme	Rate not given.	
„ Openshaw	5*d.*	—
„ Rochdale Road	6½*d.*	6½*d.*
„ Rusholme	6*d.*	6*d.*
„ Salford	5*d.*	5*d.*
Mansfield	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Margate	4½*d.* and 5*d*	4½*d.* and 5*d.*
Market Drayton	4*d.*	4*d.*
Market Harborough	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Marlborough	4*d.* and 5*d.*	4*d.* and 5*d.*
Maryport	Rate not given.	
Mexborough	Ditto.	
Middlesbrough	Ditto.	
Morpeth	Ditto.	
Nantwich	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Nelson-in-Marsden	5*d.*	—
Newark	Rate not given.	
Newbury	Ditto.	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	5½*d.* and 6*d.*	5½*d.* and 6*d.*
Newcastle-under-Lyne	4½*d.*	—
Newmarket	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Newport	—	5*d.*
Newton Abbot	4*d.*	4*d.*
Northampton	Rate not given.	
North Shields	5½*d.*	5½*d.*
Norwich	4*d.* and 4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Nottingham	4½*d.* and 5*d.*	4½*d.* and 5*d.*
Oldham	4½*d.*	6*d.*
Ormskirk	4*d.* and 4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Oswestry	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Over Winsford	4½*d.* and 5*d.*	4½*d.* and 5*d.*
Oxford	5½*d.*	5½*d.*
Padiham	6*d.*	6*d.*
Peckham	Rate not given.	
Penge	Ditto.	
Penrith	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Peterborough	5*d.*	5*d.*
Plymouth	4*d.* and 5*d.*	4*d.* and 5*d.*
Portsmouth	4*d.*	4*d.*
Preston	4½*d.* and 5*d.*	4½*d.* and 5*d.*
Radcliffe	Rate not given.	
Ramsgate	5*d.*	5*d.*
Reading	5*d.*	5*d.* and 6*d.*
Richmond, Surrey	5*d.*	5*d.*
Richmond, Yorkshire	4½*d.* and 5*d.*	4½*d.* and 5*d.*
Rochdale	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Ross	4*d.*	4*d.*
Rotherham	Rate not given.	
Rugby	4½*d.* and 5*d.*	4½*d.* and 5*d.*
Rugeley	4½*d.*	4*d.*
Runcorn	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
St. Helens	5*d.*	5*d.*
Sandbach	4*d.*	4*d.*
Scarborough	4½*d.* and 5*d.*	4½*d.* and 5*d.*
Seaham Harbour	5*d.*	5*d.*
Sheffield	5*d.*	5*d.* and 4½*d.*
Shrewsbury	4½*d.* and 5*d.*	4½*d.* and 5*d.*
Sittingbourne	4½*d.* and 5*d.*	4½*d.* and 5*d.*
Skipton	4*d.*	4*d.*
Southampton	4*d.*, 4½*d.*, & 6*d.*	4½*d.* and 6*d.*
Southport	5*d.* and 5½*d.*	5*d.* and 4½*d.*
South Shields	5½*d.*	5½*d.*
Stafford	4*d.*	4½*d.*
Stockport	—	4½*d.*
Stockton-on-Tees	4½ and 5*d.*	4½*d.* and 5*d.*
Stourbridge	Rate not given.	
Stroud	Ditto.	
Sunderland	5½*d.* and 6*d.*	5½*d.* and 6*d.*
Todmorden	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Torquay	4*d.* and 4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Tunbridge	—	4*d.* and 5*d.*
Tunbridge Wells	5*d.*	5*d.*
Ulverston	4*d.*	4*d.*
Uxbridge	5*d.*	—
Wakefield	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Walsall	Rate not given.	
Warrington	5*d.*	—
Warwick	5*d.*	5*d.*
Watford	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Wellington	3½*d.* and 4*d.*	—
West Bromwich	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
West Hartlepool	4½*d.* and 5*d.*	4½*d.* and 5*d.*
Weston-super-Mare	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
West Stanley	Rate not given.	
Weymouth	—	4½*d.*
Whitby	4*d.*	4*d.*
Whitchurch	4*d.* and 4½*d.*	4*d.* and 4½*d.*
Whitehaven	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Widnes	Rate not given.	
Wigan	5*d.*	5*d.*
Winchester	4*d.* and 4½*d.*	4*d.* and 4½*d.*
Windsor and Eton	5*d.*	5*d.*
Wokingham	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Wolverhampton	5*d.*	—
Woolwich	6*d.*	5*d.* and 6*d.*
Worcester	5*d.*	5*d.*
Worksop	4*d.*	4*d.*
Worthing	5*d.*	5*d.*
Yarmouth	4½*d.* and 5*d.*	4½*d.* and 5*d.*
York	4½*d.* and 5*d.*	4½*d.* and 5*d.*
Yorktown	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
WALES.		
Aberdare	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Bangor	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Brecon	4*d.*	4*d.*
Bridgend	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Brynmawr	—	4½*d.*
Cardiff	5*d.*	5*d.*
Cardigan	Rate not given.	
Carmarthen	4*d.*	4*d.*
Carnarvon	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Crickhowell	Rate not given.	
Denbigh	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Ferndale	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Holywell	4*d.*	4*d.*
Llanelly	4*d.*	4*d.*
Llanrwst	4*d.*	4*d.*
Maesteg	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Merthyr Tydvil	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Morriston	—	5*d.*
Mountain Ash	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Neath	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Newtown	4*d.*	4*d.*
Pembroke Dock	Rate not given.	
Pontardawe	4*d.*	—
Pontypool	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Pontypridd	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Pwllheli	Rate not given.	
Rhondda Valley	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Rhyl	Rate not given.	
Ruthin	4*d.*	4*d.*
Swansea	5*d.*	5*d.*
Wrexham	4½*d.*	4½*d.*

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF TAILORS—*continued.*

Branches.	Rate per Hour. 1891.	Rate per Hour. 1892.
IRELAND.		
Armagh	4*d.*	4*d.*
Athlone	—	3*d.*
Ballymena	—	4*d.*
Belfast	5½*d.* to 5¾*d.*	4¾*d.* to 5¾*d.*
„ No. 2	4¾*d.* to 5¾*d.*	4¾*d.* to 5¾*d.*
Bray	Rate not given.	
Cavan	Ditto.	
Clonmel	4*d.*	4*d.*
Coleraine	4*d.*	4*d.*
Cork	4*d.* and 4½*d.*	4*d.* and 4½*d.*
Drogheda	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Dublin, Emerald	5*d.* and 5½*d.*	5*d.* and 5½*d.*
„ Progressive	4¾*d.* and 5½*d.*	5*d.* and 5½*d.*
„ Swift's Row	5*d.* and 5½*d.*	5*d.* and 5½*d.*
Dundalk	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Dungannon	Rate not given.	
Ennis	3*d.* and 4*d.*	—
Enniskillen	4*d.*	4*d.*
Galway	4*d.*	4*d.*
Keady	4*d.*	4*d.*
Kells	4*d.*	4*d.*
Kilkenny	Rate not given.	
Kingstown	—	4¾*d.*
Limerick	Rate not given.	
Lisburn	4*d.*	4*d.*
Londonderry	4½*d.* and 5*d.*	4*d.* and 5*d.*
Lurgan	3*d.* and 3½*d.*	—
Newcastle (West)	Rate not given.	
Newry	4*d.* and 4½*d.*	4*d.* and 4½*d.*
Portadown	4*d.*	4*d.*
Queenstown	3½*d.*	3½*d.*

Branches.	Rate per Hour. 1891.	Rate per Hour. 1892.
IRELAND—*cont.*		
Skibbereen	Rate not given.	
Sligo	3½*d.*	—
Strabane	3½*d.* and 4*d.*	—
Tipperary	3*d.*	3*d.*
Tralee	3*d.* and 3½*d.*	3*d.* and 3½*d.*
Waterford	4*d.*	—
SCOTLAND.		
Aberdeen	4½*d.*, 5*d.*, & 5½*d.*	4½*d.*, 5*d.*, & 5½*d.*
Aboyne	Rate not given.	
Arbroath	—	5½*d.*
Berwick-on-Tweed	5*d.* and 5½*d.*	5*d.* and 5½*d.*
Blairgowrie and Rattray	4½*d.* and 5*d.*	4½*d.* and 5*d.*
Brechin	Rate not given.	
Dundee	5*d.*, 5½*d.*, & 6*d.*	5*d.*, 5½*d.*, & 6*d.*
Edinburgh	5*d.*, 5½*d.*, & 6*d.*	5*d.*, 5½*d.* & 6*d.*
Falkirk	—	4¾*d.*
Fraserburgh	4*d.*	4*d.*
Glasgow	5*d.*, 5½*d.*, & 6*d.*	5*d.*, 5½*d.*, & 6*d.*
Greenock	4½*d.* and 5*d.*	—
Huntley	Rate not given.	
Kirkintilloch	Ditto.	
Montrose	5*d.* and 5½*d.*	5*d.* and 5½*d.*
Perth	4½*d.*, 5*d.*, & 5½*d.*	4½*d.*, 5*d.*, & 5½*d.*
Peterhead	—	4*d.*

WHEELWRIGHTS' AND BLACKSMITHS' SOCIETY.

Branches.	Hours per Week. 1891.	Hours per Week. 1892.	Wheelwrights' Wages. 1891.	Wheelwrights' Wages. 1892.	Smiths' Wages. 1891.	Smiths' Wages. 1892.	No. of Members. 1891.	No. of Members. 1892.
			s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
Ashton-under-Lyne	54	54	32 0	32 0	34 0	34 0	15	20
			34 0	34 0	36 0	36 0		
Blackburn	53	53	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	22	37
			36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0		
Bolton	53	53	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	94	99
			36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0		
Burnley	54	54	26 0	26 0	30 0	30 0	14	16
			30 0	30 0	32 0	32 0		
Bury	54	54	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	45	41
			34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0		
Grantham	54	54	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	50	43
			28 0	28 0	31 0	31 0		
Halifax	50	50	26 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	15	24
	54	54	30 0	30 0	34 0	34 0		
Hanley	54	54	26 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	35	33
	59	59	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0		
Leeds	54	54	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	3	3
			27 0	27 0	28 0	28 0		
Leicester	54	54	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	14	10
	59	59	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0		

WHEELWRIGHTS' AND BLACKSMITHS' SOCIETY—*continued.*

Branches.	Hours per Week.		Wheelwrights' Wages.		Smiths' Wages.		No. of Members.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
			s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*		
Lincoln	54	54	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	31	46
			28 0	28 0	32 0	32 0		
Liverpool	54	54	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	132	125
			36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0		
London	54	54	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	64	56
			40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0		
Manchester	53	53	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	224	224
	54	54	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0		
Nottingham	54	54	31 6	31 6	31 6	31 6	47	50
			33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0		
Oldham	54	54	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	31	39
			36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0		
Rochdale	54	54	27 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	21	25
			34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0		
Sheffield	55½	55½	26 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	37	38
			36 0	36 0	35 0	35 0		
St. Helens	54	54	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	27	22
	55	55	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0		
Warrington	54	54	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	23	23
	55½	55½	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0		
Wigan	54½	54½	28 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	14	14
			33 0	33 0	32 0	32 0		
Wolverhampton	55½	55½	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	29	18
			30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0		

LONDON AND COUNTIES' LABOUR LEAGUE.

TABLE showing WAGES and HOURS of LABOUR in 1891 and 1892.

Branch of Trade.	Hours per Week.		Average Wages.		Advances gained during 1892.
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	
Cement workers	54	54	28*s.* to 33*s.*	28*s.* to 33*s.*	—
Brickmakers	54	54	25*s.* to 30*s.*	25*s.* to 40*s.*	10 per cent.
Potters	50	50	30*s.* to 40*s.*	30*s.* to 40*s.*	—
General labourers	54 to 60	54 to 58	17*s.* to 20*s.*	17*s.* to 27*s.*	—
Agricultural labourers	58 to 60	58 to 60	13*s.* 6*d.* to 20*s.*	13*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s.*	—
Printwork labourers	60	58 to 60	16*s.* to 20*s.*	16*s.* to 23*s.*	5 per cent.
Bricklayers' labourers	54	47 to 54	18*s.* to 27*s.*	18*s.* to 27*s.*	½*d.* per hour.
Factory labourers	54 to 60	54 to 60	18*s.* to 24*s.*	18*s.* to 24*s.*	—
Dockyard labourers	50	50	16*s.* to 22*s.*	16*s.* to 22*s.*	—
Quarrymen	54	54	18*s.* to 20*s.*	18*s.* to 20*s.*	—
Electric and telephone workers	52 to 54	52 to 54	24*s.* to 30*s.*	24*s.* to 30*s.*	—
Engineers' labourers	54	54	18*s.* to 24*s.*	18*s.* to 24*s.*	—
Dyers	60	60	20*s.* to 21*s.*	20*s.* to 22*s.*	5 per cent.
Corporation labourers	54 to 60	54 to 60	18*s.* to 24*s.*	18*s.* to 24*s.*	—

FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF IRON FOUNDERS OF ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND WALES.

TABLE showing the RATES of WAGES paid to MEMBERS in each Branch through the Years 1891 and 1892.

(Taken from the Annual Reports of the Society.)

Branches.	Standard Weekly Wages beginning of Year.		Standard Weekly Wages end of Year.		Average Weekly Wages through the Year.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Accrington	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0
Barnsley	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0
Barrow	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0
Belfast	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 13 0	1 14 0	1 13 10
Bilston	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
Birkenhead	1 18 0	1 18 0	1 18 0	1 16 0	1 18 0	1 17 10
Birmingham	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0
Blackburn	1 16 0	1 14 0 / 1 16 0 / 1 18 0	1 16 0	1 14 0 / 1 16 0 / 1 18 0	1 16 0	1 16 0
Blaydon	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 14 6	1 16 0	1 15 5
Bolton	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0
„ (Little)	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0
Bradford	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0
Brighton	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0
Bristol	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
Burnley	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0
Burton-on-Trent	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
Bury, No. 1	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0
„ No. 2	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0
Butterley	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
Cardiff	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0
Carlisle	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 11 0
Chatham	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 15 0
Chelsea	1 18 0	1 18 0	1 18 0	1 18 0	1 18 0	1 18 0
Chester	1 16 0	1 14 0 / 1 16 0	1 16 0	1 14 0 / 1 16 0	1 16 0	1 15 0
Chesterfield	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 13 0
Cleckheaton	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
Cork	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
Crewe	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
Darlington	1 17 0	1 17 0	1 17 0	1 16 0	1 17 0	1 16 10
Dartford	1 18 0	1 18 0	1 18 0	1 18 0	1 18 0	1 18 0
Derby	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0
Devonport	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 16 0	1 14 0	1 15 0
Dewsbury	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
Dublin	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0
Dudley	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
Dumfries	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 7 0
Exeter	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0
Gainsborough	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
Gateshead	1 17 0	1 17 6	1 17 0	1 16 0	1 17 0	1 17 1
Gloucester	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
Grantham	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
Greenwich	1 18 0	1 18 0	1 18 0	1 18 0	1 18 0	1 18 0
Halifax	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0
Hanley	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0
Hartlepool	1 14 6	1 14 6	1 14 6	1 12 6 / 1 14 6	1 14 6	1 14 2
Haslingden	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0
Heywood	1 14 0 / 1 16 0	1 14 0 / 1 16 0	1 14 0 / 1 16 0	1 14 0 / 1 16 0	1 15 0	1 15 0
Horwich	1 14 0 / 1 16 0	1 14 0	1 14 0 / 1 16 0	1 14 0	1 15 0	1 14 0
Huddersfield	1 12 0 / 1 13 0	1 12 0 / 1 13 0	1 12 0 / 1 13 0	1 12 0 / 1 13 0	1 12 6	1 12 6
Hull	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 15 0	1 16 0	1 15 10
Hyde	1 18 0	1 18 0	1 18 0	1 18 0	1 18 0	1 18 0
Ipswich	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
Jarrow	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 12 6	1 14 0	1 13 9
Keighley	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
Lancaster	1 12 6	1 13 6	1 13 6	1 13 6	1 12 0	1 13 6
Leamington	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
Leeds	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0
„ (South)	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0

FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF IRON FOUNDERS, &c.—*continued.*

Branches.	Standard Weekly Wages beginning of Year.				Standard Weekly Wages end of Year.				Average Weekly Wages through the Year.			
	1891.		1892.		1891.		1892.		1891.		1892.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Leicester	1 14 0		1 14 0		1 14 0		1 14 0		1 14 0		1 14 0	
Leigh	1 16 0		1 16 0		1 16 0		1 16 0		1 16 0		1 16 0	
Lincoln	1 10 0		1 10 0		1 10 0		1 10 0		1 10 0		1 10 0	
Liverpool	1 18 0		1 18 0		1 18 0		1 16 0		1 18 0		1 17 9	
„ (South)	1 18 0		1 18 0		1 18 0		1 16 0		1 18 0		1 17 9	
Llanelly	1 12 0		1 12 0		1 12 0		1 12 0		1 12 0		1 12 0	
London	1 18 0		1 18 0		1 18 0		1 12 0		1 18 0		1 18 0	
„ (East)	1 18 0		1 18 0		1 18 0		1 12 0		1 18 0		1 18 0	
„ (North)	1 18 0		1 18 0		1 18 0		1 12 0		1 18 0		1 18 0	
Macclesfield	1 14 0		1 14 0		1 14 0		1 14 0		1 14 0		1 14 0	
Maidstone	1 14 0		1 14 0		1 14 0		1 14 0		1 14 0		1 14 0	
Manchester, No. 1	1 18 0		1 18 0		1 18 0		1 18 0		1 18 0		1 18 0	
„ No. 2	1 18 0		1 18 0		1 18 0		1 18 0		1 18 0		1 18 0	
Mansfield	1 10 0		1 10 0		1 10 0		1 10 0		1 10 0		1 10 0	
Middlesbrough	1 15 0		1 15 0		1 15 0		1 15 0		1 15 0		1 15 0	
Mortomley	1 16 0		1 16 0		1 16 0		1 16 0		1 16 0		1 16 0	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1 16 0		1 16 0		1 16 0		1 14 6		1 16 0		1 15 5	
Newport (Mon.)	1 12 0		1 12 0		1 12 0		1 12 0		1 12 0		1 12 0	
Northampton	1 10 0		1 10 0		1 10 0		1 10 0		1 10 0		1 10 0	
Norwich	1 6 0		1 6 0		1 6 0		1 6 0		1 6 0		1 6 0	
Nottingham	1 14 0		1 14 0		1 14 0		1 14 0		1 14 0		1 14 0	
Oldham, No. 1	1 16 0		1 14 0 1 16 0		1 16 0		1 14 0 1 16 0		1 16 0		1 15 0	
„ No. 2	1 16 0		1 14 0 1 16 0		1 16 0		1 14 0 1 16 0		1 16 0		1 15 0	
Portsmouth	1 14 0		1 14 0		1 14 0		1 14 0		1 14 0		1 14 0	
Preston	1 16 0		1 16 0		1 16 0		1 16 0		1 16 0		1 16 0	
Reading	1 10 0		1 10 0		1 10 0		1 10 0		1 10 0		1 10 0	
Renishaw	1 12 6		1 12 6		1 12 6		1 11 0		1 12 6		1 11 10	
Retford	1 10 0		1 10 0		1 10 0		1 10 0		1 10 0		1 10 0	
Rochdale	1 14 0		1 14 0		1 14 0		1 14 0		1 14 0		1 14 0	
Rotherham	1 14 0 1 16 0		1 14 0 1 16 0		1 14 0 1 16 0		1 14 0 1 16 0		1 15 0		1 15 0	
St. Helens	1 18 0		1 18 0		1 18 0		1 18 0		1 18 0		1 18 0	
Salford	1 18 0		1 18 0		1 18 0		1 18 0		1 18 0		1 18 0	
Sheffield, No. 1	1 18 0		1 18 0		1 18 0		1 18 0		1 18 0		1 18 0	
„ No. 2	1 18 0		1 18 0		1 18 0		1 18 0		1 18 0		1 18 0	
Smethwick	1 16 0		1 16 0		1 16 0		1 16 0		1 16 0		1 16 0	
Southampton	1 12 0		1 12 0		1 12 0		1 12 0		1 12 0		1 12 0	
South Shields	1 15 0 1 17 0		1 15 0 1 17 0		1 15 0 1 17 0		1 13 6 1 15 6		1 16 0		1 15 7	
Sowerby Bridge	1 14 0		1 14 0		1 14 0		1 14 0		1 14 0		1 14 0	
Stalybridge	1 16 0		1 16 0		1 16 0		1 16 0		1 16 0		1 16 0	
Stockport	1 18 0		1 18 0		1 18 0		1 18 0		1 18 0		1 18 0	
Stockton	1 13 0		1 13 0		1 13 0		1 12 0		1 13 0		1 12 9	
Stourbridge	1 12 0		1 12 0		1 12 0		1 12 0		1 12 0		1 12 0	
Sunderland	1 15 0		1 15 0		1 15 0		1 13 6		1 15 0		1 14 7	
Swansea	1 13 0		1 13 0		1 13 0		1 13 0		1 13 0		1 13 0	
Swindon	1 10 0		1 10 0		1 10 0		1 10 0		1 10 0		1 10 0	
Thrapston	1 10 0		1 10 0		1 10 0		1 10 0		1 10 0		1 10 0	
Todmorden	1 14 0		1 14 0		1 14 0		1 14 0		1 14 0		1 14 0	
Toll End	1 14 0		1 14 0		1 14 0		1 14 0		1 14 0		1 14 0	
Trench	1 7 0 1 11 0		1 7 0 1 11 0		1 7 0 1 11 0		1 7 0 1 11 0		1 9 0		1 9 0	
Trowbridge	1 11 6		1 11 6		1 11 6		1 11 6		1 11 6		1 11 6	
Wakefield	1 14 0		1 14 0		1 14 0		1 14 0		1 14 0		1 14 0	
Warrington	1 18 0		1 18 0		1 18 0		1 18 0		1 18 0		1 18 0	
Wednesbury	1 10 0		1 10 0		1 10 0		1 10 0		1 10 0		1 10 0	
Widnes	1 18 0		1 18 0		1 18 0		1 18 0		1 18 0		1 18 0	
Wigan	1 18 0		1 18 0		1 18 0		1 18 0		1 18 0		1 18 0	
Woolwich	1 16 0		1 16 0		1 16 0		1 16 0		1 16 0		1 16 0	
Worcester	1 10 0		1 12 0		1 10 0		1 12 0		1 10 0		1 12 0	
Workington	1 12 0		1 12 0		1 12 0		1 12 0		1 12 0		1 12 0	
York	1 10 0		1 10 0		1 10 0		1 10 0		1 10 0		1 10 0	

FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF IRONFOUNDERS—*continued.*

SUMMARY of ADVANTAGES gained during the Year 1892.

Compiled from the preceding Table.

Branch.	Weekly Advance in Wages per Man.	Number of Members in Branch.	Total Advance in Wages.	How effected.
	s. *d.*		£ *s.* *d.*	
Devonport - - -	2 0	64	6 8 0	Union efforts.

SUMMARY of REDUCTIONS in WAGES during the Year 1892.

Branches.	Weekly Reduction in Wages per Man.	Number of Members in Branch.	Total Reduction in Wages.
	s. *d.*		£ *s.* *d.*
Belfast - - - -	1 0	345	17 5 0
Birkenhead - - -	2 0	65	6 10 0
Blaydon - - -	1 6	174	13 1 0
Darlington - - -	1 0	103	5 3 0
Gateshead - - -	1 6	124	9 6 0
Hartlepool - - -	1 6	196	14 14 0
Hull - - - -	1 0	221	11 1 0
Jarrow - - - -	1 6	108	8 2 0
Liverpool - - -	2 0	232	23 4 0
„ South - -	2 0	120	12 0 0
Newcastle - - -	1 6	339	25 8 6
Renishaw - - -	1 6	49	3 13 6
South Shields - - -	1 6	213	15 19 6
Stockton - - -	1 0	235	11 15 0
Sunderland - - -	1 6	171	12 16 6
Total weekly reduction in wages, with number of persons affected -		2,695	189 19 0

ASSOCIATED IRON MOULDERS OF SCOTLAND.

HOURS of LABOUR and STANDARD WAGES per DISTRICT RETURNS.

(Taken from the Annual Reports of the Union.)

Names of Shops.	Number of Members returned.		Number of Apprentices returned.		Hours wrought per Week.		Average Hourly Sand Rate.		Average Hourly Loam Rate.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
GLASGOW DISTRICTS.							*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
Eastern.										
Mountblue	28	11	8	7	51	51	7⅞	8	8½	8
Glasgow	26	12	10	5	51	51	7¾	8	—	—
Atlas	11	12	1	1	51	51	8	7¾	—	—
Carntyne	12	9	4	5	51	51	8	8	—	—
Crownpoint	29	13	17	12	51	51	8	8	8½	—
Tennant's	16	17	5	8	54	54	7¾	7¾	—	7⅞
Springfield	41	32	10	—	51	51	8¼	8¼	—	—
Pipe Factory	15	37	3	6	54	54	7¾	7¾	—	8½
Parkhead	26	22	10	10	51	51	7⅞	7⅞	—	—
Cyclops	30	9	8	6	51	51	8	8¼	8½	8½
Camlachie	16	12	17	21	51	51	8	8	—	—
Blochairn	33	—	4	—	54	—	8½	—	8¾	—
M'Pherson's	5	9	9	10	54	54	7⅞	7⅝	—	—
Strathclyde	25	16	9	6	51	51	8	8	8¾	8½
Whitevale	16	13	12	7	51	51	8	8	—	—
Mile End	10	11	1	5	51	51	8	8	—	—
M'Culloch's	13	8	3	1	54	51	8	8⅛	—	—
Avon Steel Works	3	1	1	1	54	54	8½	9	—	—
Barrowfield	2	5	—	14	54	54	8	7½	—	8⅛
Clyde Iron Works	5	6	4	4	57	57	7¼	7	—	—
Budhill	23	15	12	10	51	51	8	8	—	—
Phœnix	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parkhead Forge	3	4	—	—	56	56	8½	7¾	—	—
St. Rollox	4	3	4	3	56	54	8	8	—	—
Sharp's	1	1	—	1	—	54	—	7	—	—
Western.										
Hydepark	81	29	21	14	51	45	8	8	8¼	8¼
Partick	20	13	12	10	51	51	7¾	7¾	—	—
Bishop Street	33	22	16	9	51	51	8	8⅛	8¼	8
Plantation	63	33	16	13	51	51	7¾	7¾	8½	8½
Parkholm	19	9	9	6	51	51	7¾	8	—	—
Parkgrove	4	—	—	—	54	—	8	—	—	—
Salterscroft	15	11	3	3	51	51	7¾	7¾	—	—
Broomloan	4	—	3	—	54	—	8	—	—	—
Star	4	2	—	—	54	54	8	8	—	—
Havelock, B. Shop	3	—	—	—	54	—	8¼	—	8½	—
Argyle Works	16	1	2	1	54	54	—	7¼	—	—
Singer's Works	26	24	—	—	54	54	—	—	—	—
Anderston	—	5	—	3	—	54	—	6¾	—	—
Clydebank	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kinning Park	—	9	—	8	—	51	—	7¾	—	—
Stobcross	—	10	—	3	—	54	—	8	—	8½
Whiteinch	—	9	—	7	—	54	—	7¾	—	8
Northern.										
Alliance	39	33	13	11	54	54	7¾	8	8½	8½
Basin	—	3	—	—	—	54	—	8	—	—
Sun, No. 1	45	9	13	3	54	54	7¾	7¾	—	—
„ No. 2	40	34	13	—	54	54	7¾	7¾	—	—
Hecla	19	1	1	—	54	54	8	8	—	—
Elmbank	28	1	18	20	54	54	8	9¼	—	—
Rae Street	—	7	—	27	—	54	—	7¾	—	—
Pinkston	—	18	—	14	—	54	—	7¾	—	8¼
Lion	—	2	—	20	—	54	—	8¼	—	—
Star	—	13	—	28	—	54	—	7¾	—	—

ASSOCIATED IRON MOULDERS OF SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Names of Shops.	Number of Members returned.		Number of Apprentices returned.		Hours wrought per Week.		Average Hourly Sand Rate.		Average Hourly Loam Rate.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
							d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
North-eastern.										
Caledonian	27	1	12	13	54	54	7½	7¾	—	—
Cowlairs	15	13	4	3	54	54	7½	7½	—	—
Keppoch	89	4	10	15	54	54	8	8¼	—	—
Lochburn	41	17	7	9	54	54	8	8	8¼	8¼
Lambhill	6	10	3	—	54	54	8	8	—	—
Pinkston	38	—	13	—	54	—	7¾	—	8¼	—
Rae Street	29	—	30	—	54	—	7¾	—	—	—
Saracen, No. 1	67	67	25	38	54	54	—	—	—	—
„ No. 2	64	2	31	36	54	54	—	8¼	—	—
Hydepark	18	11	6	5	54	54	7½	8	—	—
Atlas	23	9	6	5	54	54	7¾	7¾	—	—
North-western.										
Milton, No. 1	137	9	52	49	54	54	7¾	7¾	—	—
„ No. 2	41	44	11	12	54	54	7¾	7¾	—	—
Maryhill, No. 1	32	4	10	9	57	57	—	7¾	—	—
„ No. 2	39	4	1	6	57	57	—	7¾	—	—
Firhill	26	28	6	7	54	54	—	—	—	—
Ruchill	21	22	5	12	51	51	—	8	—	—
Caledonian	—	3	—	5	—	57	—	8	—	—
Clyde Pipe	—	3	—	3	—	54	—	—	—	—
Gowanbank	—	4	—	13	—	54	—	8	—	—
Southern.										
Clydesdale	5	8	1	—	51	51	8	8	—	—
Dubs & Co.'s	31	15	8	10	54	54	8	8¼	—	—
Cathcart	15	15	3	—	54	54	8	8	—	—
Dundas Street	46	26	10	10	51	51	8¼	8¼	8½	8½
Etna	3	6	12	—	54	—	7¾	—	—	—
Hayfield	74	12	16	14	51	51	8	8	8½	8½
Newton, S. W.	85	95	42	17	54	54	8¼	8¼	—	—
Port Eglinton	16	17	2	2	51	51	8	8⅛	—	8½
Queen's Park	19	10	14	13	51	51	7¾	7¾	—	—
Stonefield	26	12	12	7	51	51	8	8	—	—
Sentinel Works	39	37	26	20	54	54	8¼	8¼	9	9
POLLOKSHAWS.										
Allinson's	15	11	8	7	51	51	8	8	—	—
M'Kenzie's	6	9	5	2	54	51	8	8	8½	—
Dalglish's	3	5	4	7	54	54	8	8	—	—
Drinnan's	2	—	—	—	51	—	8¼	—	—	—
Eadie and Son's	3	2	3	2	60	60	—	8½	—	—
Phœnix	—	2	—	3	—	57	—	8¼	—	—
EDINBURGH.										
London Road	46	31	24	20	54	54	7¾	8	8¼	8
Vulcan	8	9	8	6	54	54	7½	7½	8¼	8¼
Fountainbridge	16	—	3	—	54	—	7¾	—	—	—
Hawthorn's	14	5	5	4	54	54	8	8	8	8¾
Oakfield	15	—	6	—	54	—	8	—	8	—
Albert	4	4	2	6	54	54	7½	7½	—	—
Musselburgh	4	4	3	3	54	54	7½	7½	—	—
Bathgate	22	11	12	12	54	54	7½	7½	7¾	—
Galashiels	3	3	2	2	54	54	7¼	7¼	—	—
Loanhead	5	3	1	—	54	54	7½	7½	8	—
Beaverbank	14	12	7	8	54	54	7½	7½	—	—
Fountainhouse	7	4	1	3	54	54	7½	7½	—	—
Bonnington	8	1	6	30	54	54	—	7½	—	—

ASSOCIATED IRON MOULDERS OF SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Names of Shops.	Number of Members returned.		Number of Apprentices returned.		Hours wrought per Week.		Average Hourly Sand Rate.		Average Hourly Loam Rate.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
							d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
Rosebank	44	26	11	12	52½	52½	7¾	7¾	8¼	8½
Penicuick	3	1	2	—	54	54	7	7	—	—
Bathvale	12	8	8	—	54	54	8	8	—	—
Abbey Hill	15	13	4	20	54	54	7¾	7¾	—	8
Elliott Street	5	3	1	1	54	54	7½	7½	—	—
Granton	3	—	8	—	54	—	—	—	—	—
Dalkeith	7	—	14	—	54	—	7¼	—	—	—
Gilmour Park	12	8	8	8	54	54	7½	7½	—	—
Haddington	1	2	—	1	54	54	7¼	7½	—	—
Edinburgh	—	17	—	10	—	54	—	7½	—	—
Richmond	—	6	—	5	—	54	—	7¾	—	—
Tranent	—	1	—	—	—	54	—	7¼	—	—
DUNDEE.										
Dundee	33	5	12	10	54	54	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
Lilybank	30	10	14	14	54	54	7¾	7¾	8	8¼
Albion	6	8	7	—	54	54	7¾	7½	—	—
Victoria	19	13	14	16	54	54	7¾	7¾	8¼	—
Blackness	52	45	15	19	54	54	7¾	7¾	8¼	8
Wallace	21	22	11	14	54	54	7½	7½	8	7¾
Douglas	21	3	12	9	54	54	7½	7½	8¼	8
Ward	19	12	7	7	54	54	7¾	7¾	8	8
Monifieth	15	14	6	7	54	54	7½	7½	—	—
Lawside	8	4	9	6	54	54	7½	7¼	—	—
Blairgowrie	4	—	—	—	54	—	7	—	—	—
Star	6	5	7	7	54	54	7¾	8	—	—
Camperdown	4	4	6	6	56	56	7½	7½	—	—
Forfar	2	1	—	6	54	54	7¼	7½	—	—
Tayport	6	9	5	9	54	54	7¾	7½	—	—
PERTH.										
Perth	14	8	7	5	51	51	6¾	7¼	—	—
ARBROATH.										
Dens Iron Works, Nos. 1 and 2	14	10	23	26	54	54	7½	7½	—	—
Arbroath	6	6	7	15	54	54	7½	7¼	—	—
Orchard Street	4	4	3	1	54	54	7¾	7¾	—	—
East Dock Street	1	2	2	2	54	54	7¾	7½	—	—
Cupar (Fife)	1	2	—	5	54	56	8	8	—	—
High Street	13	—	3	—	51	—	7½	—	—	—
Brechin	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	6½	—	—
St. John's	—	9	—	4	—	51	—	7½	—	—
ABERDEEN.										
Albion I. W.	21	25	14	16	54	54	7½	7¼	—	—
Blakie Brothers'	9	7	10	12	54	54	7½	7¼	—	—
Barrie, Hendry, & Co's.	34	28	19	17	54	54	7½	7¼	8½	—
Ferryhill	25	19	14	15	54	54	7½	7¼	8¼	8
M'Kinnon's	32	28	14	16	54	54	7½	7¼	8½	7¾
King Street	8	6	5	6	54	54	7½	7¼	—	—
Newmill, Elgin	3	4	5	—	54	54	7	7	—	—
Melville	3	3	—	—	51	51	7	7	—	—
Greyfriars	1	1	2	—	54	54	7¼	7	—	—
Thurso	1	1	2	2	54	54	6¾	7½	—	—
Peterhead	1	1	2	2	54	54	7½	7½	—	—
Wick	1	1	—	—	54	54	7¼	7½	—	—
Links	2	1	2	3	51	51	7	7	—	—
Rose Street, Inverness	1	1	10	10	54	54	6½	7	—	—
Montrose Foundry	1	1	6	6	51	51	7½	7	—	—

ASSOCIATED IRON MOULDERS OF SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Names of Shops.	Number of Members returned.		Number of Apprentices returned.		Hours wrought per Week.		Average Hourly Sand Rate.		Average Hourly Loam Rate.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
							d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
GREENOCK.										
Scott's	51	7	12	11	54	54	8	7¾	8¼	8
Caird's	54	17	24	3	54	54	8	8	8	8
Rankin's	20	2	6	3	54	54	8	8	8½	8
Houston's	22	26	5	7	54	54	8	7¾	—	8
Clyde	16	2	8	—	54	54	8	8	8¼	8
Crawford's	5	5	4	8	54	54	8	8	—	—
Patrick's	2	1	3	3	54	54	8½	9	—	—
Glen	4	4	4	11	54	54	8¼	8	—	—
M'Onie's	11	2	7	6	54	54	8	7¾	—	—
Ladyburn	1	2	2	2	54	45	8	7¾	—	—
M'Lean's	8	17	6	6	54	54	8	7¾	—	8
FALKIRK.										
Falkirk, No. 1	12	4	73	100	57	57	6½	6½	—	—
Larbert	12	13	30	30	54	54	7½	7¼	—	—
Callander	4	—	38	—	57	—	—	—	—	—
Carron, Nos. 1 and 2	54	45	150	110	54	54	7¾	7¾	8¼	7½
Port Downie	8	—	24	—	57	—	7¾	—	—	—
Forth and Clyde	18	—	18	—	57	—	—	—	—	—
Causewayend	4	—	5	—	57	—	7¼	—	—	—
DENNY.										
Cruickshank's	42	17	18	24	56	56	—	7	—	—
Steven's	17	—	3	—	54	—	7¼	—	—	—
Horn's	1	2	3	2	54	54	7	7¼	—	—
BO'NESS.										
Bo'ness	2	1	3	2	54	54	6¾	7	—	—
Seaview	23	16	10	10	57	57	6¾	6⅞	—	—
Grange	14	4	26	17	57	57	6½	7 1/16	—	—
Etna	5	—	8	—	57	—	7	—	—	—
West End	10	5	10	6	57	57	7	6¾	—	—
Springfield	7	7	4	2	57	57	6½	6½	—	—
Colonial	2	—	9	—	54	—	—	—	—	—
Torwood	4	—	10	—	54	—	—	—	—	—
Dunipace	—	2	—	3	—	54	—	7¼	—	—
Carronbank	—	4	—	5	—	56	—	7¼	—	—
Burnbank	—	2	—	30	—	56	—	7¾	—	—
Columbia No. 2	—	4	—	30	—	56	—	7¼	—	—
KILMARNOCK.										
Caledonian, Nos. 1 and 2	18	11	10	9	54	54	7¼	7¼	—	—
Glenfield	17	20	23	18	54	54	7	7	—	—
Holm	5	4	7	6	54	54	7	7	—	—
Vulcan, No. 1	22	7	14	8	54	54	7	7¼	—	—
High	14	14	8	21	54	54	7	7¼	—	—
Ardrossan	19	20	7	10	54	54	7¼	7½	—	—
Castle Douglas	2	2	3	2	54	54	7¼	7¼	—	—
Muirkirk	5	5	3	5	57	58	7	7¼	—	—
Maybole	1	1	2	3	57	57	—	6¾	—	—
Auchingree	5	3	3	5	54	54	6¾	7	—	—
Eagle	10	3	5	5	54	54	7	7½	—	—
Blair	12	12	4	6	54	54	7¼	7⅞	—	—
Dalry	1	2	1	3	54	54	7	7	—	—
Kilwinning	18	29	7	13	54	54	7	7	—	—
Bladnock	1	—	2	—	57	—	—	—	—	—
Stevenston (New)	32	35	15	10	54	54	7¼	7¾	—	7¾
Portland	4	3	3	4	54	54	7	7¼	—	—
Irvine	—	2	—	3	—	54	—	7	—	7
AYR.										
Kyle	13	7	7	5	54	54	7	7	—	—
Ayr	12	17	6	8	54	54	7	7	—	—

ASSOCIATED IRON MOULDERS OF SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Names of Shops.	Number of Members returned.		Number of Apprentices returned.		Hours wrought per Week.		Average Hourly Sand Rate.		Average Hourly Loam Rate.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
							d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
Wallacetown	3	3	2	3	54	54	6½	6½	—	6½
Stewart's	3	—	2	—	54	—	7	—	—	—
M'Cartney's	1	—	1	—	54	—	7	—	—	—
KIRKCALDY.										
Dunnikier	11	10	9	8	54	54	7½	7¼	8¼	8
Whitebank	10	5	5	4	54	54	7½	7½	8¼	8
Sinclairtown	9	8	8	7	54	54	7½	7¼	—	—
Abbotshall	—	4	—	5	—	54	—	7½	—	—
Bryce's	3	3	2	3	54	54	7½	7½	—	—
Leven	4	2	—	—	54	54	—	—	—	—
Ingleside	—	2	—	—	—	54	—	7¼	—	—
PAISLEY.										
Abercorn	18	9	9	8	54	54	8	8	8½	8½
Fullarton's	66	21	16	16	54	54	8	8	8½	8½
Marshall's	16	17	8	8	54	54	8	8	—	—
Craig's, Nos. 1 and 2	65	22	25	15	54	54	8	8¼	8½	8½
Castlehill	7	—	6	—	54	—	7¼	—	—	—
Sneddon	7	5	6	6	54	54	8	8	—	—
Donald's	25	19	13	13	54	54	8	7¾	—	—
Victoria, No. 1	15	14	8	8	54	54	7¾	7¾	—	8½
„ No. 2	11	9	9	10	54	54	8	8	8½	8½
Tubal	6	13	16	—	54	54	—	—	—	—
Grahamston	20	16	9	10	54	54	8	8	—	—
Renfrew	18	13	8	6	54	54	8	8	8½	8½
Cartside	39	37	6	10	54	54	7¼	7¾	—	—
Dunterlie	4	4	4	4	54	54	7½	7½	—	—
Doulton's	10	3	16	8	54	54	—	8	—	—
Thistle	—	3	—	15	—	54	—	7¾	—	—
DUNFERMLINE.										
Dunfermline	17	5	13	9	51	51	7¾	7¾	8	8
Charlestown	25	16	14	15	51	51	7¾	7¾	8	8
Phœnix	18	7	12	16	51	51	7¾	7¾	8	8
Whitemyre	14	5	10	16	51	51	7½	7½	7¾	7¾
Mossend	3	2	2	—	51	51	7½	7½	—	—
ALLOA.										
Sunnyside	8	5	9	8	54	54	7½	7½	8	—
Stirling	5	6	5	8	51	51	7½	7¾	—	—
Sun	11	2	6	6	54	54	—	7¾	—	—
Alloa Foundry	1	2	2	2	51	51	7½	7½	—	—
Whins	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	7½	—	—
COATBRIDGE.										
Cliftonhill	16	12	12	14	54	54	7¾	7¾	—	—
Speedwell	24	26	10	9	54	54	8	7¾	—	—
Airdrie Iron Co.'s	30	9	9	10	54	54	7¾	7¾	—	—
Dick and Stevenson's	19	—	7	—	54	—	8	—	—	—
Carnbroe	9	9	4	6	57	57	—	—	—	—
Smith's	2	—	1	—	54	—	7¾	—	—	—
Martin's	6	—	4	—	54	—	8	—	—	—
Victoria	16	—	8	—	54	—	8	—	—	—
Coltness, Nos. 1 and 2	38	—	6	—	54	—	7¾	—	—	—
Bell's	4	3	3	4	54	54	7¾	7¾	—	—
Motherwell I. W.	10	4	7	—	57	57	7¼	7¾	—	8
Excelsior	3	—	—	—	57	—	7¼	—	—	—
Country Shop (Shotts)	12	—	7	—	57	—	—	—	—	—
Shearer and Pettigrew's	11	9	4	5	54	54	8	7¾	—	—
Morningside	6	6	6	—	51	51	7¾	7¾	—	—
Coatdyke	4	—	4	—	54	—	7¾	—	—	—
Dundyvan	3	—	4	—	57	—	8	—	—	—

ASSOCIATED IRON MOULDERS OF SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Names of Shops.	Number of Members returned.		Number of Apprentices returned.		Hours wrought per Week.		Average Hourly Sand Rate.		Average Hourly Loam Rate.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
							d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
Gray's	18	11	8	8	54	54	8	8¼	9	9
Goodwin's	24	15	9	11	54	54	7¾	7¾	—	—
Summerlee	9	8	13	12	57	57	—	—	—	—
Clyde Steel Works	9	9	4	4	54	54	8	8	—	—
Topping's	18	15	7	6	51	51	8	7¾	—	8¼
Greenfield's	21	17	5	8	51	51	8	8	—	—
Carluke	2	1	3	2	58	58	—	7¾	—	—
Sunnyside	17	7	6	7	54	54	7¾	8	—	—
Hamilton	5	5	4	—	51	51	8	7¾	—	—
Coltness Steel Works	30	7	4	3	54	54	8	8	—	—
Vulcan	33	15	8	11	54	40	7¾	7¾	—	—
Gartsherrie	5	—	4	—	57	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria T. Works	1	—	1	—	57	—	7¾	—	—	—
Motherwell W. Works	4	4	4	7	54	54	7¾	7¾	—	—
Calderbank S. Works	1	—	—	—	57	—	—	—	—	—
DUMBARTON.										
Levenbank	50	46	22	16	51	51	7¾	7¾	8¼	8
Ure's	4	3	7	6	51	51	8	8	—	—
Alexandria	9	8	9	7	51	51	7¾	8	—	—

SUMMARY of ADVANTAGES gained during the Year 1892.

Compiled from the preceding Table.

District.	Weekly Advance in Wages per Man.	Weekly Reduction in Hours per Man.	Number of Members affected.	Total Advance in Wages.	How effected.
	s. d.			£ *s. d.*	
Glasgow:—					
Eastern	6⅜*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.*	—	41	1 14 8	Union efforts.
	—	3	8	—	
Western	6⅜*d.* to 1*s.* 0¾*d.*	—	31	1 1 3	
	—	6	29	—	
Northern	1*s.* 0¾*d.* to 5*s.* 7½*d.*	—	34	2 2 9	
North-eastern	1*s.* 1½*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.*	—	16	1 10 4½	
Southern	6⅜*d.* to 1*s.* 1½*d.*	—	32	1 5 11	
Edinburgh	1 1½	—	33	1 17 1½	
Dundee	1 1½	—	6	0 6 9	
Perth	2 2½	—	8	0 17 0	
Aberdeen	1*s.* 1½*d.* to 3*s.* 4½*d.*	—	3	0 6 9	
Greenock	2 3	—	1	0 2 3	
	—	9	2	—	
Denny	1 1½	—	2	0 2 3	
Bo'ness	6½*d.* to 2*s.* 8*d.*	—	21	1 1 3¾	
Kilmarnock	1*s.* 1½*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.*	—	102	8 13 8	
Paisley	1*s.* 1½*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.*	—	59	5 8 0	
Alloa	1 0¾	—	6	0 6 4½	
Coatbridge	1*s.* 1½*d.* to 2*s.* 4½*d.*	—	22	1 9 9	
Dumbarton	1 0¾	—	8	0 8 6	
Total advance in wages, with number of persons participating			425	28 14 8¼	

LOSSES.

District.	Weekly Reduction in Wages per Man.	Number of Members affected	Total Reduction in Wages.
	s. *d.*		£ *s.* *d.*
Glasgow - - -	1*s.* 1½*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*	36	2 15 3
Dundee - - -	1 1½	21	1 3 7½
Arbroath - -	1 1½	8	0 9 0
Aberdeen- - -	1*s.* 1½*d.* to 2*s.* 1½*d.*	105	6 10 4½
Greenock- - -	1 1½	58	3 4 10½
Falkirk - - -	1 1½	54	0 14 7½
Bo'ness - -	1 2¼	5	0 5 11¼
Kirkcaldy - -	1 1½	18	1 0 3
Paisley - - -	1 1½	19	1 1 4½
Coatbridge - -	1 1½	55	3 0 7½
Total reduction in wages, with number of persons affected - - -		379	20 5 11¼

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY

TABLE compiled from SCHEDULES filled up by BRANCH OFFICERS, and from information contained in the Wages of Union and non-Union men, and Overtime worked, with its Remuneration at the end of 1892, as made in that year for the use of the Society, which was placed at the disposal of the Board of Trade.

Branch or District.	Weekly Hours of Labour.		Average Weekly Wages.				Number of Members.		Overtime.
			Union Men.		Non-Union Men.				Whether worked, and to what Extent.
	1862.	1892.	1862.	1892.	1862.	1892.	1862.	1892.	1862.
England and Wales.			*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*			
Aberdare*	—	54	—	28 0	—	—	—	50	—
Accrington	58	53	27 0	30 0	—	28 0	65	106	No
Barrow-in-Furness	57½	54	31 0	32 6	30 0	—	18	550	Not at present
Bath	58½	54	29 0	31 6	25 0	28 0	18	60	—
Bilston	60	54 in engineering shops; in others 59 and 60.	28 0	30 0	28 0	26*s.* to 27*s.*	9	40	Yes
Bingley	58	54 engineering; 56½ factories.	24 0	28*s.* engineering. 30*s.* mills.	21 0	26*s.* engineering. 28*s.* mills.	18	25	—
Birkenhead	58½, 61½ one shop.	54	29 0	33 0	29 0	31 0	220	490	Generally not
Blackburn	59½ to 60	53 and 54	27 6	32*s.* minimum.	26 0	—	313	500	Generally not
Blyth*	—	54	—	37 0	—	37 0	—	23	—
Bolton	58½	53	27 6	30*s.* to 34*s.*	25 9	—	536	1,400	Yes
Bradford	58½	53 shops; 56½ factories.	25 6½	30*s.* minimum.	24 5¼	From 20*s.*	481	849	Occasionally
Brighouse*	—	53	—	29 9	—	28 0	—	56	—
Brighton	58½	54	24 8¼	37 0	31 9¼	29 0	134	176	No
Burnley	58½	53	27 0	30 0	25 0	—	111	203	No
Burton-on-Trent	59	54	25 0	30 0	25 0	—	20	100	Yes
Chepstow	58½	54	30 0	36 0	28 0	27 0	7	30	No
Chester	58½	53	30 0	32 0	24 0	28 0	36	95	No
Chesterfield*	—	54	—	30 0	—	—	—	66	—
Chowbent	58	54	26 0	32 0	24 0	30 0	34	70	—
Colchester*	—	54	—	29 0	—	27 0	—	106	—
Congleton	60	54	24 0	28 0	20 0	—	31	28	—
Cowes*	—	54	—	33 0	—	—	—	41	—
Darlington	60	53	25 0	31 0	23 0	29 0	31	170	No
Dartford	60	54	34 0	38 0	34 0	—	16	72	No
Darwen	57½	53	27 0	32 0	—	—	38	108	Yes, when busy.
Derby	58½	54	26 0	29 0	26 0	—	188	490	Generally not
Devizes*	—	54	—	28 0	—	25 0	—	37	—
Doncaster	58½	54	28 6	31 6	25 0	29 0	140	350	No
Dudley*	—	54	—	29 6	—	27 0	—	7	—
Dukinfield*	—	53	—	32*s.* in machine shops. 34*s.* in engine shops.	—	—	—	72	

* These branches were not in existence in 1862.

OF ENGINEERS.

Special and Periodical Reports of the Union, showing Number of Members, Hours of Labour, Weekly compared with similar particulars relating to the Branches in existence in 1862, compiled from a Return

Overtime.			Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour per Week in 1892.			
Whether worked, and to what Extent.	Remuneration.		Hours.		Wages.	
1892.	1862.	1892.	Reduction.	Increase.	Increase.	Reduction.
—	- - - - -	Time and half for all night -	—	—	—	—
—	- - - - -	Time and quarter first two hours, time and half second two hours, double time from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.	1	—	—	—
Excessively	Time and quarter - -	Time and quarter first two hours, time and half after.	—	—	—	1*s.* 6*d.*
In machine shops for six months.	- - - - -	Time and quarter first four hours, time and half after.	—	—	—	—
Little	Time and quarter - -	Time and quarter -	—	—	—	—
Very little	- - - - -	Time and quarter - -	—	—	—	—
Systematically	Time and quarter - -	- - - -	—	—	—	1*s.*
Not much	Bare time, and time and quarter.	*Minimum*, time and quarter. *Maximum*, time and quarter to double time.	—	—	—	—
A good deal on repair work.	- - - -	Time and quarter first three hours. Time and half after.	—	—	—	—
—	Bare time, time and quarter, and time and half.	- - - -	—	—	—	—
Very little	Time and quarter - -	- - - -	—	—	—	—
—	- - - -	Time and quarter first two hours. Time and half after.	—	—	—	—
—	Time and quarter - -	Time and one-eighth first two hours. Time and half after.	—	—	—	—
—	Time and quarter till 12 o'clock, double time after.	Time and quarter first four hours, time and half next two hours, double time after.	—	—	—	—
—	Bare time - - -	Time and quarter and time and half.	—	—	—	—
Not to a great extent.	Time and quarter - -	Time and quarter first four hours; time and half after.	—	—	—	2*s.*
Moderately	8*d.* per hour - -	Time and quarter first two hours, time and half after.	—	—	—	—
Seldom, except on repairs.	- - - -	Time and quarter. Time and half on Sunday.	—	—	—	—
—	- - - -	- - - -	—	—	—	—
10 hours per week.	- - - -	Time and quarter first four hours, time and half after.	—	—	—	—
Not systematically	- - - -	- - - - - -	—	—	—	—
—	- - - -	- - - -	—	—	—	—
Not much	Time and half - -	Time and quarter -	—	—	—	—
—	Time and quarter - -	Time and quarter first two hours. Time and half after.	—	—	—	—
—	Time and quarter. Apprentices time and half.	Time and quarter first two hours. Time and half till twelve, and double time until 6 a.m.	—	—	—	—
—	Principally time and quarter	Time and quarter, time and half on Sunday.	—	—	—	—
Very little	- - - -	Bare time - - -	—	—	—	—
Very occasionally	Time and quarter - -	Time and quarter - -	—	—	—	—
Not general	- - - -	Time and quarter -	1½ at one firm, ½ at another.	—	—	5 per cent. at one firm.
—	- - - -	Time and quarter, first two hours. Time and half next two hours, and then double time till 6 a.m.	1	—	—	—

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF

Branch or District.	Weekly Hours of Labour.		Average Weekly Wages. Union Men.		Average Weekly Wages. Non-Union Men.		Number of Members.		Overtime. Whether worked, and to what Extent.
	1862.	1892.	1862.	1892.	1862.	1892.	1862.	1892.	1862.
			s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*			
Durham*		53	—	31 0	—	—	—	64	—
Ebbw Vale*	—	54	—	20 0	—	18 0	—	35	—
Enfield Lock	56	54	36 0	40 6	33 0	—	69	300	—
Exeter	60	54	23 0	30 0	20 0	24 0	33	38	No
Farnworth*	—	53	—	32*s.* for millwrights and engineers; 28*s.* for mechanics.	—	—	—	78	—
Faversham	58½	54	34 0	33 0	30 0	29 0	31	16	No
Frome	58½ to 60	54	24 0	27 0	18 6	—	15	33	At two shops
Gainsborough	58½	54	27 6	27 6	24 0	24 0	5	136	Yes
Goole*	—	53	—	32 0	—	28*s.* to 30*s.*	—	70	—
Grantham	60	54	28 6	30 0	28 6	16*s.* to 30*s.*	39	96	Yes, when busy.
Grays*	—	48	—	42 0	—	—	—	68	—
Greatbridge*	—	54	—	30 6	—	—	—	49	—
Grimsby	58½	53	28 0	32 0	27 0	—	6	150	—
Hanley	59½	53	28 3	32 0	28 3	30 0	34	263	Yes, when busy.
Hartlepool	60	53	26 0	Patternmakers, 36*s.*; coppersmiths, 34*s.* 6*d.*; turners, 34*s.*	25 0	—	85	700	Generally not
Heywood	58½	53	27 0	Fitters, 33*s.*; brassfinishers, 31*s.* 6*d.*; smiths, 32*s.* Ship yard fitters and turners, 33*s.* 6*d.*; smiths, 33*s.* (Minimum rates.) Engineering, 32*s.*; machine shops, 30*s.*	25 0	28*s.* to 32*s.*	93	146	No
Holyhead	60	54	32 0	28 0 Sea-going, 35*s.* to 80*s.*	26 0	—	12	38	Yes
Huddersfield	57½	54	26 0	28 0	26 0	—	168	176	Yes, when busy
Kendal*	—	53	—	26 0	—	—	—	27	—
Kidderminster	60	54	28 0	34 0	24 0	27 0	9	44	No
King's Norton*	—	53	—	36 0	—	24*s.* to 30*s.*	—	70	—
Leicester	58½	54 in works, 56½ in textile factories.	26 0	31 0	21 0	28 0	53	150	Yes
Leigh	57½ and 58½	53 in foundries, 56½ in cotton mills.	27 9	30 0	26 10	24*s.* and 26*s.*	28	122	Yes
Long Ditton*	—	54	—	38 0	—	—	—	30	—
Luton*	—	54	—	30 0	—	—	—	17	—

* These branches were not in existence in 1862.

ENGINEERS—*continued.*

Overtime.			Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour per Week in 1892.			
Whether worked, and to what Extent.	Remuneration.		Hours.		Wages.	
1892.	1862.	1892.	Reduction.	Increase.	Increase.	Reduction.
Occasionally	- - - -	Time and quarter and time and half.	—	—	—	1*s.* 6*d.*
Systematically	- - - -	Time and quarter first four hours, time and half afterwards.	—	—	8 per cent.	—
In cases of emergency only.	Time and quarter - -	- - - -	—	—	—	—
—	Bare time - - -	- - - -	—	—	—	—
Not worked	- - - -	- - - -	—	—	—	—
Small extent	Time and half - -	Time and quarter first two hours, time and half afterwards.	—	—	—	—
Little	One shop, time and quarter; all others, bare time.	Time and one-eighth - -	—	—	—	—
Two hours regularly.	Time and quarter, and time and half.	Time and quarter - -	—	—	—	—
Only on repairs	- - - -	Time and quarter first two hours, time and half afterwards.	—	—	—	—
Average about five hours per week.	Time and quarter - -	Time and quarter first ten hours. Time and half after 64 hours have been worked.	—	—	—	—
—	- - - -	Double time - -	6	—	—	—
Very little	- - - -	Time and quarter - -	1 at one shop.	—	—	—
In cases of emergency.	- - - -	- - - -	—	—	—	—
Great amount	Time and quarter - -	Time and quarter first two hours, time and half afterwards.	1	—	—	—
12 hours maximum.	Time and quarter - -	- - - -	—	—	—	1*s.* 6*d.* to all.
Only on repairs	Machine shops, time and quarter; engine shops, 6 p.m. to 9 p.m., time and quarter; 9 p.m. to midnight, time and half; midnight to 6 a.m., double time.	Engineering department, time and quarter first two hours; time and half second two hours; double time afterwards. Double time on Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday.	1	—	—	—
In cases of breakdown.	Time and quarter - -	- - - -	—	—	—	—
Very little	Time and quarter - -	Time and quarter first two hours, time and half afterwards.	—	—	—	—
—	- - - -	Time and quarter - -	—	—	—	—
Very little	Bare time - - -	Time and quarter -	—	—	—	—
—	- - - - -	Time and quarter till 9 p.m.; time and half afterwards. Double time on Sunday.	—	—	—	—
—	Bare time - - - -	Time and quarter first four hours, time and half afterwards. Double time on Sunday.	—	—	—	—
Casually	Bare time, and time and quarter.	Time and quarter - -	—	—	—	—
Very little	- - - -	Time and quarter first two hours, time and half afterwards.	—	—	—	—
Moderately	- - - - -	Time and quarter first two hours, time and half afterwards.	—	—	—	—

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF

Branch or District.	Weekly Hours of Labour.		Average Weekly Wages.				Number of Members.		Overtime.
			Union Men.		Non-Union Men.				Whether worked, and to what Extent.
	1862.	1892.	1862.	1892.	1862.	1892.	1862.	1892.	1862.
Lynn	57½, 59½, 60.	54	s. d. 30 0	s. d. 32 0	s. d. 26 0	s. d. 28s. and 29s.	11	32	Only at the railway.
Manchester	57½	53	29 9	35 0	27 0	32 0	2,978	Upwards of 5,000.	Yes
Merthyr*	—	54	—	18 0	—	18 0	—	39	—
Middlesbrough	61	53	25 0	32 0	22 5	—	98	500	Yes
Middleton	57½	53	29 5	33 0	28 0	—	15	30	No
Mid-Tyne*	—	53	—	33 6	—	—	—	1,000	—
Milton and Elsecar	59½	54	28 0	34 0	26 0	30s. to 34s.	13	20	Yes, when busy
Mossley*	—	53	—	32s. machine shops and mills, 34s. engineering shops.	—	27s. and 28s.	—	31	—
Neath	58½	54	32 0	30 0	24 0	27 0	34	75	Yes
Newark	59	54	25 0	29 0	24 0	24 0	8	—	No
Newhaven*	—	54	—	36 0	—	—	—	28	—
New Holland	57½	53	30 8	34 0	31 3	—	11	15	No
Newport	57½ to 60.	54	30 0	35 0	27 0	—	69	400	No
Northwich*	—	53	—	34 0	—	32 0	—	160	—
Nottingham	57½	54	27 5	34 0	25 10	30 0	176	830	No
Oldham	57 to 60.	53	29 0	32 0	24s. to 30s.	—	909	1,900	Yes, when busy
Oxford*	—	54	—	30 0	—	—	—	22	—
Patricroft	—	53	—	32 0	—	—	67	114	—
Penistone*	—	54	—	34 0	—	—	—	22	—
Peterborough	58½	54	28 6	33 0	28 0	28 0	98	108	No
Plymouth and Devonport.†	60 local shops, 58 Government.	54 local shops, 50 Government.	32 0	35 0	27 0	32 0	124	650	No

* These branches were not in existence in 1862.

† There was no branch in existence at Devonport in 1862.

ENGINEERS—*continued.*

Overtime.			Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour per Week in 1892.			
Whether worked, and to what Extent.	Remuneration.		Hours.		Wages.	
1892.	1862.	1892.	Reduction.	Increase.	Increase.	Reduction.
—	Time and quarter first quarter, time and half afterwards.	Union men, time and quarter. Non-union men, time, and time and quarter.	—	—	—	—
10 to 18 hours per week in good trade.	Time and one eighth, time and quarter, time and half, time and three-fourths, and double time.	Time and quarter first two hours, time and half second two hours; after that double time until starting time next day.	—	—	—	—
9 hours per week.	- - - -	- - - -	—	—	—	4*s.*
A little on repairs.	Time and quarter - -	At some firms time and quarter; at others time and quarter until 9 p.m., time and half afterwards.	—	—	—	1*s.* at three firms.
None	- - - - -	- - - - -	—	—	—	—
Not more than 18 hours in four weeks on new work, or more than 12 hours per week on commercial repairs.	- - - -	Time and quarter first four hours, time and half afterwards.	—	—	—	1*s.* in August, 6*d.* in November.
Not much	Time and quarter - -	¼ day for two hours, ½ day for next two, ¾ day all night.	—	—	—	—
—	- - - -	Time and quarter, time and half, and double time.	—	—	—	—
On repairs	Time and half - -	Time and quarter, and time and half.	—	—	—	—
Casually	Bare time - - -	Time and quarter first nine hours, time and half afterwards and on Sunday.	—	—	—	—
In cases of emergency.	- - - -	Time and half - - -	—	—	—	—
In cases of breakdown.	Time and quarter - -	Time and quarter first 10 hours, time and half afterwards.	1	—	—	—
Considerably in marine repairing shops.	Time and quarter. All night time and half.	- - - -	—	—	—	—
Not so much lately.	- - - - -	Time and quarter first two hours, time and half second two hours; after that double time until starting time next day.	—	—	—	—
Very little	Time and quarter - -	- - - - -	—	—	—	—
Very little	Machine shops, bare time; engine shops, time and quarter, 6 p.m. to 10 p.m.	Time and quarter, time and half, and double time. Machine shops, time and one-eighth.	—	—	—	—
Not to any extent.	- - - - -	- - - - -	—	—	—	—
Not much	- - - - -	Time and quarter first two hours, time and half next two hours, double time afterwards.	—	—	—	—
To a great extent.	- - - -	Time and quarter	—	—	—	—
Very little	Time and quarter - -	Time and quarter first two hours, time and a half after.	—	—	—	—
Systematically in Her Majesty's dockyard.	Time and half - -	In Her Majesty's dockyard, first four half-hours are calculated as $\frac{4}{12}$ of a day, after which every half hour is calculated as $\frac{1}{12}$ of a day. In local shops, time and quarter first four hours, time and half afterwards, except when working on board ship, when all overtime is paid time and half.	—	—	In Her Majesty's dockyard minimum rate raised from 32*s.* to 34*s.*	—

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF

Branch or District.	Weekly Hours of Labour.		Average Weekly Wages.				Number of Members.		Overtime.
			Union Men.		Non-Union Men.				Whether worked, and to what Extent.
	1862.	1892.	1862.	1892.	1862.	1892.	1862.	1892.	1862.
			s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*			
Poole*	—	54	—	28 0	—	—	—	26	—
Queensbury (Bradford).*	—	56½	—	28 0	—	—	—	43	—
Radcliffe Bridge	58½	53	27 0	30 0 machine work; 32 0 engine work.	23 0	—	29	220	Yes
Reading	58½	54	28 0	30 0	27 0	—	41	—	Generally not
Ripley	58½	54	26 0	26 0	26 0	—	16	41	No
Romiley*	—	53	—	34 0	—	—	—	39	—
Rugby	58½	54	32 0	30 0	29 0	—	15	52	No
Sheerness*	—	51	—	36 0	—	34 0	—	—	—
Shrewsbury	57½	53	30 6	33 0	28 0	25 0	30	42	No
Southampton	58½	54	32 0	34 6	31 0	32 0	195	410	No
Sowerby Bridge	58½	53	24 6	30 6	23 6	28 0	87	200	Yes
Stalybridge	58	53	28 3	32 0	28 3	30 0	138	211	No
Stanningley*	—	53	—	30 0	—	28 0	—	80	—
Stockport	57½ and 60	53	28 0	32*s.* to 34*s.*	27 0	28 0	210	300	No
Stoke-on-Trent	57½	53 and 54	29 0	33 0	29 0	30 0	51	130	No
Strood*	—	54	—	32*s.* to 38*s.*	—	24*s.* to 36*s.*	—	36	—
Swansea	58½	54	31 6	30*s.*, 33*s.*, 36*s.*, and 39*s.*	20 0	—	18	260	Yes, in cases of breakdown.
Todmorden	58½ cotton machinery and mill-wright work. 58½ and 61 locomotive and stationary engines.	53	26 0	28 0	23 0	23 0	58	106	Yes
Wakefield	58½	54	25 0	30 0	25 0	28 0	86	150	No
Walsall*	—	54	—	32 0	—	—	—	25	—
Warrington	58½	53	28 0	34*s.* to 36*s.*	26 0	—	63	191	—
Watford	58½	48 to 54	35 0	35 0	—	—	17	—	No
Wednesbury	59	54	26 0	33 0	26 0	26 0	41	80	Yes
Wellingborough*	—	54	—	32 0	—	28 0	—	16	—
Widnes*	—	54 to 56	—	33 0	—	26 0	—	66	—

* These branches were not in existence in 1862.

ENGINEERS—*continued.*

Overtime.			Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour per Week in 1892.			
Whether worked, and to what Extent.	Remuneration.		Hours.		Wages.	
1892.	1862.	1892.	Reduction.	Increase.	Increase.	Reduction.
Occasionally	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	—	—	—	—
None	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	—	—	—	—
Very little	Bare time - - -	Time and quarter first two hours, time and half next two hours, double time afterwards. Double time for Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day.	—	—	—	—
Chiefly on repairs.	Time and quarter - -	Time and quarter and time and half.	—	—	—	—
—	Time and half - -	- - - - -	—	—	—	—
—	- - - - - -	Time and quarter, time and half, and double time.	—	—	—	—
—	Time and quarter - -	Time and quarter first four hours, time and half afterwards. Time and half for Sunday.	—	—	—	—
—	- - - - -	$\frac{1}{4}$ day for first two hours, $\frac{1}{6}$ day for every hour afterwards. Double time Sunday and holidays.	—	—	—	—
—	Time and quarter - -	Time and quarter first four hours, time and half afterwards.	—	—	2*s.*	—
—	Time and a quarter first two hours, time and half afterwards.	Time and quarter first two hours, time and half afterwards, double time Sunday.	—	—	—	—
Systematically in good trade.	Time and quarter - -	- - - - -	1	—	—	—
—	Bare time - - -	Time and quarter first two hours, time and half next two hours, double time afterwards.	—	—	—	—
Two hours when necessary.	- - - - - -	Time and quarter -	—	—	—	—
—	Bare time, time and quarter, and time and half.	Time and quarter first two hours, time and half next two hours, and double time afterwards.	—	—	—	—
Not much	Time and half - -	Time and quarter first four hours, time and half afterwards.	1 at some firms.	—	—	—
Systematically	- - - - -	- - - - -	—	—	—	—
—	Time and quarter - -	- - - - -	—	—	—	—
14 hours per week when busy.	Time and quarter - -	Time and quarter -	—	—	—	—
—	Time and half - -	Time and quarter first four hours, time and half afterwards.	—	—	—	—
Very little	- - - - -	Time and quarter first four hours, time and half afterwards and on Sunday.	—	—	—	—
Not much	Time and quarter - -	Time and quarter first four hours, double time afterwards.	1	—	—	—
—	Time and quarter first quarter, time and half afterwards.	Time and quarter first two hours, time and half afterwards.	6 in a few cases.	—	—	—
General	Time and quarter - -	Bare time, time and one-eighth, and time and quarter.	1 in some works.	—	—	1*s.*
—	- - - - - -	Time and quarter first four hours, time and half afterwards.	—	—	—	—
General	- - - - -	Time and quarter - -	—	—	—	—

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF

Branch or District.	Weekly Hours of Labour.		Average Weekly Wages.				Number of Members.		Overtime.
			Union Men.		Non-Union Men.				Whether worked, and to what Extent.
	1862.	1892.	1862.	1892.	1862.	1892.	1862.	1892.	1862.
			s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*			
Wigan	58½	53; and 45 for night shifts.	28 0	34 0	24 0	26*s.* to 30*s.*	38	132	Yes
Winsford*	—	54	—	30 0	—	—	—	45	—
Wolsingham*	—	53	—	33 0	—	30 0	—	25	—
Wolverton	58½	54	29 2	30 0	27 6	28 0	332	63	No
Workington*	—	54	—	30 0	—	—	—	59	—
Scotland.									
Arbroath	59	54	20 0	27*s.* 6*d.* turners; 27*s.* fitters.	19 9	26*s.* to 26*s.* 6*d.* turners; 25*s.* 6*d.* to 26*s.* 6*d.* fitters.	31	84	—
Ayr*	—	54	—	26 0	—	—	—	15	—
Barrhead	60	54	24 0	28 0	23 0	28 0	13	26	Yes
Clydebank*	—	54	—	31 6	—	31 6	—	150	—
Dumbarton	60	54	25 0	30 0	25 0	30 0	34	119	No
Dumfries	60	54	20 0	27 0	20 0	—	13	19	No
Dundee	58½	54, foundries; 56, mills and factories.	21 6	27 0	20 0	26 0	103	600	No
Dunfermline*	—	51	—	27 0	—	—	—	23	—
Forfar*	—	56	—	25 0	—	—	—	12	—
Greenock	57 to 60 paid at the rate of 60.	54	24 0	32 7½	24 0	—	210	600	No
Irvine*	—	54	—	27 0	—	—	—	22	—
Kirkcaldy	60	54	20 0	25 10½	19 0	—	60	132	Yes
Monifieth	58½	54	20 0	26 0	20 0	25 0	14	12	No
Montrose	60	56	20 0	27 0	20 0	—	10	18	No
Motherwell*	—	54 and 57	—	31 0	—	29 0	—	39	—
Paisley	60	54	24 6	29 0	23 6	29 0	45	348	No
Port Glasgow*	—	54 mill, 56½.	—	32 7½	—	—	—	118	—
Renfrew	60	54	25 0	30 4½	24 0	—	26	99	Yes, when busy.
Uddingston*	—	54	—	29 3	—	—	—	25	—
Vale of Leven	58	57	25 0	30 10½	24 0	—	15	33	No
Wishaw*	—	54	—	32 0	—	—	—	20	—
Ireland.									
Drogheda	60	54	25 0	28 0	23 0	—	25	27	No
Dublin	58½	54	31 9	32 0	31 9	28 0	130	360	No
Limerick	58½ Railway shops 60.	54	28 0	32 0	26 0	—	30	59	No
Lisburn*	—	56	—	34 0	—	29 0	—	42	—
Londonderry	60	54	28 0	30 0	£5 0	30 0	31	37	No
Waterford	63	54	25 0	32 0	25 0	—	9	18	—

* These branches were not in existence in 1862.

ENGINEERS—*continued.*

Overtime.			Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour per Week in 1892.			
Whether worked, and to what Extent.	Remuneration.		Hours.		Wages.	
1892.	1862.	1892.	Reduction.	Increase.	Increase.	Reduction.
Not to a great extent.	- - - -	Time and quarter first two hours, time and half afterwards. Double time Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday.	—	—	—	—
None	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	—	—	—	—
Very little	- - - -	Time and quarter first four hours, time and half afterwards. Night shift time and quarter.	—	—	—	—
To a very limited extent.	Time and quarter to 10 p.m., time and half afterwards.	Time and quarter first two hours, time and half afterwards.	—	—	1*s.* to 2*s.* to a few men.	—
Very little	- - - - -	Time and quarter first four hours, time and half afterwards.	—	—	—	—
Very little	Time and quarter, and time and half.	Time and quarter first 13 hours, time and half and 1*d.* per hour allowance afterwards. No overtime until 54 hours are worked.	—	—	—	—
Not systematically.	- - - - -	Time and quarter to 10 p.m., time and half afterwards.	—	—	—	—
Moderately	Time and quarter -	Time and half - -	—	—	—	—
As little as possible.	- - - - - -	Time and half. Sunday double time.	—	—	—	3*s.* 4½*d.*, and 4*s.* 6*d.* in some cases.
—	Time and half after 8 p.m. -	Time and half - -	—	—	—	1*s.* 6*d.*
Very little	- - - - -	Time and quarter - -	—	—	—	—
Not to any extent.	Time and quarter from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m., time and half afterwards, 1*d.* per hour allowance.	Time and quarter to 8 p.m.; time and half afterwards, with 1*d.* per hour allowance from 8 p.m. if working after 10 p.m.	—	—	—	1*s.* in mills and factories; 2*s.* in foundries.
Very little	- - - -	Time and quarter first three hours, time and half after.	—	—	—	—
—	- - - -	Time and quarter to 10 p.m., time and half afterwards.	—	—	—	—
Very little	Time and quarter new work, time and half old work, with 1*s.* 2*d.* allowance for all night.	Time and half - -	—	—	—	1*s.* 1½*d.*
None	- - - - -	- - - -	—	—	—	—
Systematically	Time and quarter - -	Time and quarter - -	—	—	—	1*s.* 1½*d.*
Very little	Time and quarter till 10 p.m., time and half afterwards.	Time and quarter first two hours, time and half afterwards, with 1*d.* per hour allowance after 10 p.m.	—	—	—	2*s.*
In cases of breakdown.	Time and half after 8 p.m. -	Time and quarter first two hours, time and half afterwards.	—	—	—	—
In steel works	- - - - -	Time and half; double time on Sunday.	—	—	—	About 5 per cent.
When necessary.	Time and quarter, and 1*d.* per hour allowance.	Time and half - - -	—	—	—	—
Very little	- - - -	Time and half, and double time on Sunday.	—	—	—	1*s.* 1½*d.*
Very little	Time and quarter, and 1*d.* per hour allowance.	Time and half - -	—	—	—	1*s.* 1½*d.*
—	- - - - -	Time and half; double time on Sunday.	—	—	—	2*s.* 3*d.*
Very little	Nothing at one shop, bare time and time and quarter at others.	Time and half - -	—	—	—	—
Very little	- - - -	Time and half - -	—	—	—	—
—	Time and quarter, with 1*s.* allowance for all night.	Time and quarter; double time on Sunday.	—	—	—	—
Very little	Time and half - -	Time and quarter first four hours, time and half afterwards. Double time on Sunday.	—	—	—	—
Seldom	Time and half when worked in cases of breakdown.	Time and quarter first four hours, time and half afterwards.	—	—	—	—
—	- - - - -	Time and quarter. Double time for holidays.	—	—	—	—
In cases of emergency.	Time and quarter - -	Time and quarter - -	—	—	—	—
—	Time and half - -	- - - - - -	—	—	—	—

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS—*continued.*

SUMMARY of ADVANTAGES gained during the Year 1892.

(Compiled from the preceding Table.)

Branches.	Weekly Advance in Wages per Man.	Weekly Reduction in Hours per Man.	Number of Members in Branch.	Total Weekly Advance in Wages.	How effected.
	s. d.			£ *s. d.*	
Accrington	—	1	106	—	Union efforts.
Dudley	—	1½ and ½ at two firms	No. affected not stated.	—	
Dukinfield	—	1	72	—	
Ebbw Vale	1 6	—	35	2 12 6	Strike No. 281.
Grays	—	6	68	—	Union efforts.
Greatbridge	—	1 at one shop	No. affected not stated.	—	
Hanley	—	1	263	—	
Heywood	—	1	146	—	
New Holland	—	1	15	—	
Plymouth	2 0 in H.M. Dockyard	—	No. affected not stated.	—	
Shrewsbury	2 0	—	42	4 4 0	
Sowerby Bridge	—	1	200	—	
Stoke-on-Trent	—	1 at some firms	No. affected not stated.	—	
Warrington	—	1	191	—	
Watford	—	6 in a few cases.	No. affected not stated.	—	
Wednesbury	—	1 in some works.	Do.	—	
Wolverton	1*s.* to 2*s.* to a few men.	—	Do.	—	
Total weekly advance in wages, with number of persons participating			77	6 16 6	

LOSSES.

Branches.	Weekly Reduction in Wages per Man.	Number of Members in Branch.	Total Weekly Reduction in Wages.
	s. d.		£ *s. d.*
Barrow-in-Furness	1 6	550	41 5 0
Birkenhead	1 0	490	24 10 0
Chepstow	2 0	30	3 0 0
Dudley	5 per cent at one firm.	No. affected not stated.	—
Durham	1 6	64	4 16 0
Hartlepool	1 6	700	52 10 0
Merthyr	4 0	39	7 16 0
Middlesbro'	1 0 at three firms.	No. affected not stated.	—
Mid-Tyne	1 6	1,000	75 0 0
Wednesbury	1 0	80	4 0 0
Clydebank	3*s.* 4½*d.* and 4*s.* 6*d.* in some cases (minimum taken)	150	25 6 3
Dumbarton	1 6	119	8 18 6
Dundee	1 6 (average)	600	45 0 0
Greenock	1 1½	600	33 15 0
Kirkcaldy	1 1½	132	7 8 6
Monifieth	2 0	12	1 4 0
Motherwell	1 6	39	2 18 6
Port Glasgow	1 1½	118	6 12 9
Renfrew	1 1½	99	5 11 4½
Uddingston	2 3	25	2 16 3
Total weekly reduction in wages, with number of persons affected		4,847	352 8 1½

UNITED PATTERN MAKERS' ASSOCIATION.

RATES of WAGES and HOURS of LABOUR for the Years 1891 and 1892.

(Taken from the Annual Reports of the Society.)

Names of Districts.	Hours of Labour.		Weekly Wages.		Names of Districts.	Hours of Labour.		Weekly Wages.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.		1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aberdeen	54	54	1 9 0	1 9 6	Keighley	54	54	1 10 0	1 10 0
Ashton-under-Lyne	53	53	1 16 0	1 16 0	Kilmarnock	54	54	1 11 0	1 10 4½
Barrow-in-Furness	54	54	1 16 0	1 15 0	Leeds	54	54	1 14 0	1 14 0
Belfast	54	54	1 15 0	1 14 0	Liverpool	54	54	1 17 0	1 16 0
Birkenhead	54	54	1 17 0	1 15 0	Llanelly	54	54	1 10 0	1 10 0
Birmingham	53	53	1 18 0	1 18 0	London, No. 1	54	54	2 0 6	2 0 6
Blackburn	53	53	1 14 0	1 14 0	„ No. 2	54	54	2 0 0	2 0 0
Bolton	53	53	1 14 0	1 14 0	Manchester	53	53	1 18 0	1 18 0
Bradford	53	53	1 14 0	1 14 0	Middlesbrough	53	53	1 15 0	1 14 6
Bury	53	53	1 14 0	1 14 0	Newcastle	53	53	1 17 0	1 15 6
Cardiff	—	54	—	1 16 0	Nottingham	54	54	1 16 0	1 16 0
Coatbridge	54	54	1 13 0	1 11 6	Oldham	53	53	1 15 0	1 15 0
Darlington	53	53	1 13 0	1 12 0	Paisley	54	54	1 14 0	1 12 6
Derby	54	54	1 12 0	1 12 0	Preston	53	53	1 14 0	1 14 0
Donnington	54	54	1 10 0	1 10 0	Renfrew	54	54	1 16 0	1 14 0
Dumbarton	54	54	1 16 9	1 15 3	St. Helens	54	54	1 16 0	1 16 0
Dundee	54	54	1 11 0	1 9 0	Sheffield	54	54	1 16 0	1 16 0
Edinburgh and Leith	54	54	1 13 0	1 11 6	Smethwick	53	53	1 16 0	1 16 0
Erith	54	54	2 0 0	2 0 0	South Shields	53	53	1 16 3	1 16 0
Gateshead	53	53	1 17 0	1 15 6	Sowerby Bridge	53	53	1 12 0	1 11 0
Glasgow	54	54	1 15 0	1 14 6	Stockton	53	53	1 16 0	1 14 6
Govan	54	54	1 16 0	1 14 0	Sunderland	53	53	1 17 0	1 15 6
Greenock	54	54	1 16 0	1 13 9	Swansea	54	54	1 16 0	1 16 0
Halifax	54	53	1 12 0	1 12 0	Wallsend	53	53	1 17 0	1 15 6
Hartlepool	53	53	1 17 6	1 16 0	Wigan	53	53	1 14 0	1 14 0
Hull	53	53	1 16 0	1 15 0	Woolwich	54	54	2 0 0	2 0 0
Jarrow	—	53	—	1 15 6					
Johnstone	54	54	1 10 0	1 10 0	Average	—	—	1 15 0	1 14 5

SUMMARY of ADVANTAGES gained during the Year 1892.

Compiled from the preceding Table.

Branches.	Weekly Advance in Wages per Man.	Weekly Reduction in Hours per Man.	Number of Members in Branch.	Total Advance in Wages.	How effected.
	s. d.			£ s. d.	
Aberdeen	0 6	—	22	0 11 0	Union efforts.
Halifax	—	1	25	—	
Total weekly advance in wages, with number of members participating			22	0 11 0	

SUMMARY of LOSSES during 1892.

Compiled from the preceding Table.

Branches.	Weekly Reduction in Wages per Man.	Number of Members in Branch.	Total Reduction in Wages.
	s. *d.*		£ *s.* *d.*
Barrow-in-Furness	1 0	87	4 7 0
Belfast	1 0	93	4 13 0
Birkenhead	2 0	48	4 16 0
Coatbridge	1 6	40	3 0 0
Darlington	1 0	17	0 17 0
Dumbarton	1 6	6	0 9 0
Dundee	2 0	49	4 18 0
Edinburgh and Leith	1 6	51	3 16 6
Gateshead	1 6	65	4 17 6
Glasgow	0 6	250	6 5 0
Govan	2 0	49	4 18 0
Greenock	2 3	52	5 17 0
Hartlepool	1 6	41	3 1 6
Hull	1 0	30	1 10 0
Kilmarnock	0 7½	35	1 1 10½
Liverpool	1 0	100	5 0 0
Middlesbrough	0 6	39	0 19 6
Newcastle	1 6	150	11 5 0
Paisley	1 6	42	3 3 0
Renfrew	2 0	27	2 14 0
South Shields	0 3	25	0 6 3
Sowerby Bridge	1 0	18	0 18 0
Stockton	1 6	58	4 7 0
Sunderland	1 6	60	4 10 0
Wallsend	1 6	28	2 2 0
Total weekly reduction in wages with number of persons affected		1,460	89 12 1½

THE UNITED JOURNEYMEN BRASSFOUNDERS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

TABLE showing MINIMUM RATES of WAGES per Week and per Hour, WEEKLY HOURS of LABOUR, and EXTRA REMUNERATION for OVERTIME, in the Year 1892.

(Taken from the Annual Report of the Society.)

* In some cases the hourly rate has been calculated from the weekly rate shown, and *vice versâ*.

Branches.	Weekly Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wages.		Rate of Remuneration for Overtime.
		*Per Hour.	*Per Week.	
		d.	£ *s.* *d.*	
Belfast	54	7½	1 14 0	Not stated.
Bristol	54	7	1 12 0	Not stated.
Bury	53	7¼	1 12 0	Varies, 1¼ time first four hours, 1½ time till midnight, double time after.
Derby	54	6½	1 9 0	Time and eighth.
Dundee	51	7	1 9 9	Time and half.
Edinburgh	51	No minimum rate.		Time and quarter, and 1*d.* per hour over 51 hours.
Liverpool	54	Finishers, 7¼ / Moulders, 7½	1 13 0 / 1 14 0	Time and half first four hours, time and three-quarters after.
London	—	8	—	Time and half after nine hours per day.
Manchester	53	7¾	1 14 0	1¼ time first two hours, 1½ time next two, double time after.
Newcastle	53	7¾	1 14 0	1¼ time first four hours, 1½ time after.
Nottingham	54	6¾	1 14 0	1½ time.
Oldham	53	7¼	1 12 0	1¼ time first two hours, 1½ time next two, double time after.
Wigan	53	6¾	1 10 0	1¼ time first two hours, 1½ time after.

Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday in all cases are double time.

BRASS WORKING.

SASH FASTENERS.

The Amalgamated Brass Trades Board of Conciliation.

Price List to come into operation on and after Monday, September 19, 1892, settled by the Amalgamated Brass Trades Board of Conciliation.

Class 1.

Sanded Sash Fasteners.

No. 1.—Open box, with rising screw, burnished leg, circle, and knob.

2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in
9*d.*	10*d.*	11*d.* per doz.

No. 2.—Open box, with brass stud, burnished leg, and knob.

2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in.
11*d.*	1*s.*	1*s.* 1*d.* per doz.

No. 3.—Half box, iron stud, china knob, with raised cup and pin.

2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in.
1*s.* 1*d.*	1*s.* 2*d.*	1*s.* 4*d.* per doz.

With cast knob, 1*d.* extra.

No. 4.—Box, cast knob and stud (reeded in Queen Anne).

2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in.
1*s.* 3*d.*	1*s.* 4*d.*	1*s.* 6*d.* per doz.

No. 5.—Box, cast knob and stud (reeded in Queen Anne).

2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in.
1*s.* 4*d.*	1*s.* 5*d.*	1*s.* 7*d.* per doz.

No. 5*a*.—Box, arch leg, with cast knob and stud.

2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in.
1*s.* 7*d.*	1*s.* 8*d.*	1*s.* 10*d.* per doz.

No. 6.—Box, arch leg, with burnished knob and stud.

2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in.
—	1*s.* 8*d.*	1*s.* 9*d.* per doz.

No. 6*a*.—Strong box, arch leg, Queen Anne knob and stud.

2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in.
—	2*s.* 3*d.*	2*s.* 6*d.* per doz.

Class 2.

Dead Dipped Sash Fasteners.

No. 1.—Riveted box, raised knob, with stamp rose, and iron stud, blued.

2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in.
1*s.* 1*d.*	1*s.* 4*d.*	— per doz.

No. 2.—Box, cast knob and stud, Queen Anne.

2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in.
1*s.* 4*d.*	1*s.* 6*d.*	1*s.* 9*d.* per doz.

No. 3.—Riveted box, china knob, raised rose, with iron pin, blued.

2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in.
—	1*s.* 3*d.*	— per doz.

No. 4.—Box, china knob, cast stud, stamped rivet.

2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in.
—	1*s.* 6*d.*	1*s.* 9*d.* per doz.

No. 5.—Acorn knob and stamped rose, iron pin, blued.

2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in.
—	1*s.* 6*d.*	— per doz.

No. 4*a*.—Box, china knob, cast stud, stamped rivet, not rollered.

2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in.
—	1*s.* 6*d.*	— per doz.

If rollered, 1½*d.* per doz. extra.

No. 5*a*.—Queen Anne knob and stud.

2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in.
1*s.* 7*d.*	1*s.* 10*d.*	2*s.* 1*d.* per doz.

No. 6.—China knob, stamped stud and cast, rose.

2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in.
—	1*s.* 6*d.*	1*s.* 9*d.* per doz.

Class 3.

Burnished Sash Fasteners.

No. 1.—Burnished top, box, circle and leg, cast knob and rose, burnished.

2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in.
—	1*s.* 6*d.*	1*s.* 8*d.* per doz.

No. 2.—Burnished top, box, circle and leg, cast knob and rose, burnished.

2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in.
—	2*s.*	2*s.* 3*d.* per doz.

No. 3.—Burnished top, box, circle and leg, cast knob and rose, burnished.

2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in.
—	2*s.*	2*s.* 3*d.* per doz.

No. 4.—Burnished top, box, circle and leg, cast knob and rose, burnished.

2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in.
—	2*s.*	2*s.* 3*d.* per doz.

No. 5.—Burnished top, back, and end of box, arch leg, burnished circle and plate. Burnished same knob as No. 4.

2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in.
—	2*s.* 3*d.*	2*s.* 6*d.* per doz.

No. 6.—Burnished all over, china knob, cast rose.

2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in.
3*s.*	3*s.* 3*d.*	3*s.* 6*d.* per doz.

SASH FASTENERS: PRICE LIST—*continued.*

Class 4.

POLISHED SASH FASTENERS.

No. 1.—Polished top and end of box, circle and plate leg, Queen Anne knob, and rose, with blue stud.

2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in.
—	2*s.* 3*d.*	— per doz.

No. 2.—Arch leg, polished all over, cast knob and rose.

2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in.
2*s.* 3*d.*	2*s.* 6*d.*	2*s.* 10*d.* per doz.

No. 3.—Polished box, back, top, and end, circle and plate, leg top and back, large cast knob and rose, burnished.

2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in.
2*s.* 6*d.*	2*s.* 9*d.*	3*s.* per doz.

No. 3*a*.—Polished box, back, top, and end, circle and plate, leg top and back, cast knob and rose, burnished.

2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in.
—	2*s.* 3*d.*	2*s.* 6*d.* per doz.

No. 4.—Polished back, top, and end, circle and plate, arch leg, polished top and back, cast knob and rose, burnished.

2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in.
3*s.*	3*s.* 3*d.*	3*s.* 6*d.* per doz.

No. 4*a*.—Polished back, top, and end, circle and plate, arch leg, polished top and back, cast knob and rose, burnished.

2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in.
3*s.*	3*s.* 3*d.*	3*s.* 6*d.* per doz.

No. 5.—Box circle and plate, arch leg, cast knob and rose, polished all over.

2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in.
3*s.*	3*s.* 3*d.*	3*s.* 6*d.* per doz.

Class 5.

POLISHED SASH FASTENERS.

No. 1.—Box sanded inside arch leg, polished all over plate and circle, cast knob, and rose.

2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in.
—	3*s.*	3*s.* 3*d.* per doz.

No. 2.—Arch leg, cast knob and rose, polished all over.

2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in.
3*s.*	3*s.* 3*d.*	3*s.* 6*d.* per doz.

No. 3.—Box sanded, inside arch leg, cast knob and rose.

2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in.
—	3*s.*	3*s.* 3*d.* per doz.

(Polished all over, 1*d.* extra.)

	2¾ in.	3 in.
No. 4.—	2*s.* 9*d.*	3*s.* per doz.
No. 5.—	3*s.* 6*d.*	3*s.* 9*d.* per doz.

No. 6.—Strong arch leg, large cast knob, cast rose, polished all over.

2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in.
—	—	5*s.* per doz.

Class 6.

DEAD DIPPED SASH FASTENERS.

No. 1.—Open-ended box drop circle, china knob, raised pin and cup, cast rose.

2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in.
—	1*s.* 9*d.*	1*s.* 11*d.* per doz.

No. 2.—Open-ended box drop circle, china knob, raised pin and cup, and rose, with iron stud.

2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in.
—	1*s.* 9*d.*	1*s.* 11*d.* per doz.

No. 3.—Open-ended box drop circle, raised knob and cast rose.

2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in.
—	1*s.* 9*d.*	1*s.* 11*d.* per doz.

No. 4.—Open-ended box drop circle, china knob, raised stud and cup, cast rose.

2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in.
—	1*s.* 9*d.*	1*s.* 11*d.* per doz.

No. 5.—Box drop circle, china knob, raised stud, cup and rose, iron pin.

2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in.
—	2*s.* 1*d.*	2*s.* 4*d.* per doz.

No. 6.—Box drop circle, china knob, raised stud and cup, and cast rose.

2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in.
—	2*s.* 4*d.*	2*s.* 7*d.* per doz.

Class 7.

STAMPED SASH FASTENERS.

Polishing exclusive.

No. 1.—Cast leg and roller, raised knob and rose, iron stud, blued.

2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in.
6*s.*	—	— per gross (dead dipped).

No. 1*a*.—Cast leg, circle, knob and rose (leg not rollered).

2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in.
10*d.*	11*d.*	1*s.* 1*d.* per doz.

No. 1*ax*.—Cast leg, circle, knob and rose.

2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in.
—	10*d.*	— per doz.

No. 1*axx*.—Cast leg circle, knob and rose.

2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in.
—	—	1*s.* per doz.

No. 2.—Cast leg and circle, china knob, raised stud, cup and rose, iron pin.

2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in.
—	9*d.*	— per doz.

No. 2*a*.—Cast leg, circle and rose, raised knob.

2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in.
—	1*s.* 2*d.*	— per doz.

SASH FASTENERS: PRICE LIST—*continued.*

No. 2*b*.—Arch leg and circle, raised knob and rose.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ in.	$2\frac{3}{4}$ in.	3 in.
—	—	11*d*. per doz.

No. 2*c*.—Cast leg (not rollered), raised knob and rose.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ in.	$2\frac{3}{4}$ in.	3 in.
—	10*d*.	11*d*. per doz.

No. 3.—Arch leg, cast circle, knob and leg, and raised rose.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ in.	$2\frac{3}{4}$ in.	3 in.
10*d*.	1*s*.	1*s*. 2*d*. per doz.

No. 4.—Arch leg and circle, cast, large cast knob, stamped rose and pin.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ in.	$2\frac{3}{4}$ in.	3 in.
11*d*.	1*s*.	1*s*. 1*d*. per doz.

The above prices to be paid, and the bonus of 15 *per cent. to be added in all cases.*

Sample Fasteners can be inspected at the Brassworkers' Offices, 70, Lionel Street, between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. each day, and 6 and 8 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays.

The Price List to come into operation on and after Monday, September 19, 1892.

Signed on behalf of the Employers,
CHARLES SHOWELL.
J. HOWARD CARTLAND.

Signed on behalf of the National Society of Amalgamated Brassworkers,
R. S. DAY.

Signed on behalf of the Amalgamated Brass Trades Board of Conciliation,
G. DAWSON DEELEY, W. J. DAVIS } Joint Secretaries.

September 9, 1892.

NAIL MAKING.

Net Workmen's Prices.

Agreed upon at a Meeting of Nail Masters, held on Thursday, June 23rd 1892, at the Midland Hotel, Birmingham. The Resolution was, "That the New List Prices should be paid on and after July 23rd 1892."

It was decided at the above meeting that a copy of this List should be so placed in every warehouse that all the workpeople could see the prices of their respective Nails.

Joseph Russell, J.P., Chairman.
R. Juggins, Representative of the Operatives.
George Green, Hon. Sec.

Rose Nails.

	per bdle.
1¼ lbs.	20 0
1½	17 3
2	13 11
2½	12 5
3	11 0
3¼	10 2
3½	9 10
3¾	9 2
4	8 11
4¼	8 4
4½	8 0
5	8 0
5½	7 5
6	6 11
6½	6 5
7	6 4
7½	6 2
8	6 2
9	6 0
10	5 10
11	5 9
12	5 8
13	5 6
14	5 3
15	5 2
16	5 1
17	5 0
18	4 11
19	4 9
20	4 9
22	4 7
24	4 5
26	4 3
28	4 1
30	4 0
32	3 10
34	3 9
36	3 7
38	3 6
40	3 4
45	3 3
50	3 1

Bill Brads 1*d*. per m. less.

Strong Rose and Strong Flemish Sharp and Flat.

	per bdle.
20 lbs. 2 in.	4 4
28 2½	3 11
30 2½	3 10
40 3	3 2

Pound Nails.

	per bdle.
16 lb. 6 dy.	5 0
18 6	4 9
20 6	4 8
28 8	4 2
30 8	4 1
45 10	3 3
48 10	3 2
50 10	3 0
60 20	2 10

Mop Nails.

	per bdle.
Strong	5 8
Fine	6 3

Back Nails.

	per bdle.
2 in.	6 2
2½	5 9
3	5 8
3½ and larger	5 2

Fine Clasp.

	per m.	per bdle.
16 oz.	0 10½	36 9
1½ lbs.	0 10½	29 4
1½	0 10¾	25 1
2	0 10¾	19 9
2¼	0 10¾	17 7
2½	0 11	16 6
2¾	0 11	15 0
3	0 11¼	14 5
3¼	0 11¼	13 3
3½	0 11½	12 7
3¾	0 11½	11 9
4	1 0	11 6
4¼	1 0	10 10
4½	1 0¼	10 5
5	1 0¾	10 2
5½	1 1	9 6
6	1 1	8 8
6½	1 1¼	8 2
7	1 1¾	8 0

Best Fine 1*d*. per m. extra.
Extra Fine 2*d*. extra.
Wing 1*d*. extra.

B. Clasp.

	per bdle.
8 lbs.	7 0
9	6 9
10	6 6
11	6 4
12	6 2
13	5 10
14	5 7
15	5 6
16	5 6
17	5 3
18	5 2
22	5 0

Fine Rose.

	per bdle.
2 lbs.	17 0
2½	14 11
3	13 1
3½	11 5
4	10 4
4½	9 4
5	9 4
5½	8 10
6	8 1
6½	7 5
7	7 3
7½	7 1
8	6 10
9	6 8
10	6 5
11	6 3
12	6 2
13	5 10
14	5 6
15	5 5
16	5 5

Fine Rose—*continued.*

	per bdle.
17 lbs.	5 3
18	5 2
19	5 0
20	5 0
22	4 10
24	4 9
26	4 7
28	4 5
30	4 4

Best Rose and Sample.

	per bdle.
9 lbs.	7 6
10	7 3
11	7 1
12	6 11
14	6 4
16	6 1
18	5 9
20	5 8
22	5 6
24	5 2
26	4 10
28	4 9
32	4 4
36	4 1
40	3 11
45 4 in.	3 9
60 4½	3 5
70 5	3 2

Fine Knee.

	per bdle.
3½ to 4 in.	4 4
Larger	4 0

Clout and Slate.

	per m.	per bdle.
1¾ lbs.	0 8	16 5
2	0 8¼	15 2
2¼	0 8¾	14 3
2½	0 9	13 6
2¾	0 9¼	12 8
3	0 9¼	11 10
3¼	0 9½	11 3
3½	0 9¾	10 8
3¾	0 10	10 3
4	0 10¼	9 10
4¼	0 10¼	9 3
4½	0 10¼	8 9
5	0 11	8 10
5½	0 11½	8 5
6	1 0	8 0
6½		7 8
7		7 7
7½		7 6
8		7 5
9		7 4
10		7 1
11		6 10
12		6 10
14		6 5
16		6 5
18		6 3
20		6 0
28		5 3
40		4 9

Barrel Hooks same price.
Fine Slate Nails 1*d*. per m. extra.

Fine Clout.

	per m.	per bdle.
1¾ lbs.	0 10¾	22 0
2	0 11¼	20 8
2¼	0 11¾	18 9
2½	0 11¾	17 8
2¾	1 0	16 4
3	1 0½	16 0
3¼	1 0½	14 9
3½	1 1	14 3
3¾	1 1	13 4
4	1 1¼	12 8
4¼	1 1½	12 2
4½	1 2	11 11
5	1 2½	11 7
5½	1 3	11 0
6	1 3½	10 4
6½	1 4¼	10 0
7	1 5	9 11
7½	1 5½	9 6
8	1 6	9 5
9	1 7¼	9 1

Csk. Clout.

	per m.	per bdle.
3¾ lbs.	1 1¾	14 0
4	1 1¾	13 2
4½	1 2½	12 4
5	1 4	12 10
5½	1 4	11 8
6	1 4½	11 0
6½	1 5	10 6
7	1 5½	10 3
7½	1 6¼	9 11
8	1 7	9 11
9	1 8½	9 8
10	1 9¾	9 3
11	1 11	9 0
12	2 0¼	8 9
14	2 3	8 4
16	2 6¼	8 5
18	2 7¼	7 8
20	2 9	7 4
24	3 0¼	6 10
28	3 2¾	6 3
2½ in.		5 6
3		4 10
3½		4 6
4		4 3
4½		3 11

Cone headed Nails same price.

Fine Csk. Clout.

2*d*. per m. extra.

Rivets.

	per m.	per bdle.
8 oz.	0 6½	39 0
10	0 6½	31 8
12	0 6½	28 2
14	0 6½	24 9
16	0 6¾	23 8
18	0 6¾	21 0
20	0 6¾	18 10
1½	0 6¾	15 9
1¾	0 6¾	13 10
2	0 7	12 10
2¼	0 7	11 5
2½	0 7	10 6
2¾	0 7	9 7

NAIL MAKING—*continued.*

RIVETS—*continued.*

	per m.	per bdle.
3 lb.	0 7½	9 7
3¼	0 7½	8 10
3½	0 7½	8 3
3¾	0 7⅝	7 8
4	0 7⅝	7 5
4½	0 7¾	6 7
5	0 8¼	6 7
5½	0 8¼	6 4
6	0 8¾	5 10
7	0 9	5 3
8	0 9½	5 0
9	0 10	4 9
10	0 11	4 8
12	1 0	4 4
14	1 1	4 0
18	1 4½	4 0
20	1 5¼	3 10
24	1 8½	3 10
30	2 0	3 7
40	2 5½	3 4

FINE HURDLE, KENT HURDLE, AND FINE TRAY.

	per bdle.
9 lbs.	10 11
10	10 3
11	9 10
12	9 5
14	8 6
16	8 1
18	7 6
20	7 1
22	7 0
26	6 9
30	6 2

GATE NAILS.

		per bdle.
16 lbs.	2 in.	7 3
25	2½	6 3
32	3	5 10
40	3½	5 4
48	4	5 1

COOLER.

		per bdle.
18 lbs.	2 in.	8 2
22	2¼	7 4
26	2½	6 11
30	2¾	6 7
36	3	6 5
40	3½	6 2

FINE ESSEX HURDLE AND WOOLDING.

		per bdle.
14 lbs.	2 in.	10 4
16	—	9 11
18	2¼	9 0
22	2½	8 10
28	3	7 9
30	3	7 3
36	3½	7 0

SCUPPER.

	per bdle.
5 lbs.	10 4
6	9 1
7	8 3
8	7 9
9	7 5
10	6 10
12	6 7

Fine 3*d.* per m. extra.

CLASP MEARN ROUND WELSH PATENT AND DUNCH HOBS, BILL TACKETS AND STEEL BILLS.

	per m.	per bdle.
12 oz.	0 7	30 4
14	0 7	26 8
16	0 7	24 6
18	0 7	21 9
20	0 7	19 7
22	0 7	17 10
1½ lb.	0 7	16 4
1¾	0 7¼	14 10
2	0 7½	13 9
2¼	0 7½	12 3
2½	0 7⅝	11 8
2¾	0 8	10 11
3	0 8½	10 10
3¼	0 8¾	10 4
3½	0 9¼	10 2
3¾	0 9⅜	9 9
4	0 9⅝	9 4
4½	0 9¾	8 10
4½	0 10	8 6
5	0 10¼	8 2
5½	0 11	8 0
6	0 11½	7 8
6½	0 11¾	7 3
7	1 0	7 0
7½	1 0¾	6 11
8	1 1¼	6 11
9	1 2⅛	6 11
10	1 3½	6 7
11	1 4½	6 4
12	1 5⅛	6 4
13	1 6⅝	6 3

Shoe bills	2*d.* less
Round bills	1*d.* „
Half fine hobs	½*d.* ex.
Fine	1*d.* „
Best	1*d.* „
Mock clinkers	1*d.* „
Improved square	2*d.* „
Hand-made square up to 4½ lbs.	2*d.* „
Ditto above 4½ lbs.	3*d.* „
Improved taper up to 4½ lbs.	3*d.* „
Ditto above 4½ lbs.	4*d.* „
Hand-made taper up to 4½ lbs.	4*d.* „
Ditto up to 8 lbs.	5*d.* „
Ditto above 8 lbs.	6*d.* „
Shoe stubs	4*d.* „
Clinkers	6*d.* „
Best clinkers	8*d.* „
French clinkers	6*d.* „
Snap die cress, snap taper, and long head Irish up to 4½ lbs.	1½*d.* „
Ditto above 4½ lbs.	2*d.* „
Deck up to 5 lbs.	3*d.* „
Ditto above 5 lbs.	4*d.* „

All extras at per m.

HAND-MADE RIDGE CRESS AND SPANISH HOBS.

	per bdle.
2 lbs.	22 3
2¼	21 6
2½	21 2
2¾	19 4
3	18 4
3¼	17 0
3⅜	16 6
3½	15 8
4	15 4
4¼	14 9
4½	14 9
5	14 9
5½	13 11
6	13 0
6½	12 9
7	12 9
7½	12 1
8	11 11
9	11 2
10	10 8
12	9 11
13	9 4

HAND-MADE BEST HOME OR TIC HOBS.

	per bdle.
2 lbs.	22 3
2¼	20 2
2½	19 4
3	17 6
3¼	16 7
3½	16 6
3¾	15 9
4	15 1
4¼	14 6
4½	13 11
5	13 4
5½	12 4
6	12 1
6½	11 7
7	11 4
8	10 8
9	10 1
10	9 8
11	9 1
12	9 1
13	8 8

FLEMISH TACKS.

	per m.
4 to 14 oz.	0 6⅜
16 to 18	0 6¾
20	0 7
24	0 7¼

BEST AND FINE FLEMISH TACKS.

	per m.
1 to 2 oz.	0 9
2½ to 4	0 9¼
5 to 9	0 9½
10	0 9¾
12 to 14	0 9⅞
16	0 10
18 to 20	0 10¼
24	0 10½

BEST CLOUT AND FLATS.

	per m.	per bdle.
1¾ lbs.	0 11	22 6
2	0 11½	21 1
2¼	0 11¾	19 2
2½	1 0	18 0
2¾	1 0½	17 0
3	1 1	16 7
3¼	1 1½	16 0
3½	1 2	15 4
3¾	1 2	14 4
4	1 2	13 5
4½	1 2½	12 4
5	1 3½	12 2
5½	1 4½	12 0
6	1 5	11 4
6½	1 5½	10 9
7	1 6	10 6
8	1 7½	10 2
9	1 8¾	9 7
10	1 8½	8 9

Bore tip 1*d.* per m. less.
Fine flats 2*d.* per m. extra.
Round pail and round.
Trunk 1½*d.* per m. extra.

DOUBLE DEEP AND COUNTERSUNK HORSE TIP NAILS.

	per m.	per bdle.
1½ lbs.	0 11	25 8
1¾	0 11½	23 6
2	1 0	22 0
2¼	1 0¼	20 0
2⅜	1 0½	18 9
2¾	1 1¼	18 1
3	1 1⅝	17 7
3¼	1 2	16 6
3⅜	1 2½	15 11
3½	1 2¾	15 1
4	1 3	14 5

DOUBLE DEEP AND COUNTERSUNK HORSE TIP NAILS—*continued.*

	per m.	per bdle.
4½ lbs.	1 4	13 8
5	1 4½	13 2
5½	1 5½	12 9
6	1 6¼	12 2
6½	1 7½	12 0

WHERRY CLENCH.

	per bdle.
18 oz.	32 0
1¾ lb.	29 11
1⅞	26 3
2	22 2
2½	19 4
3	16 11
4	13 4

ROSE CLENCH.

2*d.* per m. over Rose.

SLENDER CLENCH.

3*d.* per m. over Rose.

FINE BRUSH.

	per m.
18 to 20 oz.	1 1½
1½ lbs.	1 2
1¾	1 2½
2	1 3½
2¼	1 4
2½	1 5
2¾	1 6½
3	1 8
3¼	1 9
3½	1 10

ROUND HEADS.

	per m.
7 to 10 oz.	0 8¼
12 to 20	0 8⅓
1½ lbs.	0 9
1¾	0 9½

ROUND CLOUT.

	per m.
2 and 2¼ lbs.	0 10½
2½	0 11½
3	1 0
5	1 3
7	1 5½

BATTINS.

	per m.
5 and 6 oz.	0 5½
7 and 8	0 5¾
10 and 11	0 6
12	0 6½
14	0 6¾
16	0 7
18 to 20	0 7¼
1½ lbs.	0 8¼
1¾	0 9
2	0 9½
2¼	0 10
2½	0 10¼
2¾	0 10¾
3 and 3½	0 11½
4	1 0
4½	1 0½
5	1 2¼
6	1 3

Nail Making—*continued.*

Fine Battins.

	per m.
1 to 2 oz.	0 7½
2½ in.	0 8¼
4	0 8¾
5 in.	0 9¼
6	0 9¾
7	0 10¼
8 in.	0 10¾
9	0 11¼
10 and 11 in.	0 7
12	0 7½
14 in.	0 8
16	0 8½
18 in.	0 9
20	0 9½
1⅛ lbs. in.	0 10
1¼	0 10½
2 in.	0 11
2¼	0 11½
2½ in.	1 0
2¾	1 0½
3	1 1
3½ in.	1 1½
4	1 2
4½	1 2½
5 in.	1 4
6 in.	1 5
7 in.	1 6

Extra fine 1*d.* over to 18 oz., above 1½*d.*

Double extra 2½*d.* over to ½ in., above 3½*d.*

Treble extra 5½*d.* over to ¾ in., above 5*d.*

Crank heels and fine flat heeling 1*d.* extra.

Iron Tacks.

	per m.
16 ozs. to 1¼ lbs.	0 7¾
1½	0 8
1¾	0 8¼
2 and 2¼	0 8¾
2½	0 9
2¾	0 9¼
3	0 10
3½	0 10½
4 to 4½	0 11¼

Best 1*d.* extra.
Fine 1½*d.* extra.

Tenter, Lath, and Tile Hooks.

	per m.	per bdle.
1¼ lb.	1 3	42 0
1½	1 3½	35 7
1¾	1 3¾	31 8
2	1 4¼	29 10
2¼	1 4¾	27 0
2½	1 5	25 6
3	1 6	23 0
3½	1 6¾	20 6
4	1 7¾	18 5
4½	1 7¾	16 10
5	1 9¼	17 0
6	1 10½	14 10
7	1 11½	13 9
8	2 1½	13 2
9	2 2½	12 6
10	2 3¼	11 7
12	2 5	10 9
14	2 8	9 11
16	2 9½	9 3

Tenter, Lath, and Tile Hooks—*continued.*

	per m.	per bdle.
18	2 11	8 7
20	3 1½	8 4
24	3 4½	7 7
28	3 7	6 11

Round bill 3*d.* per m. ex.
Fine Hooks 3*d.* per m. ex.
Tuckers 1*s.* 2*d.* per m. ex.
Fine tuckers 1*s.* 9*d.* per m. ex.
Cloth hooks 9*d.* per m. ex.

Yields.

	lbs.
2½ to 4 oz.	30
5 oz.	32½
6 oz.	33
7 oz.	35
8 to 9 oz.	36
10 oz.	36⅔
11 oz.	37
12 to 13 oz.	39
14 oz.	40
15 oz.	41
1 lb. to 1½ lb.	42
1⅔ lb.	43
2 to 2¼ lb.	44
2⅓ to 2½ lb.	45
3 to 4½ lb.	46
5 to 6 lb.	48
7 lb.	49
8 lb.	50
9 to 11 lb.	51
12 to 14 lb.	52
15 lb.	52⅔
16 to 19 lb.	53
20 lb.	53⅓
22 and larger	54

Cooler, Fine Essex Hurdle, and Woolding

	lbs.
2 in.	50
2¼ in.	50
2½ in.	51

Fine Hurdle.

	lbs.
9 to 11 lb.	50
12 to 17 lb.	51
18 and larger	52

Fine Tray.

	lbs.
2 and 2¼ in.	51
2⅔ and 3 in.	52
3⅔ and larger	53

UNITED SOCIETY OF BOILERMAKERS AND IRON AND STEEL SHIP BUILDERS.

TABLE showing NUMBER in TRADE in DISTRICT, NUMBER belonging to BRANCH of SOCIETY, WEEKLY HOURS of LABOUR, and RATE of WAGES, with particulars of OVERTIME and its REMUNERATION, in 1892, compiled from a SPECIAL SCHEDULE sent to the BRANCH SECRETARIES.

(Returned received from 69 Districts.)

Branch or District.	Estimated Number in District.	Number belonging to the Association.	Wages and Hours.			Overtime.	
			Hours of Labour.	Rate of Wages.	Change (if any) during 1892.	If worked, and to what Extent.	Rate of Remuneration.
Aberdeen	—	257	54	Platers, 29*s.* 3*d.* Riveters and Caulkers, 27*s.* 9*d.* Boilermakers, 31*s.* 3*d.*	Reduction in wages of 1*s.* on time rates, and 5 per cent. on piece rates.	Very little	1½ time.
Alloa	—	51	54	*s. d.* 29 3	Reduction in wages of 10 per cent.	In cases of necessity	1½ time.
Arbroath	20	20	54	33 0	—	Not systematically	1½ time from 5.30 p.m. to 9 p.m., and 1½ time from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m.
Ayr	60	60	54	27*s.* to 32*s.* 7½*d.*	Reduction in wages of 5 per cent. on time rates, and 10 per cent. on piece-work.	Very little, only on repairs.	1½ time.
Barrow-in-Furness	950	900	54	Union, 36*s.*; Non-union, 31*s.*	Reduction in wages of 7½ per cent.	——	——
Belfast (Ballymacarrett No. 1).	1,000	405	54	34*s.* to 42*s.*	Reduction in wages of 1*s.* 6*d.*	—	1½ time.
Bilston	—	—	53 to 54	Union 34*s.* to 45*s.*; Non-Union 20*s.* to 24*s.*	—	—	1½ time first 2 hours; 1½ time next 2 hours, then double time to 6 a.m. Double time Sunday, Good Friday and Christmas Day.
Blackburn	82	80	53	35 0	—	8 hours per week, if required.	1½ time.
Bolton	142	142	53	32*s.* to 42*s.*	—	6 hours per week	1½ time.
Boston	8	6	54	28*s.* to 36*s.*	—	Occasionally	1½ and 1½ time.
Bradford	156	62	53	30 0	——	——	——
Brighton	100	100	54	36 0	—	—	1½ time first 2 hours, 1½ time after.
Burton	—	—	53	Union, 36*s.*; Non-union, 26*s.*	—	Not more than 10 hours per week.	1½ time.
Butterley	65	55	54	Union, 28*s.*; Non-union, 27*s.*	—	5 hours per week	1½ time.
Carlisle	28	21	53	29 0	Reduction in wages of 1*s.*	None.	——
Chatham	160	126	54	Heavy Platers and Angle-iron Smiths, 33*s.* to 40*s.*; Riveters, Caulkers, and Stayers, 33*s.* to 36*s.*	—	—	1½ time first 2 hours, 1½ time afterwards.
Chepstow	46	46	54	Angle-iron Smiths, 36*s.*; Platers, 38*s.*; Riveters, 33*s.*; Holders-up, 24*s.* 6*d.* until October 31st.	Reduction in wages from November 1st of 2*s.* 6*d.* to Angle-iron Smiths; 3*s.* to Platers; 1*s.* 6*d.* to Riveters; and 6*d.* to Holders-up.	Very little	1½ time from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m., 1½ time afterwards.
Chester	28	21	53	34 0	Reduction of 1 hour per week.	Very little.	——
Derby	250	182	54	——	——	——	——
Devonport	230	207	53	Union, 36*s.*; Non-union, 31*s.*	—	2½ per cent. of working hours.	7 hours continuous is reckoned as a day.
Dewsbury	—	59	Minimum 48. Maximum 53. A few isolated cases of 54.	——	Reduction of 1 hour per week.	Maximum working time 272 hours per month.	1½ time first 3 hours. 1½ time afterwards to midnight. Double time for all night working.
Doncaster	90	90	54	Angle-iron Smiths and Platers, 34*s.*; Riveters, 32*s.*	—	Not much	1½ time.
Dover	30	22	54	30 0	—	Very little	1½ time for first 2 hours. 1½ time after, double time on Sunday.
Dundee	455	455	54	33 9	Reduction of 1*s.* 1½*d.* per week.	—	½*d.* per hour for repairs.
Falmouth	20	15	54	Union, 26*s.*; Non-union, 24*s.*	—	—	1½ time.

United Society of Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Ship Builders—*continued.*

Branch or District.	Estimated Number in District.	Number belonging to the Association.	Wages and Hours.			Overtime.	
			Hours of Labour.	Rate of Wages.	Change (if any) during 1892.	If worked, and to what Extent.	Rate of Remuneration.
				s. d.			
Grantham	38	34	54	31 0	- - - -	Very little - -	1½ time.
Grimsby -	61	60	53	Union, 38*s.*; Non-union, 28*s.*	Reduction in wages of 2½ per cent. on shipyard rates, 5 per cent. on boiler shop rates, and 1*s.* per week on time rates.	Only on repair work	1½ time for first 2 hours, 1¾ time afterwards. Double time on Sunday, Good Friday and Christmas Day.
Halifax - -	—	18	54	31 0	——	——	——
Heywood - -	30	30	53	36 0	- - - -	As little as possible -	1½ time from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m., 1¾ time afterwards.
Holyhead -	30	12	54	28*s.* and 30*s.*	- - - - -	Very little - -	1½ time.
Horwich - -	275	275	53	28*s.*, 32*s.*, 36*s.*, and 38*s.*	- - - -	Very little - -	1½ time first two hours. 1¾ time next two hours, double time afterwards.
Huddersfield -	50	21	54	28 0	- - - - - -	None.	——
Ipswich - -	92	73	54	Riveters, 28*s.*; Platers, 30*s.*; Angle-iron Smiths, 32*s.*	- - - -	Very little - -	1½ time for the first 10 hours in the week, 1¾ time after.
Kidsgrove - -	—	34	53	18*s.* to 30*s.*	Reduction in hours from 54 to 53, and in a few cases to 48.	Restricted.	——
Kilmarnock -	70	44	54	31 0	- - - - -	About 25 per cent. -	1½ time.
Kirkcaldy - -	50	47	54	32 7½	- - - - -	- - - - -	1½ time from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m., 1¾ time afterwards.
Leeds - - -	350	262	54	Angle Smiths, 38*s.* to 40*s*; Heavy Platers, 36*s.* to 38*s.*; Light Platers, 34*s.* to 36*s.*; Riveters, 30*s.* to 33*s.*; Holders - up, 26*s.* to 28*s.*	- - - - -	Six days in one month when 20 men are employed in one shop; 12 days for 40 men, &c. The maximum allowed is 32 days for 180 men and over.	——
Leicester - -	60	40	54	24*s.* to 36*s.*	- - - -	Very little - -	1½ time first 4 hours, 1¾ time afterwards.
Lincoln - -	150	103	54	30*s.* to 34*s.*	- - - -	Two hours per day in summer months.	——
Loughborough -	7	7	54	30 0	- - - -	- - - -	1½ time, 1½ time on Sunday.
Maryport - -	40	31	54	Union, 33*s.*; Non-union, 28*s.*	Reduction in wages of 7½ per cent. Winter hours reduced by 6 per week.	None.	——
Motherwell - -	190	9	54	Platers and Angle-iron Smiths, 33*s.* 9*d.* to 38*s.* 3*d.*; Riveters, 27*s.* to 29*s.* 3*d.*	- - -	In busy seasons -	1½ time. Labourers 1¾ time.
Newton Abbot -	19	19	54	34 0	Slight advance in wages.	Very little - -	1½ time to 10 p.m.
Norwich - -	30	26	54	34 0	- - - - -	- - - -	1½ time.
Nottingham - -	49	41	54	Union, 34*s.*; Non-union, 32*s.*	- - - -	Not systematically -	1½ time first 4 hours, 1¾ time afterwards.
Oldham - - -	120	120	53	32*s.* to 42*s.*	- - - -	8 hours per week.	——
Paisley - -	260	224	54	31 6	Reduction in wages of 5 per cent.	Very little - -	1½ time.
Patricroft - -	34	—	53	——	- - - -	2 hours per night when required, occasionally all night.	1½ time first 2 hours, 1¾ time next 2 hours, double time afterwards.
Peterborough -	24	23	54	34 0	——	——	——
Portsmouth - -	300	160	54	Platers and Angle-Iron Smiths, 36*s.*; Riveters and Caulkers, 33*s.*; Holders-up, 24*s.*	- - -	Occasionally on old work.	2 hours for first quarter, 1½ for every succeeding quarter.
Preston - -	140	140	53	32*s.*, 34*s.*, 38*s.*, and 40*s.*	- - - -	Four quarters per week on new work. All night if required on repair work.	1½ time on new work. Double time after 10 p.m. on repair work.
Rotherham -	—	—	54	Union, 35*s.*; Non-union, 30*s.*	- - - -	9 hours per week.	——
Sheerness - -	60	44	54	34 0	- - - -	Very little.	——
Sheffield - -	220	195	54	30 0	- - - -	Not much - -	1½ time for first quarter, 1¾ time afterward

UNITED SOCIETY OF BOILERMAKERS AND IRON AND STEEL SHIP BUILDERS—*continued.*

Branch or District.	Estimated Number in District.	Number belonging to the Association.	Wages and Hours.			Overtime.	
			Hours of Labour.	Rate of Wages.	Change (if any) during 1892.	If worked, and to what Extent.	Rate of Remuneration.
Southampton	260	240	54	s. d. ——	- - - -	In cases of necessity	1½ time from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m., 1½ time afterwards.
Southbank	58	58	53	Riveters, 36s.; Holders-up, 29s. 6d.	- - - -	In cases of breakdown and emergency.	——
Stockton-on-Tees	1,650	1,345	53	34 0	Reduction in wages of 5 per cent.	- - - -	1½ time.
Stoke-on-Trent	150 in North Staffordshire.	140	53	Union. 35s.; Non-union, 25s.	Reduction of 1 hour per week.	In cases of necessity	1½ time for day work, 1½ time for night work. Double time on Sunday.
Sunderland	3,000	3,000	*Shipyards*, 53 summer 48 winter. *Boiler shops*, 53.	*Boiler shops*:—Platers and flangers, 37s. 6d. and 39s. 6d.; Riveters and Caulkers, 35s. 6d.; Holders-up, 29s. *Shipyards*:—Angle Smiths and Platers, 35s.; Riveters and Caulkers, 33s.; Holders-up, 27s.	Reduction in wages of 5 per cent. in January and 5 per cent. in October on piece rates, and 1s. 6d. per week on time rates in November in shipyards; reduction of 1s. 6d. per week on time rates and 5 per cent. on piece rates in October in boiler shops.	In cases of emergency.	*Boiler shops*:—1½ time to 9 p.m., 1½ time afterwards. *Shipyards*:—Platers and Angle-smiths, 7d. per hour for first 4 hours, and 8d. per hour afterwards in excess of earnings by piece. Riveters and caulkers, 6d. per hour first 4 hours, and 7d. per hour afterwards in excess of earnings by piece.
Swindon	240	205	54	Riveters, 30s.; Platers, 33s.; Angle-iron Smiths, 36s.	- - - -	Slightly - - -	1½ time first 4 hours, 1½ time after 10 p.m.
Waterford	10	10	54	30 0	- - - -	- - - -	1½ time.
West Hartlepool	900	900	53	30 0 39s. on piece rates	- - - -	In two firms the men may work 32 days per month on new work. Unlimited overtime on repairs.	——
Whiteinch	650	257	54	30 4½	Reduction in wages of 10 per cent.	Very little - -	1½ time.
Wigan	54	43	53	32 0	Reduction of 1 hour per week.	Only on breakdowns.	1½ time first 2 hours, 1½ time afterwards.
Winsford	85	85	54	28s. and 29s.	- - - -	To a very small extent.	1½ time.
Worcester	22	22	54	27s. to 36s.	- - - -	Very little - -	1½ time.

SUMMARY of ADVANTAGES gained during the Year 1892.

(Compiled from the preceding Table.)

Branches.	Weekly Advance in Wages per Man.	Weekly Reduction in Hours per Man.	Number of Members in Branch.	Total Weekly Advance in Wages.	How effected.
	s. d.			£ s. d.	
Chester	—	1	21	Nil	Union efforts.
Dewsbury	—	1	59		
Kidsgrove	—	1 (6 in a few cases.)	34		
Maryport	—	6 in winter.	31		
Newton Abbot	Amount not stated.	—	19		
Stoke-on-Trent	—	1	140		
Wigan	—	1	43		

Losses.

Branches.	Weekly Reduction in Wages per Man.	Weekly Increase in Hours per Man.	Number of Members in Branch.	Total Weekly Reduction in Wages.
	s. *d.*			£ *s.* *d.*
Aberdeen	1 0	—	257	12 17 0
Alloa	2 10 approximately.	—	51	7 4 6
Ayr	1 6½ approximately.	—	60	4 12 6
Barrow-in-Furness	2 8 approximately.	—	900	120 0 0
Belfast	1 6	—	405	30 7 6
Carlisle	1 0	—	21	1 1 0
Chepstow	1 10½ average.	—	46	4 6 3
Dundee	1 1½	—	455	25 11 10½
Grimsby	1 0 average.	—	60	3 0 0
Maryport	2 5½ approximately.	—	31	3 16 2½
Paisley	1 6 approximately.	—	224	16 16 0
Stockton-on-Tees	1 8 approximately.	—	1,345	112 1 8
Sunderland	1 6 average.	—	3,000	225 0 0
Whiteinch	3 0 approximately.	—	257	38 11 0
Total weekly reduction in wages, with number of persons affected			7,112	605 5 6

ASSOCIATED SHIPWRIGHTS' SOCIETY.

TABLE showing WAGES and HOURS of LABOUR for the Years 1891 and 1892.

(Taken from the Annual Reports of the Society. In a few instances the rates have been reckoned.)

Branches.	Hours per Week.				Wages.							
	Summer.		Winter.		Per Week.				Per Hour.			
					New Work.		Old Work.		New Work.		Old Work.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Aberdeen	—	54	—	54	—	1 9 3	—	1 11 6	—	—	—	—
Alloa	54	54	54	54	1 16 0	1 14 10½	1 16 0	1 14 10½	—	—	—	—
Ardrossa	54	54	54	—	1 16 0	1 14 10½	1 17 1½	1 17 1½	0 0 8	0 0 7¾	0 0 8¼	0 0 8¼
Ayr	54	54	54	48	1 16 0	1 14 10½	1 17 1½	1 17 1½	0 0 8	—	0 0 8¼	—
Barrow-in-Furness	54	54	51	51	1 16 0	1 15 0	1 19 0	1 18 0	—	—	—	—
Beverley	53	53	Day-light to dark	48	1 14 6	1 14 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	—	—	—	—
Birkenhead	54	54	48	48	1 19 0	1 19 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	—	—	—	—
Blyth	54	54	—	—	1 18 6	1 17 6	2 1 6	2 0 6	—	—	—	—
Bowling	—	54	—	48	—	1 14 10½	—	1 14 10½	—	0 0 7¾	—	0 0 7¾
Bridgwater	56½	56½	48	48	1 8 3	1 10 7	1 10 7	1 10 7	—	—	—	—
Bristol	—	54	—	44	—	1 16 0	—	1 16 0	—	—	—	—
Brixham	—	59	—	49	—	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
Burnley	—	54	—	Day-light to dark	—	1 8 0	—	1 8 0	—	—	—	—
Byker	54	54	52½	48	1 18 6	1 17 6	2 1 6	2 0 6	—	—	—	—
Chatham	52	52	44½	45	1 10 0	1 12 0	1 14 0	Average	—	—	—	—
Chester	54	54	54	54	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	—	—	—	—
Clydebank	54	54	54	54	1 16 0	1 14 10½	—	1 17 1½	0 0 8	0 0 7¾	—	0 0 8¼
Connah's Quay	56½	56½	48	47	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	—	—	—	—
Cowes	54	54	48	54	1 11 6	1 11 6	1 11 6	1 11 6	—	—	—	—
Dalmuir	54	54	54	—	1 16 0	1 14 10½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dartmouth	54	54	54	54	1 5 0	1 5 0	—	1 5 0	—	—	—	—
Devonport	53	53	46	46	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	—	—	—	—
Dover	54	56	Day-light to dark	Day-light to dark	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0	—	—	—	—
Dumbarton	53	54	54	54	1 16 0	1 14 10½	—	—	0 0 8	0 0 7¾	—	—
Dundalk	54	54	40	Day-light to dark	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	—	—	—	—
Dundee	54	54	54	54	1 14 10½	1 13 9	1 17 1½	1 16 0	0 0 7¾	—	0 0 8¼	—
Ellesmere Port	—	54	—	54	—	1 9 0	—	1 9 0	—	—	—	—
Falmouth	—	59	—	51	—	1 4 0	—	1 10 0	—	—	—	—
Fleetwood	54	54	54	—	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	—	—	—	—
Glasgow	54	54	54	54	1 16 0	1 14 10½	1 18 3	1 17 1½	0 0 8	0 0 7¾	0 0 8¼	0 0 8¼
Glasson Dock	—	54	—	54	—	1 10 0	—	1 10 0	—	—	—	—
Goole	54	53	48	47	1 11 6	1 11 6	1 14 6	1 14 6	—	—	—	—
Gosport	56½	56½	48	48	1 12 11½	1 13 0	1 12 11½	—	0 0 7	—	0 0 7	—
Govan	54	54	54	54	1 16 0	1 14 10½	1 18 3	1 17 1½	0 0 8	0 0 7¾	0 0 8¼	0 0 8¼
Grangemouth	54	54	—	—	—	1 14 10½	—	1 17 1½	—	—	—	—
Greenock	54	54	54	54	1 16 0	1 14 10½	1 18 3	1 17 1½	0 0 8	0 0 7¾	0 0 8¼	0 0 8¼
Grimsby	—	53	—	45	—	1 13 0	—	1 16 0	—	—	—	—
Hartlepool	53	53	53	47	1 18 0	1 17 0	2 1 0	2 0 0	—	—	—	—
Hebburn-on-Tyne	54	54	48	—	1 18 6	1 17 6	2 1 6	2 0 6	—	—	—	—
Howdon-on-Tyne	54	54	51	—	1 18 6	1 17 6	2 1 6	2 0 6	—	—	—	—
Hull (A Branch)	53	53	48	48	1 14 6	1 14 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	—	—	—	—
„ (B Branch)	53	53	48	48	1 14 6	1 14 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	—	—	—	—
„ (C Branch)	—	53	—	48	—	1 14 6	—	1 17 6	—	—	—	—
„ (D Branch)	—	53	—	48	—	1 13 0	—	1 16 0	—	—	—	—
Inverkeithing	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ipswich	56½	56½	—	48	1 9 5	1 9 5	1 9 5	1 9 5	—	—	—	—
Jarrow-on-Tyne	54	54	51½	—	1 18 6	1 17 6	2 1 6	2 0 6	—	—	—	—
Leeds	56½	55½	46½	48½	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	—	—	—	—
Leith	54	54	54	48	1 16 0	1 14 10½	1 18 3	1 17 1½	0 0 8	—	0 0 8¼	—

ASSOCIATED SHIPWRIGHTS' SOCIETY—*continued.*

Branche	Hours per Week.				Wages.							
	Summer.		Winter.		Per Week.				Per Hour.			
					New Work.		Old Work.		New Work.		Old Work.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1891.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Liverpool A	53½	54	48	48	1 19 0	1 19 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	—	—	—	—
„ B	—	54	—	48	—	1 19 0	—	2 2 0	—	—	—	—
Llanelly	—	54	—	—	—	1 16 0	—	1 16 0	—	—	—	—
London	—	52	—	48	—	2 2 0	—	2 2 0	—	—	—	—
Londonderry	54	4	54	54	1 16 0	—	1 16 0	—	—	—	—	—
Maryport	—	54	—	—	—	1 9 0	—	1 9 0	—	—	—	—
Middlesbrough	53	53	48½	—	1 18 0	1 17 0	2 1 0	2 0 0	—	—	—	—
Milford Haven	54	54	—	54	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	—	—	—	—
Montrose	—	54	—	54	—	1 9 3	—	1 9 3	—	—	—	—
Newcastle-on-Tyne	54	54	48	48	1 18 6	1 17 6	2 1 6	2 0 6	—	—	—	—
North Shields	53	53	52	48	1 18 6	1 17 6	2 1 6	2 0 6	—	—	—	—
Northwich	54	54	Daylight to dark	Daylight to dark	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	—	—	—	—
Paisley	54	54	54	54	1 16 0	1 14 10½	—	1 17 1½	0 0 8	0 0 7¾	—	0 0 8¼
Partick	54	54	54	54	1 16 0	1 14 10½	1 18 3	1 17 1½	0 0 8	0 0 7¾	0 0 8¼	0 0 8¼
Plymouth	56½	56½	46½	47½	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	—	—	—	—
Port Glasgow	54	54	54	54	1 16 0	1 14 10½	1 18 3	1 17 1½	—	—	—	—
Portsmouth	53	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Preston	54	53	53	53	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	—	—	—	—
Renfrew	54	54	54	54	1 16 0	1 14 10½	1 18 3	1 17 1½	0 0 8	0 0 7¾	0 8¼	0 0 8¼
Runcorn	—	55½	—	50½	—	1 12 5	—	1 12 5	—	0 0 7	—	0 0 7
Sheerness	—	—	—	—	—	1 12 0	—	Average	—	—	—	—
Southampton	54	54	48	48	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	—	—	—	—
South Shields	54	54	48	48	1 18 6	1 17 6	2 1 6	2 0 6	—	—	—	—
Stockton-on-Tees	53	53	50½	51	1 18 0	1 17 0	2 1 0	2 0 0	—	—	—	—
Swansea	—	54	—	44	—	1 16 0	—	1 19 0	—	—	—	—
Troon	54	54	52½	48	1 16 0	1 14 10½	1 18 3	1 17 1½	0 0 8	0 0 7¾	0 0 8¼	0 0 8¼
Walker-on-Tyne	54	54	53	—	1 18 6	1 17 6	2 1 6	2 0 6	—	—	—	—
Wallsend-on-Tyne	54	54	53	—	1 18 6	1 17 6	2 1 6	2 0 6	—	—	—	—
Whitby	53	53	48½	48	1 17 6	1 16 6	1 17 6	1 16 6	—	—	—	—
Whitehaven	—	54	—	—	—	1 11 6	—	1 11 6	—	—	—	—
Whiteinch	—	54	—	54	—	1 14 10½	—	1 17 1½	—	0 0 7¾	—	0 0 8¼
Woolston	54	54	54	54	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	—	—	—	—
Workington	54	54	54	54	1 7 0	1 6 0	1 9 0	1 8 0	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY of ADVANTAGES gained during the Year 1892.
Compiled from the preceding Table.

Branches.	Weekly Advance in Wages per Man.	Weekly Reduction in Hours per Man.	Number of Members in Branch.	Total Advance in Wages.	How effected.
	s. d.			£ s. d.	
Ayr	—	6 in winter	33	—	Union efforts.
Bridgwater	2 4	—	23	2 13 8	
Byker	—	4½ in winter	76	—	
Chatham	2 0	—	237	23 14 0	
Connah's Quay	—	3 in winter	22	—	
Goole	—	1 „	92	—	
Hartlepool	—	6 „	124	—	
Leeds	—	1 in summer	3	—	
Leith	—	6 in winter	325	—	
Plymouth	3 0	—	153	22 19 0	
Troon	—	4½ in winter	29	—	
Total weekly advance in wages with number of persons participating			413	49 6 8	

ASSOCIATED SHIPWRIGHTS' SOCIETY—*continued.*

REDUCTIONS.

Branches.	Weekly Reduction in Wages per Man.	Number of Members in Branch.	Total Reduction in Wages.
	s. *d.*		£ *s.* *d.*
Alloa	1 1½	26	1 9 3
Ardrossan	1 1½	77	4 6 7½
Ayr	1 1½	33	1 17 1½
Barrow-in-Furness	1 0	319	15 19 0
Blyth	1 0	86	4 6 0
Byker	1 0	76	3 16 0
Clydebank	1 1½	164	9 4 6
Dalmuir	1 1½	23	1 5 10½
Dumbarton	1 1½	159	8 18 10½
Dundee	1 1½	353	19 17 1½
Glasgow	1 1½	186	10 9 3
Govan	1 1½	815	45 16 10½
Greenock	1 1½	610	34 6 3
Hartlepool	1 0	124	6 4 0
Hebburn-on-Tyne	1 0	129	6 9 0
Howdon-on-Tyne	1 0	126	6 6 0
Jarrow-in-Tyne	1 0	244	12 4 0
Leith	1 1½	325	18 5 7½
Middlesbrough	1 0	170	8 10 0
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1 0	141	7 1 0
North Shields	1 0	266	13 6 0
Paisley	1 1½	59	3 6 4½
Partick	1 1½	428	24 1 6
Port Glasgow	1 1½	377	21 4 1½
Renfrew	1 1½	125	7 0 7½
South Shields	1 0	60	3 0 0
Stockton-on-Tees	1 0	137	6 17 0
Troon	1 1½	85	4 15 7½
Walker-on-Tyne	1 0	209	10 9 0
Wallsend-on-Tyne	1 0	167	8 7 0
Whitby	1 0	62	3 2 0
Workington	1 0	44	2 4 0
Total weekly reduction in wages with number of persons affected		6,205	334 5 7½

MARINE ENGINEERS.

The following are the sea-going engineers' wage rates and conditions as agreed to by the representatives of shipowners (Tees to Wear) and the North East Coast of England Joint Committee of Sea-going Engineers, Sunderland, July 1892, to come into force on and after the 25th day of July 1892, and to be signed for by all sea-going engineers until further notice.

Trades.	Class.	Monthly.	Weekly.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Suez Canal, South Atlantic, East and West Indies -	Chief - -	16 5 0	—
	2nd - -	11 5 0	—
	3rd - -	7 5 0	—
	4th (when carried.)	6 5 0	—
North Atlantic - - - - -	Chief - -	15 5 0	—
	2nd - -	11 0 0	—
	3rd - - -	7 0 0	—
	4th (when carried.)	6 5 0	—
Mediterranean and Black Sea.			
(1000 tons net register and under) - -	Chief - -	13 15 0	3 13 6
	2nd - - -	9 15 0	2 13 8
	3rd - - -	6 5 0	2 0 3
(1500 tons net register and under) - -	Chief - -	14 0 0	3 14 8
	2nd - -	10 0 0	2 14 10
	3rd - - -	6 10 0	2 1 5
(above 1500 tons net register) - -	Chief - -	14 10 0	4 1 8
	2nd - - -	10 10 0	3 1 3
	3rd - -	6 15 0	2 2 0
	4th (when carried.)	6 5 0	1 19 8
Baltic, Bilbao, and Bay Ports, Madeira, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, and White Sea.			
(Steamers 500 tons net register and under) -	Chief - -	13 0 0	3 7 1
	2nd - -	9 0 0	2 7 3
	3rd (when carried.)	5 15 0	2 3 2
(1000 tons net register and under) - -	Chief - -	13 10 0	3 12 4
	2nd - - -	9 10 0	2 12 6
	3rd - -	6 5 0	2 0 3
(above 1000 tons net register) - - -	Chief - -	13 15 0	3 13 6
	2nd - -	9 15 0	2 13 1
	3rd - - -	6 15 0	2 2 7
Coasting and Ports between Elbe and Brest			
(Steamers 70 H.P. and over) - - -	Chief - -	—	3 5 0
	2nd - - -	—	2 5 0

CONDITIONS.

Suez Canal and Atlantic Clauses to be inserted in Articles of Steamers signing on for Mediterranean.

Three engineers to be carried on all steamers of 600 tons net register and upwards when sailing S.E. or W. of Gibraltar.

Three Engineers to be carried on all steamers of 850 tons net register and upwards when trading in the Baltic, Bilbao, and Bay Port Trades, Madeira, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, and White Sea.

Four engineers recommended to be carried on all steamers of 1,800 tons net register and upwards on any voyage.

Engineers' steward to be carried in all steamers (who must sign on the articles as such) except in those of 600 tons net register and under, when satisfactory attendance must be given to the engineers, their berths, &c.

To infected ports the above rates are not to apply, special engagements must be made in each case.

Signed on behalf of the said Shipowners,
W. MILLS ROCHE.

Signed on behalf of the Engineers,
W. GLENNIE.

NATIONAL AMALGAMATED COAL PORTERS' UNION OF INLAND AND SEA-BORNE COAL WORKERS. Chief Office, 44, Regent's Square, W.C.

RATES of PAYMENT agreed upon at a meeting of EMPLOYERS and EMPLOYED at the COAL EXCHANGE, London, August 28th, 1889.

For inland coal porters:—

Loaders' wages on all sidings:—

Big sacks, 8*d.* per ton; small sacks, 11*d.* per ton.
Making small from trucks, 1*s.* 6*d.* per ton.
Picking and cleaning slates, 1*s.* per sack of 2 cwt., and ½*d.* per sack for coke.
Landing, 6*d.* per ton.
Making small from heaps, 1*s.* 3*d.* per ton.
Bays or shoots, 1*d.* advance on all classes of work.

Carmen's wages:—

Delivery men.—Driving, 1*s.* per day, and 7*d.* per ton; small sacks, 1*s.* per ton extra.
Trolly men.—Retailing, 2*s.* per ton, and driving money 1*s.* per day. Delivery, 7*d.* per ton.
Delivery of small sacks, 1*s.* per ton extra.
Coke and commission as before.
That no tickets be issued from the office after 5 p.m., and work to finish at 4 p.m. on Saturdays.
Work to commence at 6 a.m.

For sea-borne coal porters:—

	Per Ton.	
	s.	*d.*
Rate of filling for ships or barges, Welsh coal	0	5½
Welsh coal (through and through)	0	5
Large house coal	0	4½
„ Hartley coal	0	4½
„ house and Hartley, unscreened	0	4
„ Yorkshire, Barnsley, Bed, hard, and Barblow	0	4¾
„ gas coal, Newcastle, and Yorkshire	0	4
„ rough small	0	4
„ Cannel coal	0	6
„ Welsh rough, small	0	4½
„ „ nuts	0	4
Coke	0	8

Riverside men:—

For three-back wharfs	0	11¾
For making small	1	8
Slates per sack	1	0
Coke per chaldron	0	10

Half sacks 6*d.* per ton extra.
Where permanent screener is employed, 4*d.* per ton to be paid for making small.

For two-back wharfs	0	9½
Large turnovers	0	10
Small	0	9

SCOTTISH TYPOGRAPHICAL

Table of Membership, Wages,

(Taken from the Annual Reports

Names of Branches.	Number of Offices.		Members of Society.											
			Journeymen.				Apprentices.				Total.		Completed Apprenticeship during Year.	
			Case.		Press or Machine.		Case.		Press or Machine.					
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Aberdeen	20	19	190	179	22	24	50	44	—	—	262	247	35	28
Airdrie	3	3	10	12	1	1	2	1	—	—	13	14	—	—
Arbroath	1	1	11	10	2	2	—	—	—	—	13	12	1	—
Ardrossan	2	2	13	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	14	1	—
Ayr	5	5	33	26	2	4	1	3	1	—	37	33	3	1
Banff	2	2	9	12	1	1	4	—	—	—	14	13	—	4
Dumbarton	3	3	13	15	1	1	2	1	—	—	16	17	1	—
Dumfries	7	7	29	34	3	2	5	4	—	1	37	41	4	5
Dundee	13	13	176	189	6	6	16	14	4	2	202	211	18	10
Dunfermline	3	2	10	7	2	1	1	3	—	—	13	11	—	3
Edinburgh	50	50	637	735	64	53	52	51	4	5	757	844	47	28
Falkirk	2	3	15	17	1	1	—	—	—	—	16	18	—	—
Forfar	5	5	4	4	1	1	1	1	—	—	6	6	—	—
Galashiels	3	3	8	15	1	1	1	—	—	—	10	16	2	2
Glasgow	73	75	811	850	239	250	26	20	15	13	1,091	1,133	38	41
Greenock	3	3	36	33	4	4	—	2	—	—	40	39	1	—
Hamilton	5	7	28	29	4	4	—	—	—	—	32	33	—	—
Hawick	5	5	3	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	4	—	—
Inverness	9	9	29	32	4	4	6	3	—	2	39	41	3	3
Kelso	1	1	6	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—
Kilmarnock	8	8	16	17	6	5	5	4	—	—	27	26	3	7
Kirkcaldy	5	4	11	11	—	1	1	4	—	—	12	16	2	—
Montrose	7	7	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	3	2	2
Oban	3	4	5	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	6	—	—
Paisley	8	7	25	33	4	5	—	—	—	—	29	38	4	5
Perth	9	9	25	27	8	11	5	7	2	3	40	48	7	6
Rothesay	3	3	4	4	3	4	2	1	—	—	9	9	—	—
Stirling	5	4	25	24	3	4	1	1	1	—	30	29	4	4
Stranraer	5	1	5	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	6	5	1	—
Totals	268	265	2,189	2,350	384	392	184	166	27	26	2,784	2,934	177	149

* The same rate on

Summary of Advantages gained during the Year 1892. (Compiled from the preceding Table.*)

Branches.	Weekly Advance in Wages per Man.	Weekly Reduction in Hours per Man.	Number of Members in Branch.	Total Weekly Advance in Wages.	How effected.
	s. *d.*			£ *s.* *d.*	
Arbroath	1 0	—	12	0 12 0	Union efforts.
Ayr	1 6	1	33	2 9 6	
Oban	1 0	—	6	0 6 0	
Perth	3 0	—	48	7 4 0	
Total weekly advance in wages, with number of persons participating			99	10 11 6	

* The gains and losses have been computed from the rates and hours shown as for book, jobbing, and weeklies.

ASSOCIATION.

HOURS, &c. for the Years 1891 and 1892.

of the Association.)

Wages.										Hours.					
Book, Jobbing, and Weeklies.		Bi-Weeklies.		Tri-Weeklies.		News.				Book, Jobbing, and Weeklies.		News.			
						Morning.		Evening.				Morning.		Evening.	
1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892
29*s.*	29*s.*	30*s.*	30*s.*	—	—	37*s.* 6*d.*	37*s.* 6*d.*	30*s.*	30*s.*	51	51	51	51	51	51
30*s.*	30*s.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	54	54	54	54	54
26*s.*	27*s.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	54	—	—	—	—
26*s.*	26*s.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	—	—	—
27*s.*	28*s.* 6*d.*	27*s.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	52	—	—	—	—
27*s.*	27*s.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31*s.* 6*d.*	31*s.* 6*d.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52½	52½	—	—	—	—
26*s.*	26*s.*	26*s.*—27*s.*	26*s.*—27*s.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	53—54	53—54	—	—	—	—
29*s.*—32*s.*6*d.*	30*s.*	32*s.* 6*d.*	32*s.* 6*d.**	32*s.* 6*d.*	—	42*s.*	42*s.*	35*s.*	35*s.*	51	51	—	—	—	—
25*s.*	25*s.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	56½	—	—	—	—
32*s.*—32*s.*6*d.*	32*s.*—32*s.*6*d.*	32*s.* 6*d.*	32*s.* 6*d.*	35*s.*	35*s.*	40*s.*	40*s.*	35*s.*	35*s.*	52½	52½	51	51	52½	52½
27*s.*	27*s.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	54	—	—	—	—
25*s.*	25*s.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	54	—	—	—	—
25*s.*	25*s.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	57	—	—	—	—
34*s.*	34*s.*	—	—	—	—	40*s.*	40*s.*	35*s.* 6*d.*	35*s.* 6*d.*	52½	52½	51	51	52	52½
34*s.*	34*s.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	34*s.*	34*s.*	52½	52½	—	—	52½	52½
30*s.*	30*s.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	54	—	—	—	—
25*s.*	25*s.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	54	—	—	—	—
26*s.*	26*s.*	28*s.*	28*s.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	54	—	—	—	—
25*s.*	25*s.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	53	—	—	—	—
28*s.* 6*d.*	28*s.* 6*d.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	52½	—	—	—	—
25*s.*	25*s.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	54	—	—	—	—
25*s.*	25*s.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	56	—	—	—	—
26*s.* 6*d.*	27*s.* 6*d.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	54	—	—	—	—
34*s.*	34*s.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	34*s.*	34*s.*	52½	52½	—	—	52½	52½
27*s.*	30*s.*	27*s.*	30*s.*	27*s.*	30*s.*	—	—	—	—	51	51	—	—	—	—
25*s.*	25*s.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	54	—	—	—	—
27*s.*	27*s.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	54	—	—	—	—
25*s.*	25*s.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	53	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

tri-weeklies and weeklies.

LOSSES.

Branches.	Weekly Increase in Hours per Man.	Number of Members in Branch.
Dunfermline	2½	11
Stranraer	1	5

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTERS.

TABLE showing MINIMUM RATE of WAGES and NUMBER of WORKING HOURS per Week, in the Towns where there were Branches at the end of the Years 1891 and 1892.

(Taken from the Annual Reports of the Society.)

Branches.	Number of Working Hours per Week.		Minimum Rate of Wages per Week.		State of Trade at end of 1892.
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	
Aberdeen	51	51	28*s.*	28*s.*	Fair.
Ashton-under-Lyne	52½	52½	33*s.*	33*s.*	Dull.
Belfast	54	54	35*s.*	35*s.*	Fair.
Birmingham	54	52½	32*s.* 6*d.*	32*s.* 6*d.*	Quiet.
Bolton	54	54	33*s.*	33*s.*	Bad.
Bradford	54	54	—	—	Fair.
Bristol	50 and 54	50 and 54	30*s.*	30*s.*	Fair.
Cardiff	54	54	30*s.*	30*s.*	Bad.
Carlisle	51	51	—	—	Quiet.
Cork	53	53	33*s.*	33*s.*	Fair.
Derby	54	54	33*s.*	33*s.*	Quiet.
Dublin	55	55	33*s.*	35*s.*	Bad.
Dundee	51	51	30*s.*	30*s.*	Good.
Edinburgh	51 and 52½	51 and 52½	30*s.* and 32*s.*	30*s.* and 32*s.*	Fair.
Glasgow	51 and 54	51 and 54	30*s.* to 32*s.*	30*s.* to 32*s.*	Bad.
Hanley	55	52½	32*s.*	32*s.*	Bad.
Huddersfield	52½	52½	30*s.* to 36*s.*	30*s.* to 36*s.*	Fair.
Hull	54	53	30*s.*	30*s.*	Dull.
Kirkcaldy	51	51	30*s.* to 35*s.*	30*s.* to 35*s.*	Good.
Leeds	54	54	30*s.*	30*s.*	Good.
Leicester	54	54	30*s.*	30*s.*	Dull.
Liverpool	51	51	33*s.*	33*s.*	Very dull.
London	54	54	42*s.*	40*s.*	Bad.
Maidstone	54	54	36*s.*	36*s.*	Good.
Manchester	52½	52½	33*s.*	33*s.*	Fair.
Middlesbrough and Stockton	54	54	35*s.*	35*s.*	Dull.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	53	53	30*s.*	32*s.*	Fair.
Norwich	54	54	32*s.* to 42*s.*	32*s.* to 42*s.*	Fair.
Nottingham	54	54	32*s.*	32*s.*	Very fair.
Paisley	53½	53½	—	30*s.*	Fair.
Plymouth	51 to 54	51 to 54	30*s.* to 40*s.*	30*s.* to 40*s.*	Fair.
Preston	54	54	—	—	Quiet.
Rochdale	54	54	33*s.*	35*s.*	Good.
Sheffield	54	54	32*s.*	32*s.*	Quiet.
Stockport	52½	52½	33*s.*	33*s.*	Dull.
Wakefield	52½	54	30*s.*	30*s.*	Quiet.
Wolverhampton	55	55	31*s.*	31*s.*	Bad.
Worcester	50	52½	30*s.*	30*s.*	Good.
York	54	54	30*s.*	30*s.*	Bad.

SUMMARY of ADVANTAGES gained during the Year 1892.

(Compiled from the preceding Table.)

Branches.	Weekly Advance in Wages per Man.	Weekly Reduction in Hours per Man.	Number of Members in Branch.	Total Weekly Advance in Wages.	How effected.
	s. *d.*			£ *s.* *d.*	
Birmingham	—	1½	135	—	Union efforts.
Dublin	2 0	—	107	10 14 0	
Hanley	—	2½	27	—	
Hull	—	1	25	—	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	2 0	—	32	3 4 0	
Rochdale	2 0	—	10	1 0 0	
Total weekly advance in wages, with number of persons participating			149	14 18 0	

SUMMARY of LOSSES during 1892.

Branches.	Weekly Reduction in Wages per Man.	Weekly Increase in Hours per Man.	Number of Members in Branch.	Total Weekly Reduction in Wages.	—
	s. d.			£ s. d.	
London	2 0	—	317	31 14 0	
Wakefield	—	1½	11	—	
Worcester	—	2½	15	—	
Total weekly reduction in wages with number of persons affected			317	31 14 0	

BOOKBINDERS AND MACHINE RULERS' CONSOLIDATED UNION.

TABLE showing MINIMUM RATE of WAGES and NUMBER of WORKING HOURS per Week, in the Towns where there were Branches at the end of the Years 1891 and 1892.

(Taken from the Annual Reports of the Union.)

Branches.	Number of Working Hours per Week.		Minimum Rate of Wages per Week.		Hourly Rate of Wages.*	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
			s.	s.	d.	d.
Aberdeen	54	51	25	25	5½	6
Barrow	54	54	33	33	7¼	7¼
Belfast	54	54	30	30	6¾	6¾
Birmingham	55	55	30	30	6½	6½
Blackburn	—	—	—	30	—	—
Bolton	55	55	30	30	6½	6½
Bradford	55	54	32	32	7	7
Bristol	55	55	28	28	6	6
Cardiff	54	54	30	30	6¾	6¾
Carlisle	54	54	30	30	6¾	6¾
Chester	54	54	27	27	6	6
Chesterfield	56	56	28	28	6	6
Derby	54	54	29	30	6½	6¾
Dublin	54	54	32	32	7	7
Dundee	51	51	25	25	6	6
Durham	54	54	30	30	6¾	6¾
Edinburgh	54	54	30	30	6¾	6¾
Glasgow	54	54	30	30	6¾	6¾
Greenock	54	54	28	28	6¼	6¼
Halifax	54	54	30	30	6¾	6¾
Hanley	55	55	28	28	6	6
Huddersfield	52½	52½	28	28	6½	6½
Hull	54	54	28	28	6¼	6¼
Ipswich	54	54	24	24	5¼	5¼
Kendal	55	55	24	24	5¼	5¼
Leeds	54	54	32	32	7	7
Leicester	54	54	28	30	6¼	6¾
Lincoln	54	54	26	26	5¾	5¾
Liverpool	51	51	32	32	7½	7½
London	54	48	32	32	7	8
Londonderry	56	56	28	28	6	6
Macclesfield	55	55	28	28	6	6
Manchester	52⅔	52⅓	32	32	7¼	7¼
Middlesbrough	54	54	30	30	6¾	6¾
Newcastle	53	53	32	32	7¼	7¼
Nottingham	54	54	28	30	6¼	6¾
Otley	54	54	29	29	6½	6½
Oxford	55	55	27	27	6	6
Preston	—	54	—	28	—	6¼
Rochdale	54	54	32	32	7	7
Sheffield	54	54	32	32	7	7
Shrewsbury	54	54	24	24	5¼	5¼
Sunderland	54	54	30	30	6¾	6¾
Whitehaven	—	54	—	28	—	6¼
Wigan	55	53	30	30	6½	6¾
Wolverhampton	55	55	27	27	6	6
Wrexham	52½	52	26	26	6	6
York	54	54	27	27	6	6

* Compiled from the working hours per week and weekly wages given.

SUMMARY of ADVANTAGES gained during the Year 1892.

(Compiled from the preceding Table.)

Branches.	Weekly Advance in Wages per Man.	Weekly Reduction in Hours per Man.	Number of Members in Branch.	Total Advance in Wages.	How effected.
	s. d.			£ s. d.	
Aberdeen	—	3	24	—	Union efforts.
Bradford	—	1	66	—	
Derby	1 0	—	41	2 1 0	
Leicester	2 0	—	43	4 6 0	
London	—	4	622	—	Strike in 1891.
Nottingham	2 0	—	44	4 8 0	Union efforts.
Wigan	—	2	10	—	
Wrexham	—	½	4	—	
Total weekly advance in wages, with number of persons participating		—	128	10 15 0	

TABLE C.—STATEMENT prepared for the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MASTER BUILDERS OF GREAT BRITAIN, showing the WEEKLY HOURS and the RATES OF WAGES in the various BRANCHES of the BUILDING TRADE in the TOWNS named on 1st January 1892 and 1893 respectively.

(The Weekly Rates, which were not given, have been compiled from the Hours and Hourly Rates shown.)

Abbreviations: lt.—dk., light to dark; s, shop; b, building; a, average; dy., day; wk., week; tm., time; t. s., time sheet; t., town; c., country.

STONEMASONS.

TOWN.	1891.						1892.					
	Summer.			Winter.			Summer.			Winter.		
	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.
ENGLAND AND WALES.		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Alderley Edge	49½	7½	1 11 11½	44	7½	1 8 5	49½	7½	1 11 11½	39	7½	1 5 2½
Altrincham	47	8	1 11 4	47	8	1 11 4	47	8	1 11 4	47	8	1 11 4
Ashton-under-Lyne	54½	8½	1 18 7½	lt.—dk.	8½	—	49½	9	1 17 1½	lt.—dk.	9	—
Barnsley	49½	8½	1 15 0½	lt.—dk.	8½	—	49½	8½	1 15 0½	lt.—dk.	8½	—
Barrow-in-Furness	54	8½	1 17 1½	a46½	8½	1 11 11½	54	8½	1 17 1½	a46½	8½	1 11 11½
Bath	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	6½	1 10 4	45	6½	1 4 4½
Beverley	55½	6½	1 10 0½	56	6½	1 10 4	55½	6½	1 10 0½	56	6½	1 10 4
Birmingham	54	9	2 0 6	48	9	1 16 0	54	9	2 0 6	48	9	1 16 0
Blackburn	49	8½	1 15 8½	lt.—dk.	8¾	—	49	8½	1 15 8½	lt.—dk.	8½	—
Bolton	48½	8½	1 14 4½	42½	8½	1 9 11	48½	9	1 16 4½	—	9	—
Bradford	49½	8	1 13 0	45	8	1 10 0	49½	8	1 13 0	45	8	1 10 0
Brighton	61½	8	2 1 0	43½	8	1 9 0	61½	8	2 1 0	43½	8	1 9 0
Bristol	54	7½	1 13 9	48	7½	1 10 0	54	7½	1 13 9	48	7½	1 10 0
Burnley	49½	8	1 13 0	47	8	1 11 4	49½	8	1 13 0	47	8	1 11 4
Cambridge	56½	7	1 12 11½	50½	7	1 9 5½	56½	7½	1 15 3¾	50½	7½	1 11 6¾
Canterbury	58½	5*s.* 6*d.* per day.	1 13 0	54	5*s.* 6*d.* per day.	1 13 0	60	6½	1 12 6	54	6½	1 9 3
Cardiff	54	8	1 16 0	47½	8	1 11 8	54	8½	1 18 3	47	8½	1 13 3½
Carlisle	51	7	1 9 9	45¾	6½	1 4 9½	51	7	1 9 9	45¾	6¾	1 4 9½
Chatham	56½	7½ to 8	1 15 3¾ to 1 17 8	54	7½ to 8	1 13 9 to 1 16 0	56½	7½ to 8	1 15 3¾ to 1 17 8	54	7½ to 8	1 13 9 to 1 16 0
Cheadle	49½	8	1 13 0	49½	8	1 13 0	49½	8	1 13 0	49½	8	1 13 0
Chester	49½	8	1 13 0	49½	8	1 13 0	49½	8	1 13 0	49½	8	1 13 0
Chichester	58	7	1 13 10	47	7	1 7 5	58	7	1 13 10	47	7	1 7 5
Chorley	48½	8½	1 14 4½	—	—	—	48½	8½	1 14 4½	—	—	—
Cirencester	56½	5½	1 5 10½	56½	5½	1 5 10½	56½	5½	1 5 10½	56½	5½	1 5 10½
Coventry	56½	7½ and 8	1 15 3¾ to 1 17 8	50½	7½ and 8	1 11 6¾ to 1 13 8	56½	8	1 17 8	50½	8	1 13 8
Crewe	55½	7½	1 14 8½	55½	7½	1 14 8½	55½	7½	1 14 8½	55½	7½	1 14 8½
Croydon	61	8½	2 3 2½	50	8½	1 15 5	61	8½	2 3 2½	50	8½	1 15 5
Darlington	49½	7¾	1 11 11½	44½	7¾	1 8 8¾	51	5½	1 3 4½	45	5½	1 0 7½
Derby	56	8	1 17 4	53½	8	1 15 8	53	8½	1 17 6½	41½	8½	1 9 4¾
Devizes	59	5½ to 7	1 7 0½ to 1 14 5	57½	5½ to 7	1 6 4¼ to 1 13 6½	59	5½ to 7	1 7 0½ to 1 14 5	57½	5½ to 7	1 6 4¼ to 1 13 6½
Doncaster	54	7½	1 13 9	a44½	7½	1 7 7¾	54	7½	1 13 9	a44½	7½	1 7 7¾
Dorchester	60	6	1 10 0	60	6	1 10 0	60	6½	1 12 6	60	6½	1 12 6
Dover	54	8	1 16 0	54	8	1 16 0	54	8	1 16 0	54	8	1 16 0
Droylsden	49	8	1 12 8	45	8	1 10 0	49	8	1 12 8	45	8	1 10 0
Dudley	54	7 to 7½	1 11 6 to 1 13 9	51½	7 to 7½	1 10 0½ to 1 12 2½	54	7 to 7½	1 11 6 to 1 13 9	51½	7 to 7½	1 10 0½ to 1 12 2½
Durham	49½	8	1 13 0	49½	8	1 13 0	49½	8	1 13 0	49½	8	1 13 0
Eccles	49½	8	1 13 0	lt.—dk.	8	—	49½	8	1 13 0	lt.—dk.	8	—
Exeter	56	7	1 12 8	51	7	1 9 9	56	6 to 6½	1 8 0 to 1 10 4	48	6 to 6½	1 4 0 to 1 6 0
Folkestone	56½	8	1 17 8	50½	8	1 13 8	56½	8	1 17 8	lt.—dk.	8	—
Gloucester	56½	6½	1 10 7½	50½	6½	1 7 4½	56½	6½	1 10 7½	50½	6½	1 7 4½

STONEMASONS—*continued.*

Town.	1891.						1892.					
	Summer.			Winter.			Summer.			Winter.		
	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.
		d.	£ *s.* *d.*		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Guildford	56½	7½ to 8	1 15 3¾ to 1 17 8	50½	7½ to 8	1 11 6¾ to 1 13 8	56½	7½ to 8	1 15 3¾ to 1 17 8	50½	7½ to 8	1 11 6¾ to 1 13 8
Halifax	49½	—	1 14 0	—	—	1 12 0	49½	Not given	1 14 0	—	Not given	1 12 0
Hartlepools	50	7½	1 11 3	44	7½	1 7 6	50	7½	1 11 3	44	7½	1 7 6
Hastings and St. Leonards-on-Sea.	56½	7	1 12 11½	51½	7	1 10 0½	56½	7	1 12 11½	51½	7	1 10 0½
Hertford	55½	6 to 7	1 7 9 to 1 12 4½	53	6 to 7	1 6 6 to 1 10 11	55½	6 to 7	1 7 9 to 1 12 4½	53	6 to 7	1 6 6 to 1 10 11
Holmfirth	50½	7	1 9 5½	45	7	1 6 3	50½	7	1 9 5½	45	7	1 6 3
Huddersfield	50	7½	1 11 3	44½	7½	1 7 9¾	50	8	1 13 4	lt.—dk.	8	—
Hull	53	8½	1 17 6½	47	8½	1 13 3½	53	8½	1 17 6½	47	8½	1 13 3½
Ipswich	—	—	—	—	—	—	53½	7	1 12 11½	48	7	1 8 0
Isle of Portland	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	7½	1 16 3	58	7½	1 16 3
Kidderminster	56½	7½	1 14 1½	50½	7½	1 10 6	56½	7½	1 14 1½	50½	7½	1 10 6
Lancaster	49½	8	1 13 0	44 to 45	8½	1 11 2 to 1 11 10½	49½	8	1 13 0	41½	8	1 7 8
Leeds	50	8	1 13 4	lt.—dk.	8	—	50	8½	1 15 5	lt.—dk.	8½	—
Leicester	54	8½	1 18 3	45	9½	1 14 8½	54	8½	1 18 3	45	8½	1 11 10½
Leigh	—	—	—	—	—	—	48½	9	1 16 4½	42½	9	1 11 10½
Lewes	61	7½ to 8½	1 18 1½ to 2 3 2½	53	—	—	61	7½ to 8½	1 18 1½ to 2 3 2½	53	—	—
Lincoln	53½	7½	1 13 5½	47½	7	1 7 8½	53½	7½	1 13 5½	47½	7	1 7 8½
Liverpool and Birkenhead	49½	8½	1 15 0¾	47	8½	1 13 2½	49½	9	1 17 1½	47	9	1 15 3
London	52½	9	1 19 4½	47	9	1 15 3	50	9½	1 19 7	47 for 6 wks. 44½ for 8 wks.	9½	1 17 2½ to 1 15 2¾
Macclesfield	54½	7½	1 14 0¾	47	8½	1 12 3¾	54½	7½	1 14 0¾	47	8½	1 13 3½
Maidstone	—	—	—	—	—	—	56½	8	1 17 8	50½	8	1 13 8
Manchester	49½	8½	1 15 0¾	a45	8½	1 11 10½	49½	8½	1 15 0¾	a47	8½	1 13 3½
Mirfield	49½	7½	1 10 11½	lt.—dk.	7½	—	49½	7½	1 10 11½	lt.—dk.	7½	—
Monkwearmouth	50	8	1 13 4	50	8	1 13 4	50	8	1 13 4	50	8	1 13 4
Newcastle-on-Tyne	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	9	1 17 6	41½	9	1 11 1½
Newport, Mon.	54	6½	1 9 3	54	6½	1 9 3	54	8	1 16 0	50½	8	1 13 8
Northampton	54	8	1 16 0	50 fixers	8 8½	1 13 4 1 15 5	54	8	1 16 0	50 fixers	8 8½	1 13 4 1 15 5
North Shields	50	—	1 13 0	lt.—dk.	—	1 10 0	50	Not given	1 13 0	lt.—dk.	Not given	1 10 0
Northwich	54½	7½	1 12 11	54½	7½	1 12 11	54½	7½	1 12 11	52	7½	1 11 5
Nottingham	52	8	1 14 8	42	8	1 8 0	52	9	1 19 0	42	9	1 11 6
Oldham	58	8½	2 1 1	46½	8½	1 12 11½	58	8½	2 1 1	46½	8½	1 12 11½
Oxford	54	8	1 16 0	50½	8	1 13 8	54	8	1 16 0	50½	8	1 13 8
Plymouth	56½	7	1 12 11½	50½	7	1 9 5½	54	7½	1 13 9	48	7½	1 10 0
Pontefract	55	7	1 12 1	45	7	1 6 3	55	7	1 12 1	45	7	1 6 3
Portsmouth	56½	7½	1 15 3¾	51	7½	1 11 10½	56½	7½	1 15 3¾	51	7½	1 11 10½
Preston	49½	9	1 17 1½	lt.—dk.	9	—	49½	9	1 17 1½	lt.—dk.	9	—
Radcliffe	49½	8½	1 15 0¾	lt.—dk.	8½	—	48½	9	1 16 4½	lt.—dk.	9	—
Reading	55½	8	1 17 0	50	8	1 13 4	55½	8	1 17 0	50	8	1 13 4
Rochdale	48½	8	1 12 4	43½	8	1 9 0	48½	9	1 16 4½	43½	9	1 12 7½
Rugby	56½	7½	1 15 3¾	s56½ b53½	7½	1 15 3¾ 1 13 5¼	56½	7½	1 15 3¾	s56½ b53½	7½	1 15 3¾ 1 13 5¼
Runcorn	55½	7½	1 14 8¼	48	7½	1 10 0	55½	7½	1 14 8¼	48	7½	1 10 0
St. Helens	55	8½	1 18 11½	a49	8½	1 14 8½	55	8½	1 18 11½	a49	8½	1 14 8½
Salisbury	56½	7½	1 15 3¾	50	7½	1 11 3	56½	7½	1 15 3¾	50	7½	1 11 3
Scarborough	52	7½	1 12 6	47	7½	1 9 4½	52	8	1 14 8	a44½	8	1 9 10
Sheffield	49½	8½	1 15 0¾	47	8½	1 13 3½	49½	9	1 17 1½	41½	9	1 11 1½
Shrewsbury	56½	7	1 12 11½	50½	7	1 9 5½	56½	7	1 12 11½	56½	7	1 12 11½

STONEMASONS—*continued.*

Town.	1891.						1892.					
	Summer.			Winter.			Summer.			Winter.		
	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.
		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.
Southampton	56½	7	1 12 11½	53½	7	1 11 2½	56½	7	1 12 11½	50	7	1 9 2
Southport	49½	8¾	1 16 1	44	8¾	1 12 1	49½	8¾	1 16 1	44	8¾	1 12 1
South Shields	50	9	1 17 6	44½	9	1 13 4½	50	9	1 17 6	44½	9	1 13 4½
Staffordshire Potteries and Newcastle District.	55½	7¾	1 15 10	48	7¾	1 11 0	55½	7¾	1 15 10	48	7¾	1 11 0
Stalybridge	54½	8	1 16 4	lt.—dk.	8	—	49½	9	1 17 1½	lt.—dk.	9	—
Sunderland	50	8	1 13 4	47½	8	1 11 8	50	8	1 13 4	47½	8	1 11 8
Swansea	54	8	1 16 0	48	8	1 12 0	54	8	1 16 0	48	8	1 12 0
Taunton	59½	4½ to 5½	1 2 3¾ to 1 7 3¾	59½	4½ to 5½	1 2 3¾ to 1 7 3¾	54	6	1 7 0	54	6	1 7 0
Truro	60	5½	1 7 6	48	5	1 0 0	60	5	1 5 0	48	5½	1 2 0
Wakefield	49½	7½	1 9 10½	lt.—dk.	7½	—	49½	7½	1 9 10½	lt.—dk.	7½	—
Walsall	54½	8	1 16 4	50½	8	1 13 8	54½	8	1 16 4	54	8	1 16 0
Warrington	54½	8½	1 18 7½	47½	8½	1 13 7½	54½	8½	1 18 7½	48	8½	1 14 0
West Bromwich	56½	8	1 17 8	51	8	1 14 0	54	8	1 16 0	51	8	1 14 0
Weston-super-Mare	56½	6½	1 10 7½	48	6½	1 6 0	56½	6½	1 10 7½	48	6½	1 6 0
Weymouth	58½	6	1 9 3	50	6½	1 7 1	58½	6	1 9 3	50	6½	1 7 1
Whitehaven	54	7	1 11 6	54	7	1 11 6	54	7	1 11 6	54	7	1 11 6
Widnes	55	8	1 16 8	47½	8	1 11 8	55	8	1 16 8	47½	8	1 11 8
Wigan	54½	8½	1 17 5½	47	8½	1 12 3½	54½	8½	1 17 5½	47½	8½	1 12 7½
Wilmslow	49½	7½	1 10 11½	42½	7½	1 6 6½	49½	7½	1 10 11½	42½	7½	1 6 6½
Winchester	58½	7	1 14 1½	56	7	1 12 8	56½	7	1 12 11½	51	7	1 9 9
Winton Patricroft	49½	8½	1 15 0½	41½	8½	1 9 4½	49½	9	1 17 1½	41½	9	1 11 1½
Wolverhampton	54	8	1 16 0	50½	8	1 13 8	54	8	1 16 0	50½	8	1 13 8
Worcester	54	7½	1 13 9	48	7½	1 10 0	54	8	1 16 0	48	8	1 12 0
York	49½	7½	1 10 11½	44½	7½	1 8 8½	49½	7½	1 10 11½	44½	7½	1 8 8½
SCOTLAND.												
Aberdeen	51	6½	1 7 7½	40	6½	1 1 8	51	7	1 9 9	40	7	1 3 4
Crieff	51	6	1 5 6	45	6	1 2 6	51	6	1 5 6	45	6	1 2 6
Cupar-Fife	51	5½	1 3 4½	45	5½	1 0 7½	51	5½	1 3 4½	45	5½	1 0 7½
Dalkeith	51	8	1 14 0	42	8	1 8 0	51	9	1 18 3	42	8½	1 9 9
Dundee	51	7½ to 8	1 11 10½ to 1 14 0	45	7½ to 8	1 8 1½ to 1 10 0	51	8 to 8½	1 14 0 to 1 16 1½	42½	8 to 8½	1 8 4 to 1 10 1½
Dunse	51	6	1 5 6	40	6	1 0 0	51	6	1 5 6	40	6	1 0 0
Edinburgh	51	8	1 14 0	a45	7½	1 8 1½	51	8½	1 16 1½	a45	8½	1 11 10½
Galashiels	51	6½	1 7 7½	45	6½	1 4 4½	51	7½	1 11 10½	45	6½	1 4 4½
Glasgow	51	9	1 18 3	42	9	1 11 6	51	8½	1 16 1½	42	8½	1 9 9
Greenock	51	8	1 14 0	45	8	1 10 0	51	8	1 14 0	45	8	1 10 0
Hamilton	51	8	1 14 0	45	8	1 10 0	51	9	1 18 3	42½	9	1 11 10½
Hawick	51	7	1 9 9	lt.—dk.	7	—	51	7½	1 11 10½	lt.—dk.	7	—
Helensburgh	51	7½	1 11 10½	45	7½	1 8 1½	51	7½	1 11 10½	45	7½	1 8 1½
Inverness	51	7	1 9 9	45	7	1 6 3	51	7	1 9 9	45	7	1 6 3
Kilmarnock	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	8	1 14 0	45	8	1 10 0
Leith	51	8	1 14 0	a45	8	1 10 0	51	8½	1 16 1½	a45	8½	1 11 10½
Montrose	51	6	1 5 6	lt.—dk.	6	—	52	7	1 10 4	lt.—dk.	6	—
Paisley	51	7	1 9 9	45	7	1 6 3	51	7	1 9 9	45	7	1 6 3
Perth	51	7	1 9 9	42	7	1 4 6	51	7	1 9 9	42	7	1 4 6
St. Andrews	51	5½ to 6	1 3 4½ to 1 5 6	42	5½ to 6	0 19 3 to 1 1 0	51	5½ to 6	1 3 4½ to 1 5 6	42	5½ to 6	0 19 3 to 1 1 0
Stirling	51	6½	1 7 7½	—	—	—	51	6½	1 7 7½	—	—	—
IRELAND.												
Belfast	54	8	1 16 0	a46½	8	1 11 0	54	8	1 16 0	54	8	1 16 0

BRICKLAYERS.

Town.	1891. Summer. Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Winter. Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	1892. Summer. Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Winter. Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.
ENGLAND AND WALES.		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.
Alderley Edge	54½	8	1 16 4	47	8	1 11 4	54½	8	1 16 4	44	8	1 9 4
Altrincham	54½	8	1 16 4	47	8	1 11 4	54½	8	1 16 4	47	8	1 11 4
Ashton-under-Lyne	54½	9	2 0 10½	lt.—dk.	9	—	54½	9	2 0 10½	lt.—dk.	9	—
Barnsley	49½	8½	1 15 0¾	lt.—dk.	8½	—	49½	8½	1 15 0¾	lt.—dk.	8½	—
Barrow-in-Furness	54½	8½	1 18 7¼	a48¼	8½	1 14 2	54½	8½	1 18 7¼	a48¼	8½	1 14 2
Bath	—	—	—	—	—	—	56½	6½	1 10 7½	45	6½	1 4 4½
Beverley	55½	6	1 7 9	50	6	1 5 0	55½	6	1 7 9	50	6	1 5 0
Birmingham	54	8½	1 18 3	45	8½	1 11 10½	54	8½	1 18 3	45	8½	1 11 10½
Blackburn	49	9	1 16 9	44	9	1 13 0	49	9	1 16 9	44	9	1 13 0
Bolton	49½	9	1 17 1½	47	9	1 15 3	49½	9	1 17 1½	—	9	—
Bradford	49½	8	1 13 0	45	8	1 10 0	49½	8	1 13 0	45	8	1 10 0
Brighton	61½	6½	1 13 3½	43½	6½	1 3 6½	61½	7½	1 18 5½	43½	7½	1 7 2½
Bristol	54	7½	1 13 9	48	7½	1 10 0	54	7½	1 13 9	48	7½	1 10 0
Burnley	49½	8½	1 15 0¾	47	8½	1 13 3½	49½	8½	1 15 0¾	47	8½	1 13 3½
Cambridge	56½	6 to 7	1 8 3 to 1 12 11½	50½	6 to 7	1 5 3 to 1 9 5½	56½	7	1 12 11½	50½	7	1 9 5½
Canterbury	58½	5s. 6d. per day	1 13 0	54	5s. 6d. per day	1 13 0	60	6½	1 12 6	54	6½	1 9 3
Cardiff	54	8	1 16 0	47½	8	1 11 8	54	8½	1 18 3	47	8½	1 13 3½
Carlisle	51	7	1 9 9	45½	6½	1 4 9½	51	7	1 9 9	45½	6½	1 4 9½
Chatham	56½	7 to 8	1 12 11½ to 1 17 8	54	7 to 8	1 11 6 to 1 16 0	56½	7 to 8	1 12 11½ to 1 17 8	54	7 to 8	1 11 6 to 1 16 0
Cheadle	54½	7	1 11 9½	49½	7	1 8 10½	54½	7	1 11 9½	49½	7	1 8 10½
Chester	54½	7½	1 14 0¾	49½	7½	1 10 11½	54½	7½	1 14 0¾	49½	7½	1 10 11½
Chichester	58	6	1 9 0	47	6	1 3 6	58	6	1 9 0	47	6	1 3 6
Chorley	54½	8½	1 17 5½	—	—	—	54½	8½	1 17 5½	—	—	—
Cirencester	56½	6	1 8 3	56½	6	1 8 3	56½	6	1 8 3	56½	6	1 8 3
Coventry	56½	7½	1 15 3¾	50½	7½	1 11 6¾	56½	8	1 17 8	50½	8	1 13 8
Crewe	55½	7	1 12 4½	55½	7	1 12 4½	55½	7	1 12 4½	55½	7	1 12 4½
Croydon	61	8½	2 3 2½	50	8½	1 15 5	61	8½	2 3 2½	50	8½	1 15 5
Darlington	49½	7½	1 10 11½	44½	7½	1 7 9¾	49½	7½	1 10 11½	44½	7½	1 7 9¾
Derby	56	8	1 17 4	50½	8	1 13 8	56	8	1 17 4	50½	8	1 13 8
Devizes	59	5 to 6	1 4 7 to 1 9 6	57½	5 to 6	1 3 11½ to 1 8 9	59	5 to 6	1 4 7 to 1 9 6	57½	5 to 6	1 3 11½ to 1 8 9
Doncaster	54	7½	1 13 9	a44½	7½	1 7 7¾	54	7½	1 13 9	a44½	7½	1 7 7¾
Dorchester	60	5	1 5 0	58	5	1 4 2	60	5½	1 7 6	55½	5½	1 5 2½
Dover	56½	7½	1 15 3¾	51	7½	1 11 10½	56½	7½	1 15 3¾	51	7½	1 11 10½
Droylsden	54½	8	1 16 4	47	8	1 11 4	54½	8	1 16 4	47	8	1 11 4
Dudley	54	7	1 11 6	51½	7	1 10 0½	54	7	1 11 6	51½	7	1 10 0½
Durham	49½	8	1 13 0	49½	8	1 13 0	49½	8	1 13 0	49½	8	1 13 0
Eccles	54½	8	1 16 4	lt.—dk.	8	—	54½	8	1 16 4	lt.—dk.	8	—
Exeter	56	6½ to 7	1 10 4 to 1 12 8	51	6½ to 7	1 7 7½ to 1 9 9	56	6½ to 7	1 10 4 to 1 12 8	48	6½ to 7	1 6 0 to 1 8 0
Folkestone	56½	7½	1 15 3¾	50½	7½	1 11 6¾	56½	7½	1 15 3¾	lt.—dk.	7½	—
Gloucester	56½	7	1 12 11½	50½	7	1 9 5½	56½	7	1 12 11½	50½	7	1 9 5½
Guildford	56½	7 to 7½	1 12 11½ to 1 15 3¾	50½	7 to 7½	1 9 5½ to 1 11 6¾	56½	7 to 7½	1 12 11½ to 1 15 3¾	50½	7 to 7½	1 9 5½ to 1 11 6¾
Halifax	49½	—	1 14 0	—	—	1 12 0	49½	8½	1 14 0½	—	—	1 12 0
Hertford	55½	7	1 12 4½	53	7	1 10 11	55½	7	1 12 4½	53	7	1 10 11
Hartlepools	53	7½	1 13 1½	43	7½	1 6 10½	53	7½	1 13 1½	43	7½	1 6 10½
Hastings and St. Leonards-on-Sea	56½	7	1 12 11½	51½	7	1 10 0½	56½	7	1 12 11½	51½	7	1 10 0½
Huddersfield	50	7½	1 11 3	44½	7½	1 7 9¾	50	8	1 13 4	lt.—dk.	8	—
Hull	53	8	1 15 4	47	8	1 11 4	53	8	1 15 4	47	8	1 1 4

BRICKLAYERS—*continued.*

TOWN.	1891.						1892.					
	Summer.			Winter.			Summer.			Winter.		
	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.
		d.	£ *s.* *d.*		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Ipswich	—	—	—	—	—	—	56½	6½	1 10 7½	48	6½	1 6 0
Isle of Portland	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	6	1 9 0	54	6	1 7 0
Kidderminster	56½	7½	1 14 1½	50½	7½	1 10 6	56½	7½	1 14 1½	50½	7½	1 10 6
Lancaster	54½	8½	1 18 7½	45	8½	1 11 10½	55½	9	2 1 7½	—	9	—
Leeds	50	8½	1 15 5	lt.—dk.	8½	—	50	8½	1 15 5	lt.—dk.	8½	—
Leicester	56½	8	1 17 8	46½	8	1 11 0	56½	8	1 17 8	48	8	1 12 0
Leigh	—	—	—	—	—	—	54½	9	2 0 10½	lt.—dk.	9	—
Lewes	61	6 to 6½	1 10 6 to 1 13 0½	53	6 to 6½	1 6 6 to 1 8 8½	61	6 to 6½	1 10 6 to 1 13 0½	53	6 to 6½	1 6 6 to 1 8 8½
Lincoln	53½	6¾	1 10 1	47½	6¾	1 6 8½	53½	7½	1 13 5½	47½	7½	1 9 8½
Liverpool and Birkenhead	55	8½	1 18 11½	49½	8½	1 15 0½	55	8½	1 18 11½	49½	8½	1 15 0½
London	52½	9	1 19 4½	47	9	1 15 3	50	9½	1 19 7	47 for 6 wks., 44½ for 8 wks.	9½	1 17 2½ 1 15 2½
Macclesfield	54½	7½	1 14 0½	47	8½	1 12 3½	54½	7½	1 14 0½	47	8½	1 12 3½
Maidstone	—	—	—	—	—	—	56½	7½	1 15 3¾	50½	7½	1 11 6¾
Manchester	54½	9	2 0 10½	41½	9	1 11 1½	54½	9	2 0 10½	46½	9	1 14 10½
Mirfield	49½	—	—	lt.—dk.	—	—	49½	—	—	lt.—dk.	—	—
Monkwearmouth	50	8	1 13 4	47	8	1 11 4	50	8	1 13 4	47	8	1 11 4
Newcastle-on-Tyne	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	9	1 17 6	41½	9	1 11 1½
Newport, Mon.	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	8	1 16 0	50½	8	1 13 8
Northampton	54	7½	1 13 9	51	7½	1 11 10½	54	7½	1 13 9	51	7½	1 11 10½
North Shields	50	—	1 13 0	lt.—dk.	—	1 10 0	50	Hourly rate not given.	1 13 0	lt.—dk.	Hourly rate not given.	1 10 0
Northwich	54½	7½	1 12 11	52	7½	1 11 5	54½	8	1 16 4	52	8	1 14 8
Nottingham	54	8	1 16 0	42	8	1 8 0	54	8½	1 18 3	47	8½	1 13 3½
Oldham	58	9	2 3 6	46½	9	1 14 10½	58	9	2 3 6	46½	9	1 14 10½
Oxford	54	7	1 11 6	53½	7	1 11 2½	54	7	1 11 6	53	7	1 10 11
Plymouth	56½	7	1 12 11½	50½	7	1 9 5½	54	7½	1 13 9½	48	7½	1 10 0
Pontefract	55	7	1 12 1	45	7	1 6 3	55	7	1 12 1	45	7	1 6 3
Portsmouth	56½	7	1 12 11½	51	7	1 9 9	56½	7	1 12 11½	51	7	1 9 9
Preston	49½	9	1 17 1½	lt.—dk.	9	—	49½	9	1 17 1½	lt.—dk.	9	—
Radcliffe	50½	9	1 17 10½	lt.—dk.	9	—	49½	9	1 17 1½	lt.—dk.	9	—
Reading	56½	7	1 12 11½	56½	7	1 12 11½	56½	7	1 12 11½	56½	7	1 12 11½
Rochdale	48½	8½	1 14 4½	43½	8½	1 10 9¾	48½	9	1 16 4½	41	9	1 10 9
Rugby	56½	7	1 12 11½	53½	7	1 11 2½	56½	7	1 12 11½	53½	7	1 11 2½
Runcorn	55½	7¾	1 15 10	48	7¾	1 11 0	55½	7¾	1 15 10	48	7¾	1 11 0
St. Helens	55	8½	1 18 11½	47½	8½	1 13 7¾	55	8½	1 18 11½	47½	8½	1 13 7¾
Salisbury	56½	6	1 8 3	50	6	1 5 0	56½	6	1 8 3	50	6	1 5 0
Scarborough	52	7½	1 12 6	a44½	7½	1 7 7¾	52	8	1 14 8	a44½	8	1 9 10
Sheffield	49½	8½	1 15 0¾	47	8½	1 13 3½	49½	9	1 17 1½	41½	9	1 11 1½
Shrewsbury	56½	6 to 6½	1 8 3 to 1 10 7½	50½	6 to 6½	1 5 3 to 1 7 4½	56½	6½ to 7	1 10 7½ to 1 12 11½	48	6½ to 7	1 6 0 to 1 8 0
Southampton	56½	7	1 12 11½	56½	7	1 12 11½	56½	7	1 12 11½	50½	7	1 9 5½
Southport	49½	8	1 13 0	47	8	1 11 4	49½	8	1 13 0	47	8	1 11 4
South Shields	50	9	1 17 6	44½	9	1 13 4½	50	9	1 17 6	44½	9	1 13 4½
Staffordshire Potteries and Newcastle District	55½	7¾	1 15 10	48	7¾	1 11 0	55½	7¾	1 15 10	48	7¾	1 11 0
Stalybridge	54½	8	1 16 4	lt.—dk.	8	—	54½	8	1 16 4	lt.—dk.	8	—
Stockport	—	—	—	—	—	—	54½	9	2 0 10½	47	9	1 15 3
Sunderland	50	8	1 13 4	47½	8	1 11 8	50	8	1 13 4	47½	8	1 11 8
Swansea	54	8	1 16 0	48	8	1 12 0	54	8	1 16 0	48	8	1 12 0
Taunton	59½	4½ to 5½	1 2 3¾ to 1 7 3¾	59½	4½ to 5½	1 2 3¾ to 1 7 3¾	54	6	1 7 0	54	6	1 7 0
Truro	60	5½	1 7 6	48	5	1 0 0	60	5	1 5 0	48	5½	1 2 0

BRICKLAYERS—*continued.*

TOWN.	1891.						1892.					
	Summer.			Winter.			Summer.			Winter.		
	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.
		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.
Wakefield	49½	7½	1 9 10½	lt.—dk.	7½	—	49½	7½	1 9 10½	lt.—dk.	7½	—
Walsall	54½	7½	1 14 0½	50½	7½	1 11 6½	54½	8	1 16 4	50½	8	1 13 8
Warrington	55	8½	1 18 11½	47½	8½	1 13 7½	55	8½	1 18 11½	47½	8½	1 13 7½
West Bromwich	54	7½	1 13 9	50½	7½	1 11 6½	54	8	1 16 0	50½	8	1 13 8
Weston-super-Mare	56½	6½	1 10 7½	48	6½	1 6 0	56½	6½	1 10 7½	48	6½	1 6 0
Weymouth	58½	5½	1 8 0½	50	6	1 5 0	58½	5½	1 8 0½	50	6	1 5 0
Widnes	55	8	1 16 8	47½	8	1 11 8	55	8	1 16 8	47½	8	1 11 8
Wigan	54½	8½	1 18 7½	47	8½	1 13 3½	54½	8½	1 19 8½	47	8½	1 14 3½
Wilmslow	54½	8	1 16 4	47	8	1 11 4	54½	8	1 16 4	47	8	1 11 4
Winchester	58½	5½	1 8 0½	55	5½	1 6 4½	56½	6½	1 10 7½	51	6½	1 7 7½
Winton Patricroft	54½	9	2 0 10½	lt.—dk.	9	—	54½	9	2 0 10½	41½	9	1 11 1½
Wolverhampton	54	8	1 16 0	50½	8	1 13 8	54	8	1 16 0	50½	8	1 13 8
Worcester	54	7½	1 13 9	50½	7½	1 11 6¾	54	8	1 16 0	50½	8	1 13 8
York	53	7	1 10 11	47	7	1 7 5	53	7	1 10 11	47	7	1 7 5
SCOTLAND.												
Aberdeen	51	6¾	1 8 8½	40	6¾	1 2 6	51	6¾	1 8 8½	40	6¾	1 2 6
Dalkeith	51	8½ to 9	1 16 1½ to 1 18 3	42	8	1 8 0	51	9 to 9½	1 18 3 to 2 0 4½	45	9 to 9½	1 13 9 to 1 15 7½
Dundee	51	8 to 8½	1 14 0 to 1 16 1½	45	8 to 8½	1 10 0 to 1 11 10½	51	9	1 18 3	45	9	1 13 9
Edinburgh	51	8½	1 16 1½	a45	8½	1 11 10½	51	9	1 18 3	a45	9	1 13 9
Galashiels	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	7½	1 11 10½	—	—	—
Glasgow	51	8½	1 16 1½	45	8½	1 11 10½	51	9	1 18 3	45	9	1 13 9
Greenock	51	8½	1 16 1½	45	8½	1 11 10½	51	8½	1 16 1½	45	8½	1 11 10½
Hamilton	51	9 to 9½	1 18 3 to 2 0 4½	45	9 to 9½	1 13 9 to 1 15 7½	51	9	1 18 3	42½	9	1 11 10½
Hawick	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	7½	1 11 10½	—	—	—
Helensburgh	51	9	1 18 3	45	9	1 13 9	51	9	1 18 3	45	9	1 13 9
Kilmarnock	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	9 to 10	1 18 3 to 2 2 6	45	9 to 10	1 13 9 to 1 17 6
Leith	51	8½	1 16 1½	a45	8½	1 11 10½	51	9	1 18 3	a45	9	1 13 9
Montrose	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	7½	1 12 6	—	—	—
Paisley	51	8	1 14 0	40	8	1 6 8	51	8	1 14 0	40	8	1 6 8
Perth	51	8	1 14 0	42	8	1 8 0	51	8	1 14 0	42	8	1 8 0
IRELAND.												
Belfast	54	8	1 16 0	a46½	8	1 11 0	54	8	1 16 0	a46½	8	1 11 0

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

TOWN.	1891.						1892.					
	Summer.			Winter.			Summer.			Winter.		
	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.
ENGLAND AND WALES.		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.		d	£ s. d.
Alderley Edge	54½	—	1 10 0	44	—	1 5 10	54½	7	1 11 9½	44	7	1 5 8
Altrincham	54½	7½ to 8	1 14 0½ to 1 16 4	47	7½ to 8	1 9 4½ to 1 11 4	54½	7½ to 8	1 14 0½ to 1 16 4	47	7½ to 8	1 9 4½ to 1 11 4
Ashton-under-Lyne	54½	8	1 16 4	47	8	1 11 4	54½	8	1 16 4	47	8	1 11 4
Barnsley	50	7½	1 11 3	50	7½	1 11 3	50	8	1 13 4	50	8	1 13 4
Barrow-in-Furness	54	7½	1 13 9	49	7½	1 10 7½	54	7½	1 13 4	49	7½	1 10 7½

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS—*continued.*

TOWN.	1891.						1892.					
	Summer.			Winter.			Summer.			Winter.		
	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.
		d.	£ *s.* *d.*		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Bath	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	6½	1 10 4	47½	6½	1 5 8½
Beverley	56	6	1 8 0	56	6	1 8 0	56	6	1 8 0	56	6	1 8 0
Birmingham	54	8½	1 18 3	45	8½	1 11 10½	54	8½	1 18 3	45	8½	1 11 10½
Blackburn	49	8	1 12 8	49	8	1 12 8	49	8	1 12 8	49	8	1 12 8
Bolton	52	8½	1 16 10	47	8½	1 13 3½	52	8½	1 16 10	47	8½	1 13 3½
Bradford	49½	7½	1 10 11½	49½	7½	1 10 11½	49½	7½	1 10 11½	49½	7½	1 10 11½
Brighton	61½	7	1 15 10½	43½	7	1 5 4½	61½	7½ to 8	1 18 5½ to 2 1 0	43½	7½ to 8	1 7 2½ to 1 9 0
Bristol	54	7½	1 13 9	48	7½	1 10 0	54	7½	1 13 9	48	7½	1 10 0
Cambridge	56½	6 to 7	1 8 3 to 1 12 11½	50½	6 to 7	1 5 3 to 1 9 5½	56½	7	1 12 11½	50½	7	1 9 5½
Canterbury	58½	5*s.* 6*d.* per day.	1 13 0	58½	5*s.* 6*d.* per day.	1 13 0	60	6½	1 12 6	54	6½	1 9 3
Cardiff	54	8	1 16 0	47½	8	1 18 0	54	8½	1 18 3	47	8½	1 13 3½
Carlisle	54	6½	1 9 3	54	6½	1 9 3	54	6½	1 9 3	54	6½	1 9 3
Chatham	56½	7 to 7½	1 12 11½ to 1 15 3½	54	7 to 7½	1 11 6 to 1 13 9	56½	7 to 7½	1 12 11½ to 1 15 3½	54	7 to 7½	1 11 6 to 1 13 9
Cheadle	54½	7	1 11 9½	49½	7	1 8 10½	54½	7	1 11 9½	49½	7	1 8 10½
Chester	54½	7½	1 14 0½	54½	7½	1 14 0½	54½	7½	1 14 0½	54½	7½	1 14 0½
Chichester	58	6	1 9 0	47	6	1 3 6	58	6	1 9 0	47	6	1 3 6
Chorley	54½	7½	1 14 0½	—	—	—	54½	7½	1 14 0½	—	—	—
Cirencester	56½	5½	1 4 8½	56½	5½	1 4 8½	56½	5½	1 4 8½	56½	5½	1 4 8½
Coventry	56½	7½	1 15 3½	50½	7½	1 11 6½	56½	7½	1 15 3½	50½	7½	1 11 6½
Crewe	55½	6½	1 10 0½	55½	6½	1 10 0½	55½	6½	1 10 0½	55½	6½	1 10 0½
Croydon	61	8½	2 3 2½	50	8½	1 15 5	61	8½	2 3 2½	50	8½	1 15 5
Darlington	50	7	1 9 2	50	7	1 9 2	50	7	1 9 2	50	7	1 9 2
Derby	56	7½	1 15 0	50½	7½	1 11 6½	56	8	1 17 4	50½	8	1 13 8
Devizes	59	5 to 5½	1 4 7 to 1 7 0½	59	5 to 5½	1 4 7 to 1 7 0½	59	5 to 5½	1 4 7 to 1 7 0½	59	5 to 5½	1 4 7 to 1 7 0½
Doncaster	54	7	1 11 6	47½	7½	1 9 8½	54	7	1 11 6	47½	7½	1 9 8½
Dorchester	60	5	1 5 0	60	5	1 5 0	60	5½	1 7 6	60	5½	1 7 6
Dover	56½	7½	1 15 3½	56½	7½	1 15 3½	56½	7½	1 15 3½	56½	7½	1 15 3½
Droylsden	54½	7½	1 14 0½	47	7½	1 9 4½	54½	7½	1 14 0½	47	7½	1 9 4½
Dudley	54	7	1 11 6	54	7	1 11 6	54	7	1 11 6	54	7	1 11 6
Durham	53	7	1 10 11	53	7	1 10 11	53	7	1 10 11	53	7	1 10 11
Eccles	54½	7 to 7½	1 11 9½ to 1 14 0½	lt.—dk.	7 to 7½	—	54½	7 to 7½	1 11 9½ to 1 14 0½	lt.—dk.	7 to 7½	—
Exeter	54	5 to 5½	1 2 6 to 1 5 10½	54	5½ to 5½	1 4 9 to 1 5 10½	54	6	1 7 0	54	6	1 7 0
Folkestone	56½	7½	1 15 3½	50½	7½	1 11 6½	56½	7½	1 15 3½	56	7½	1 15 3½
Gloucester	56½	6½	1 10 7½	56½	6½	1 10 7½	56½	6½	1 10 7½	56½	6½	1 10 7½
Guildford	56½	7	1 12 11½	50½	7	1 9 5½	56½	7	1 12 11½	50½	7	1 9 5½
Halifax	50	7	1 9 2	50	7	1 9 2	50	7	1 9 2	50	7	1 9 2
Hertford	55½	6 to 7	1 7 9 to 1 12 4½	53	6 to 7	1 6 6 to 1 10 11	55½	6 to 7	1 7 9 to 1 12 4½	53	6 to 7	1 6 6 to 1 10 11
Hartlepools	54	7	1 11 6	54	7	1 11 6	54	7	1 11 6	54	7	1 11 6
Hastings and St. Leonards-on-Sea	56½	7	1 12 11½	51½	7	1 10 0½	56½	7	1 12 11½	51½	7	1 10 0½
Holmfirth	50½	6 to 6½	1 5 3 to 1 6 3½	lt.—dk.	—	—	50½	6 to 6½	1 5 3 to 1 6 3½	lt.—dk.	—	—
Huddersfield	50	6½	1 8 1½	50	6½	1 8 1½	50	6½	1 8 1½	50	6½	1 8 1½
Hull	53	8	1 15 4	47	8	1 11 4	53	8	1 15 4	47	8	1 11 4
Ipswich	—	—	—	—	—	—	56½	6½	1 10 7½	48	6½	1 6 0
Isle of Portland	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	6½	1 11 5	58	6½	1 11 5
Kidderminster	56½	7	1 12 11½	50½	7	1 9 5½	56½	7½	1 14 1½	50½	7½	1 10 6
Lancaster	55½	6½	1 11 2½	55½	6½	1 11 2½	54½	7½	1 12 11	—	—	—

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS—*continued.*

TOWN.	1891.						1892.					
	Summer.			Winter.			Summer.			Winter.		
	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.
		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.
Leeds	50	8	1 13 4	50	8	1 13 4	50	8	1 13 4	50	8	1 13 4
Leicester	56½	8	1 17 8	48	8	1 12 0	56½	8	1 17 8	48	8	1 12 0
Leigh	—	—	—	—	—	—	53½	8	1 15 8	44	8	1 9 4
Lewes	61	6 to 6½	1 10 6 to 1 13 0½	53	6 to 6½	1 6 6 to 1 8 8½	61	6 to 6½	1 10 6 to 1 13 0½	53	6 to 6½	1 6 6 to 1 8 8½
Lincoln	54	6¾	1 10 4½	47½	6¾	1 6 8½	53½	7½	1 13 5½	47½	7½	1 9 8¼
Liverpool and Birkenhead.	55	8	1 16 8	b47½ s50	8½ 8	1 13 7½ 1 13 4	55	8	1 16 8	b47½ s50	8½ 8	1 13 7¾ 1 13 4
London	51¼	9	1 18 5¼	47	9	1 15 3	50	9½	1 19 7	47 for 6 wks. 44½ for 8 wks.	9½	1 17 2¼ 1 15 2¾
Macclesfield	54½	7¾	1 12 11	47	7½	1 9 4½	54½	7¾	1 12 11	47	7½	1 9 4½
Maidstone	—	—	—	—	—	—	56½	7½	1 15 3¾	50½	7½	1 11 6¾
Manchester	52	8½	1 16 10	47	8½	1 13 3½	52	8½	1 16 10	47	8½	1 13 3½
Mirfield	52½	6½	1 8 5½	52½	6½	1 8 5½	52½	6	1 6 3	52½	6	1 6 3
Monkwearmouth	50	7½	1 11 3	50	7½	1 11 3	50	7½	1 11 3	50	7½	1 11 3
Newcastle-on-Tyne	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	8½	1 15 5	50	8½	1 15 5
Newport, Mon.	54	7½	1 13 9	50½	7½	1 11 6¾	54	8	1 16 0	50½	8	1 13 8
Northampton	54	7½	1 13 9	51	7½	1 11 10½	54	7½	1 13 9	51	7½	1 11 10½
North Shields	50	8	1 13 4	50	8	1 13 4	50	8	1 13 4	50	8	1 13 4
Northwich	54½	7½	1 12 11	52	7½	1 11 5	54½	7½	1 12 11	52	7½	1 11 5
Nottingham	54	8	1 16 0	47	8	1 11 4	54	8	1 16 0	47	8	1 11 4
Oldham	51½	8	1 14 4	46½	8	1 11 0	51½	8	1 14 4	46½	8	1 11 0
Oxford	54	7½	1 13 9	54	7½	1 13 9	54	7½	1 13 9	a50½	7½	1 11 8¾
Plymouth	56½	7	1 12 11½	48	7	1 8 0	54	7	1 11 6	48	7	1 8 0
Pontefract	55	7	1 12 1	55	7	1 12 1	55	7	1 12 1	55	7	1 12 1
Portsmouth	56½	6½	1 10 7½	51	6½	1 7 7½	56½	6½	1 10 7½	51	6½	1 7 7½
Preston	49½	8	1 13 0	49½	8	1 13 0	49½	8	1 13 0	49½	8	1 13 0
Radcliffe	49	8¾	1 13 8¼	44½	8¾	1 10 7	49	8½	1 14 8½	44½	8¾	1 11 6¼
Reading	56½	7½	1 15 3¾	56½	7½	1 15 3¾	56½	7½	1 15 3¾	56½	7½	1 15 3¾
Rochdale	48½	8	1 12 4	45	8	1 10 0	48½	8½	1 14 4½	41	8½	1 9 0½
Rugby	56½	7 to 7½	1 12 11½ to 1 15 3¾	s56½ b53½	7 to 7½ 7 to 7½	1 12 11½ to 1 15 3¾ 1 11 2½ to 1 13 5¼	56½	7½ to 8	1 15 3¾ to 1 17 8	s56½ b53½	7½ to 8 7½ to 8	1 15 3¾ to 1 17 8 1 13 5¼ to 1 15 8
Runcorn	55½	7¼	1 13 6¼	55½	7¼	1 13 6¼	55½	7¼	1 13 6¼	55½	7¼	1 13 6¼
St. Helens	55	8	1 16 8	55	8	1 16 8	55	8	1 16 8	55	8	1 16 8
Salisbury	56	6½	1 10 4	56½	6½	1 10 7½	56	6½	1 10 4	56½	6½	1 10 7½
Scarborough	52	7	1 10 4	a44½	7	1 5 9½	52	7½	1 12 6	47	7½	1 9 4½
Sheffield	49½	8	1 13 0	47	8	1 11 4	49½	8	1 13 0	49½	8	1 13 0
Shrewsbury	s56½ b50½	6 to 6½	1 8 3 to 1 10 7½ 1 5 3 to 1 7 4½	56½	6 to 6½	1 8 3 to 1 10 7½	56½	6½ to 7	1 10 7½ to 1 12 11½	s56½ b48	6½ to 7	1 10 7½ to 1 12 11½
Southampton	56½	6½ to 7	1 10 7½ to 1 12 11½	56½	7	1 12 11½	56½	7	1 12 11½	56½	7	1 12 11½
Southport	49½	8	1 13 0	47	8	1 11 4	49½	8	1 13 0	47	8	1 11 4
South Shields	50	8½	1 15 5	—	—	—	50	8½	1 15 5	—	—	—
Staffordshire Potteries and Newcastle District.	56½	7½	1 15 3¾	50½	7½	1 11 6¾	56½	7½	1 15 3¾	48	7½	1 10 0
Stalybridge	54½	7¾	1 14 0¾	47	7½	1 9 4½	54½	7¾	1 14 0¾	47	7½	1 9 4½
Stockport	—	—	—	—	—	—	54½	8	1 16 4	47	8	1 11 4
Sunderland	50	7½	1 11 3	50	7½	1 11 3	50	7½	1 11 3	50	7½	1 11 3
Swansea	54	8	1 16 0	48	8	1 12 0	54	8	1 16 0	48	8	1 12 0
Taunton	59½	4½ to 5½	1 2 3¾ to 1 7 3¾	59½	4½ to 5½	1 2 3¾ to 1 7 3¾	54	6	1 7 0	54	6	1 7 0

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS—*continued.*

TOWN.	1891. Summer. Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	1891. Winter. Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	1892. Summer. Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	1892. Winter. Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.
		d.	£ *s.* *d.*		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Truro	s57 b60	4½	1 2 6¾ 1 3 9	s57 b48	5½	1 6 1½ 1 2 0	s57 b60	4½	1 2 6¾ 1 3 9	s57 b48	4½ to 5½	1 2 6¾ to 1 6 1½ 0 19 0 to 1 2 0
Wakefield	49½	7	1 8 10½	49½	7	1 8 10½	49½	7	1 8 10½	49½	7	1 8 10½
Walsall	54½	7½	1 14 0¾	50½	7½	1 11 6¾	54½	8	1 16 4	50½	8	1 13 8
Warrington	55	8	1 16 8	50	8	1 13 4	55	8	1 16 8	50	8	1 13 4
West Bromwich	54	7	1 11 6	54	7	1 11 6	54	7½	1 13 9	54	7½	1 13 9
Weston-super-Mare	56½	6½	1 10 7½	48	6½	1 6 0	56½	6½	1 10 7½	48	6½	1 6 0
Weymouth	58½	5½	1 6 9¾	58½	5½	1 6 9¾	58½	5½	1 6 9¾	58½	5½	1 6 9¾
Whitehaven	54	—	1 10 0	54	—	1 10 0	54	Hourly rate not given.	1 10 0	54	Hourly rate not given.	1 10 0
Widnes	55	7½	1 14 4½	47½	8¼	1 12 7¾	55	7½	1 14 4½	47½	8¼	1 12 7¾
Wigan	54½	8	1 16 4	47	8 inside 8½ outside.	1 11 4 1 13 3½	54½	8	1 16 4	47	8 inside 8½ outside.	1 11 4 1 13 3½
Wilmslow	54½	—	1 10 0	54½	—	1 10 0	54½	Hourly rate not given.	1 10 0	54½	Hourly rate not given.	1 10 0
Winchester	58½	6	1 9 3	55	6	1 7 6	56½	6½	1 10 7½	51	6½	1 7 7½
Winton Patricroft	52½	8½	1 17 2¼	lt.—dk.	8½	—	52½	8½	1 17 2¼	lt.—dk.	8½	—
Wolverhampton	54½	8	1 16 4	50½	8	1 13 8	54½	8	1 16 4	50½	8	1 13 8
Worcester	54	7½	1 13 9	48	7½	1 10 0	54	7½	1 13 9	48	7½	1 10 0
York	53	6½	1 8 8½	53	6½	1 8 8½	53	6½	1 8 8½	53	6½	1 8 8½
SCOTLAND.												
Aberdeen	51	6½	1 7 7½	45	6½	1 4 4½	51	6¾	1 8 8¾	45	6¾	1 5 3¾
Crieff	51	5	1 1 3	40	5	0 16 8	51	5	1 1 3	40	5	0 16 8
Cupar-Fife	51	5 to 6	1 1 3 to 1 5 6	51	5 to 6	1 1 3 to 1 5 6	51	5 to 6	1 1 3 to 1 5 6	51	5 to 6	1 1 3 to 1 5 6
Dalkeith	51	7 to 7½	1 9 9 to 1 11 10½	42	7	1 4 6	51	7½	1 11 10½	45	7½	1 8 1½
Dundee	51	7½	1 11 10½	45	7½	1 8 1½	51	7½	1 11 10½	45	7½	1 8 1½
Dunse	51	6	1 5 6	43	6	1 1 6	51	6	1 5 6	43	6	1 1 6
Edinburgh	51	7½	1 11 10½	b45 s51	7½	1 8 1½ 1 11 10½	51	7¾	1 12 11¼	a45	7¾	1 9 0¾
Galashiels	51	6½	1 7 7½	45	6½	1 4 4½	51	6½	1 7 7½	45	6½	1 4 4½
Glasgow	51	8	1 14 0	45	8	1 10 0	51	8½	1 16 1½	45	8½	1 11 10½
Greenock	51	7¾	1 12 11¼	51	7¾	1 12 11¼	51	7¾	1 12 11¼	51	7¾	1 12 11¼
Hamilton	51	7	1 9 9	45	7	1 9 9	51	7½	1 11 10½	45	7½	1 8 1½
Hawick	51	7	1 9 9	51	7	1 9 9	51	7	1 9 9	51	7	1 9 9
Helensburgh	51	7½	1 11 10½	45	7½	1 8 1½	51	7½	1 11 10½	45	7½	1 8 1½
Inverness	51	6½	1 7 7½	45	6½	1 4 4½	51	6½	1 7 7½	45	6½	1 4 4½
Kilmarnock	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	7½	1 11 10½	45	7½	1 8 1½
Leith	s51 b45	7½	1 11 10½ 1 8 1½	s51 b45	7	1 9 9 1 6 3	51	7¾	1 12 11¼	a45	7¾	1 9 0¾
Montrose	51	5¾	1 4 5½	40	5¾	0 19 2	51	6½	1 7 7½	51	6½	1 7 7½
Paisley	51	7	1 9 9	45	7	1 6 3	51	7	1 9 9	45	7	1 6 3
Perth	51	6½	1 7 7½	45	6½	1 4 4½	51	6½	1 7 7½	45	6½	1 4 4½
St. Andrews	51	5½	1 3 4½	42	5½	0 19 3	51	5½	1 3 4½	42	5½	0 9 3
Stirling	51	5½ to 6½	1 3 4½ to 1 7 7½	—	—	—	51	5½ to 6½	1 3 4½ to 1 7 7½	—	—	—
IRELAND.												
Belfast	54	7½	1 13 9	54	7½	1 13 9	54	7¾	1 14 10½	s54 blt.—dk.	7¾	1 14 10½

PLASTERERS.

Town.	1891.						1892.					
	Summer.			Winter.			Summer.			Winter.		
	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week
ENGLAND AND WALES.		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Alderley Edge	54½	7	1 11 0½	44	7	1 5 8	54½	7½	1 14 0½	44	7½	1 7 6
Altrincham	54½	7	1 11 9½	47	7	1 7 5	54½	7	1 11 9½	47	7	1 7 5
Ashton-under-Lyne	54½	8½	1 18 7½	lt.—dk.	8½	—	54½	8½	1 18 7½	lt.—dk.	8½	—
Barnsley	49½	7½	1 10 11½	lt.—dk.	7¾	—	50	7¾	1 12 3½	a43	7¾	1 7 9½
Barrow-in-Furness	54	7½	1 13 9	47	7½	1 9 4½	54	7½	1 13 9	47	7½	1 9 4½
Bath	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	6 to 6½	1 8 0 to 1 10 4	45	6 to 6½	1 2 6 to 1 4 4½
Beverley	56	6½	1 10 4	50	6½	1 7 1	56	6½	1 10 4	50	6½	1 7 1
Birmingham	54	8½	1 18 3	45	8½	1 11 10½	54	8½	1 18 3	45	8½	1 11 10½
Blackburn	49	8	1 12 8	44	8	1 9 4	49	8	1 12 8	44	8	1 9 4
Bolton	52	9	1 19 0	44½	9	1 13 4½	52	9	1 19 0	44½	9	1 13 4½
Bradford	49½	8	1 13 0	47	8	1 11 4	49½	8	1 13 0	47	8	1 11 4
Brighton	61½	7½	1 18 5½	43½	7½	1 7 2½	61½	8	2 1 0	43½	8	1 9 0
Bristol	54	7½	1 13 9	48	7½	1 10 0	54	7½	1 13 9	48	7½	1 10 0
Cambridge	56½	7 to 8	1 12 11½ to 1 17 8	50½	7 to 8	1 9 5½ to 1 13 8	56½	7½	1 15 3½	50½	7½	1 11 6½
Canterbury	58½	6*s.* per day.	1 16 0	54	6*s.* per day.	1 16 0	60	7½	1 16 3	54	7½	1 12 7½
Cardiff	54	8	1 16 0	47½	8	1 11 8	54	8½	1 18 3	47	8½	1 13 3½
Carlisle	54	6	1 7 0	47	6	1 3 6	54	6	1 7 0	47	6	1 3 6
Cheadle	54½	7½	1 12 11	47	7½	1 8 4½	54½	7½	1 12 11	47	7½	1 8 4½
Chester	54½	7½	1 15 2½	49½	8½	1 15 0½	54½	7½	1 15 2½	49½	8½	1 15 0½
Chichester	58	6	1 9 0	47	6	1 3 6	58	6	1 9 0	47	6	1 3 6
Chorley	54½	7	1 11 9½	—	—	—	54½	7	1 11 9½	—	—	—
Cirencester	56½	6	1 8 3	56½	6	1 8 3	56½	6	1 8 3	56½	6	1 8 3
Coventry	56½	7½	1 15 3½	50½	7½	1 11 6½	56½	8	1 17 8	50½	8	1 13 8
Crewe	55½	7	1 12 4½	55½	7	1 12 4½	55½	7	1 12 4½	55½	7	1 12 4½
Croydon	61	9	2 5 9	50	9	1 17 6	61	9	2 5 9	50	9	1 17 6
Darlington	49½	7½ to 8	1 10 11½ to 1 13 0	44½	7½	1 7 9½	49½	7½ to 8	1 10 11½ to 1 13 0	44½	7½	1 7 9½
Derby	56	7½	1 15 0	50½	7½	1 11 6½	56	8	1 17 4	50½	8	1 13 8
Devizes	59	5½ to 6	1 7 0½ to 1 9 6	57½	5½ to 6	1 6 4½ to 1 8 9	59	5½ to 6	1 7 0½ to 1 9 6	57½	5½ to 6	1 6 4½ to 1 8 9
Doncaster	54	7	1 11 6	a44½	7	1 5 9½	54	7	1 11 6	a44½	7	1 5 9½
Dorchester	60	5	1 5 0	60	5	1 5 0	60	5½	1 7 6	60	5½	1 7 6
Dover	56½	8	1 17 8	51	8	1 14 0	56½	8	1 17 8	51	8	1 14 0
Droylsden	54½	8	1 16 4	47	—	—	54½	8	1 16 4	47	—	—
Dudley	54	6½	1 9 3	51½	6½	1 7 10½	54	6½	1 9 3	51½	6½	1 7 10½
Durham	49½	7½	1 9 10½	49½	7¼	1 9 10¼	49½	7½	1 9 10½	49½	7½	1 9 10½
Eccles	54½	8	1 16 4	lt.—dk.	8	—	54½	8	1 16 4	lt.—dk.	8	—
Exeter	56	6	1 8 0	51	6	1 5 6	56	6	1 8 0	48	6	1 4 0
Folkestone	56½	7½	1 15 3½	50½	7½	1 11 6½	56½	8	1 17 6	lt.—dk.	8	—
Gloucester	56½	6½	1 10 7½	56½	6½	1 10 7½	56½	6½	1 10 7½	56½	6½	1 10 7½
Guildford	56½	8	1 17 8	50½	8	1 13 8	56½	8	1 17 8	50½	8	1 13 8
Halifax	50	7½	1 10 2½	—	—	—	50	7½	1 10 2½	—	—	—
Hartlepools	53	7½	1 13 1½	43	7½	1 6 10½	53	7½	1 13 1½	43	7½	1 6 10½
Hastings and St. Leonards-on-Sea.	56½	7	1 12 11½	51½	7	1 10 0½	56½	7	1 12 11½	51½	7	1 10 0½
Hertford	55½	8½	1 19 3½	53	8½	1 17 6½	55½	8½	1 19 3½	53	8	1 17 6½
Holmfirth	50½	7	1 9 5½	—	—	—	50½	7	1 9 5½	—	—	—
Huddersfield	50	7½	1 10 2½	44½	7	1 6 10½	50	7½	1 10 2½	44½	7½	1 6 10½
Hull	53	8	1 15 4	47	8	1 11 4	53	8	1 15 4	47	8	1 11 4
Ipswich	—	—	—	—	—	—	56½	7	1 12 11½	48	7	1 8 0
Isle of Portland	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	6	1 9 0	54	6	1 7 0

PLASTERERS—*continued.*

TOWN.	1891.						1892.					
	Summer.			Winter.			Summer.			Winter.		
	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.
		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.
Kidderminster	56½	7	1 12 11½	50½	7	1 9 5½	56½	7	1 12 11½	50½	7	1 9 5½
Lancaster	54½	7½	1 12 11	45	7½	1 7 2½	49½	7½	1 11 11½	44	7½	1 8 5
Leeds	50	8½	1 15 5	50	8½	1 15 5	50	8	1 13 4	50	8	1 13 4
Leicester	56½	8	1 17 8	48	8	1 12 0	56½	8	1 17 8	48	8	1 12 0
Leigh	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	8	1 16 0	lt.—dk.	8	—
Lewes	61	8	2 0 8	53	8	1 15 4	61	8	2 0 8	53	8	1 15 4
Lincoln	53½	7	1 11 2½	47½	7	1 7 8½	53½	7½ to 8	1 13 5½ to 1 15 8	47½	7½ to 8	1 9 8½ to 1 11 8
Liverpool and Birkenhead	55	8½	1 18 11½	47½	8½	1 13 7½	55	8½	1 18 11½	47½	8½	1 13 7½
London	52½	9	1 19 4½	47	9	1 15 3	50	9½	1 19 7	47 for 6 wks., 44½ for 8 wks.	9½	1 17 2½ 1 15 2½
Macclesfield	54½	—	1 13 0	47	—	1 10 0	54½	Hourly rate not given.	1 13 0	47	Hourly rate not given.	1 10 0
Maidstone	—	—	—	—	—	—	56½	8	1 17 8	50½	8	1 13 8
Manchester	52	8	1 14 8	47	8	1 11 4	52	8½	1 16 10	47	8½	1 13 3½
Mirfield	49½	7	1 8 10½	49½	7	1 8 10½	49½	7	1 8 10½	49½	7	1 8 10½
Monkwearmouth	50	8	1 13 4	47	8	1 11 4	50	8	1 13 4	47	8	1 11 4
Newcastle-on-Tyne	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	8½	1 15 5	50	8½	1 15 5
Newport, Mon.	54	7½	1 13 9	50½	7½	1 11 6½	54	8	1 16 0	50½	8	1 13 8
Northampton	54	7	1 11 6	51	7	1 9 9	54	7	1 11 6	51	7	1 9 9
North Shields	50	8	1 13 4	50	8	1 13 4	50	8	1 13 4	50	8	1 13 4
Northwich	54½	7½	1 14 0½	52	7½	1 12 6	54½	8	1 16 4	52	8	1 14 8
Norwich	piecework.						piecework.					
Nottingham	54	8½	1 18 3	44	8½	1 11 2	54	9	2 0 6	44	9	1 13 0
Oldham	48½	8	1 12 4	46	8	1 10 8	48½	8	1 12 4	46	8	1 10 8
Oxford	54	7½	1 13 9	53½	7½	1 13 5½	54	7½	1 13 9	53½	7½	1 13 5½
Plymouth	56½	7	1 12 11½	51½	7	1 10 0½	54	7½	1 13 9	48	7½	1 10 0
Pontefract	50	7½	1 11 3	50	7½	1 11 3	50	7½	1 11 3	50	7½	1 11 3
Portsmouth	56½	7	1 12 11½	51	7	1 9 9	56½	7	1 12 11½	51	7	1 9 9
Preston	49½	8	1 13 0	49½	8	1 13 0	49½	8	1 13 0	49½	8	1 13 0
Radcliffe	54	8	1 16 0	lt.—dk.	8	—	54	8	1 16 0	lt.—dk.	8	—
Reading	56½	7½	1 15 3¾	56½	7½	1 15 3¾	56½	7½	1 15 3¾	56½	7½	1 15 3¾
Rochdale	48½	—	—	43½	—	—	48½	8½	1 14 4½	41	8½	1 9 0½
Rugby	56½	8	1 17 8	53½	8	1 15 8	56½	8	1 17 8	53½	8	1 15 8
Runcorn	55½	7½	1 14 8½	48	7½	1 10 0	55½	7½	1 14 8½	48	7½	1 10 0
St. Helens	55	8	1 16 8	47½	8	1 11 8	55	8½	1 18 11½	47½	8½	1 13 7½
Salisbury	56½	7	1 12 11½	50	7	1 9 2	56½	7	1 12 11½	50	7	1 9 2
Scarborough	52	7½	1 12 6	a44½	7½	1 7 8	52	8	1 14 8	a44½	8	1 9 10
Sheffield	49½	7½	1 10 11½	47	7½	1 9 4½	49½	8	1 13 0	41½	8	1 7 8
Shrewsbury	56½	6 to 6½	1 8 3 to 1 10 7½	50½	6 to 6½	1 5 3 to 1 7 4½	56½	6 to 6½	1 8 3 to 1 10 7½	48	6 to 6½	1 4 0 to 1 6 0
Southampton	56½	7	1 12 11½	53½	6½ to 7	1 6 9 to 1 11 2½	56½	7	1 12 11½	50½	7	1 9 5½
Southport	49½	—	1 13 0	lt.—dk.	—	1 10 0	49½	Hourly rate not given.	1 13 0	lt.—dk.	Hourly rate not given.	1 10 0
South Shields	50	8½	1 15 5	—	8½	—	50	8½	1 15 5	—	8½	—
Stalybridge	54½	8	1 16 4	lt.—dk.	8	—	54½	8	1 16 4	lt.—dk.	8	—
Stockport	—	—	—	—	—	—	54½	8½	1 18 7½	47	8½	1 13 3½
Sunderland	50	8	1 13 4	50	8	1 13 4	50	8	1 13 4	50	8	1 13 4
Swansea	54	8	1 16 0	48	8	1 12 0	54	8	1 16 0	48	8	1 12 0
Taunton	59½	4½ to 5½	1 2 3½ to 1 7 3½	59½	4½ to 5½	1 2 3½ to 1 7 3½	54	6	1 7 0	54	6	1 7 0
Truro	60	6	1 10 0	48	6	1 4 0	60	6	1 10 0	48	7	1 8 0
Wakefield	50	7 to 9	1 9 2 to 1 17 6	50	7 to 9	1 9 2 to 1 17 6	50	7 to 9	1 9 2 to 1 17 6	50	7 to 9	1 9 2 to 1 17 6

PLASTERERS—*continued.*

Town.	1891. Summer. Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Winter. Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	1892. Summer. Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Winter. Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.
		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.
Walsall	54½	7½	1 14 0½	50½	7½	1 11 6½	54½	8	1 16 4	50½	8	1 13 8
Warrington	55	7½	1 13 2½	50	7½	1 10 2½	55	7½	1 13 2½	50	7½	1 10 2½
West Bromwich	54	7½	1 13 9	50½	7½	1 11 6½	54	8	1 16 0	50½	8	1 13 8
Weston-super-Mare	56½	6½	1 10 7½	48	6½	1 6 0	56½	6½	1 10 7½	48	6½	1 6 0
Weymouth	58½	5½	1 6 9½	50	6	1 5 0	58½	5½	1 6 9½	50	6	1 5 0
Whitehaven	54	—	1 10 0	54	—	1 10 0	54	Hourly rate not given.	1 10 0	54	Hourly rate not given.	1 10 0
Widnes	55	8	1 16 8	47½	8	1 11 8	55	8	1 16 8	47½	8	1 11 8
Wigan	54½	7½	1 14 0½	47	7½	1 9 4½	54½	8	1 16 4	47½	8	1 11 8
Wilmslow	54½	7	1 11 9½	lt.—dk.	7	—	54½	7	1 1 9½	lt.—dk.	7	—
Winchester	58½	6½	1 11 8½	55	6½	1 9 9½	piecework.					
Winton Patricroft	54½	8½	1 18 7½	lt.—dk.	8½	—	54½	8½	1 18 7½	lt.—dk.	8½	—
Wolverhampton	54	8	1 16 0	50½	8	1 13 8	54	8	1 16 0	50½	8	1 13 8
Worcester	54	7½	1 13 9	50½	7½	1 11 6½	54	7½	1 13 9	50½	7½	1 11 6½
York	53	7	1 10 11	47	7	1 7 5	53	7	1 10 11	47	7	1 7 5
SCOTLAND.												
Aberdeen	51	6	1 5 6	40	6	1 0 0	51	7	1 9 9	40	7	1 3 4
Crieff	51	7	1 9 9	40	7	1 3 4	51	7	1 9 9	40	7	1 3 4
Cupar-Fife	51	—	—	41	—	—	51	—	—	41	—	—
Dalkeith	51	7½ to 8	1 11 10½ to 1 14 0	42	7	1 4 6	51	8	1 14 0	45	8	1 10 0
Dundee	51	8	1 14 0	45	8	1 10 0	51	8	1 14 0	a38	8	1 5 4
Dunse	51	6	1 5 6	40	6	1 0 0	51	6	1 5 6	40	6	1 0 0
Edinburgh	51	7½	1 11 10½	a42	7½	1 6 3	51	8	1 14 0	a42	8	1 8 0
Galashiels	51	—	—	45	—	—	51	7	1 9 9	45	7	1 6 3
Glasgow	51	8	1 14 0	45	8	1 10 0	51	8	1 14 0	42	8	1 8 0
Greenock	51	8	1 14 0	45	8	1 10 0	51	8	1 14 0	45	8	1 10 0
Hamilton	51	7½	1 11 10½	45	7½	1 8 1½	51	8	1 14 0	46	8	1 10 8
Hawick	51	6½	1 7 7½	lt.—dk.	6½	—	51	7	1 9 9	51	7	1 9 9
Helensburgh	51	7½	1 11 10½	45	7½	1 8 1½	51	7½	1 11 10½	45	7½	1 8 1½
Inverness	57	6	1 8 6	43½	6	1 1 9	57	6	1 8 6	43½	6	1 1 9
Kilmarnock	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	7	1 9 9	45	7	1 6 3
Leith	51	7½	1 11 10½	a42	7½	1 6 3	51	8	1 14 0	a42	8	1 8 0
Montrose	51	6	1 5 6	40	6	1 0 0	51	6½	1 7 7½	40	6½	1 1 8
Paisley	51	7	1 9 9	39	7	1 2 9	51	7	1 9 9	39	7	1 2 9
Perth	51	6	1 5 6	45	6	1 2 6	51	6	1 5 6	45	6	1 2 6
St. Andrews	51	6	1 5 6	41	6	1 0 6	51	6	1 5 6	41	6	1 0 6
Stirling	51	6 to 6½	1 5 6 to 1 7 7½	—	—	—	51	6 to 6½	1 5 6 to 1 7 7½	—	—	—
IRELAND.												
Belfast	54	7½	1 13 9	54	7½	1 13 9	54	8	1 16 0	a52½	8	1 15 0

SLATERS.

Town.	1891. Summer. Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Winter. Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	1892. Summer. Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Winter. Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wage per Week.
ENGLAND AND WALES.		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.
Alderley Edge	54½	6	1 7 3	47	6	1 3 6	54½	6½	1 9 6½	44	6½	1 3 10
Altrincham	54½	8	1 16 4	47	8	1 11 4	54½	8	1 16 4	47	8	1 11 4

SLATERS—*continued.*

TOWN.	1891.						1892.					
	Summer.			Winter.			Summer.			Winter.		
	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.
		d.	£ *s.* *d.*		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Ashton-under-Lyne	54½	8½	1 18 7½	lt.—dk.	8½	—	54½	8½	1 18 7½	lt.—dk.	8½	—
Barnsley	50	8	1 13 4	—	8	—	50	8	1 13 4	lt.—dk.	8	—
Barrow-in-Furness	54	7½	1 13 9	47	7½	1 9 4½	54	7½	1 13 9	47	7½	1 9 4½
Bath	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	6 to 6½	1 8 0 to 1 10 4	45	6 to 6½	1 2 6 to 1 4 4½
Birmingham	54	8½	1 18 3	50½	8½	1 15 9½	54	8½	1 18 3	50½	8½	1 15 9½
Blackburn	49	—	1 15 0	44	—	1 12 0	49	not given	1 15 0	44	not given	1 12 0
Bolton	49½	8	1 13 0	47	8½	1 13 3½	49½	8	1 13 0	44½	8½	1 11 6½
Bradford	49½	6½ to 7	1 6 9½ to 1 8 10½	45	6½ to 7	1 4 4½ to 1 6 3	49½	6½ to 7	1 6 9½ to 1 8 10½	45	6½ to 7	1 4 4½ to 1 6 3
Brighton	61½	9	2 6 1½	—	—	—	61½	9	2 6 1½	43½	9	1 12 7½
Bristol	54	7½	1 13 9	48	7½	1 10 0	54	7½	1 13 9	48	7½	1 10 0
Cambridge	60 to 65	6½ to 7	1 12 6 to 1 17 11	piecework.			56½	7	1 12 11½	56½	7	1 12 11½
Canterbury	58½	5*s.* 6*d.* per day.	1 13 0	54	5*s.* 6*d.* per day.	1 13 0	60	6½	1 12 6	54	6½	1 9 3
Cardiff	54	8	1 16 0	47½	8	1 11 8	54	8½	1 18 3	47	8½	1 13 3½
Carlisle	54	6½	1 9 3	47	6½	1 5 5½	54	6½	1 9 3	47	6½	1 5 5½
Cheadle	54½	7	1 11 9½	49	7	1 8 7	54½	7	1 11 9½	49	7	1 8 7
Chester	54½	7½	1 15 2½	49½	8½	1 14 0½	54½	7½	1 15 2½	49½	8½	1 14 0½
Chichester	58	6	1 9 0	47	6	1 3 6	58	6	1 9 0	47	6	1 3 6
Chorley	54½	7	1 11 9½	—	—	—	54½	7	1 11 9½	—	—	—
Cirencester	56½	6	1 8 3	56½	6	1 8 3	56½	6	1 8 3	56½	6	1 8 3
Coventry	56½	7½	1 15 3½	50½	7½	1 11 6½	56½	7½	1 15 3½	50½	7½	1 11 6½
Crewe	55½	7	1 12 4½	55½	7	1 12 4½	55½	7	1 12 4½	55½	7	1 12 4½
Croydon	piecework.						piecework.					
Darlington	50	7½	1 11 3	45	7½	1 8 1½	50	7½	1 11 3	45	7½	1 8 1½
Derby	56	7½	1 15 0	53½	7½	1 13 5½	56	7½	1 15 0	53½	7½	1 13 5½
Devizes	59	5½ to 6	1 7 0½ to 1 9 6	57½	5½ to 6	1 6 4½ to 1 8 9	59	5½ to 6	1 7 0½ to 1 9 6	57½	5½ to 6	1 6 4½ to 1 8 9
Doncaster	54	7	1 11 6	a44½	7	1 5 9½	54	7	1 11 6	a44½	7	1 5 9½
Dorchester	60	5	1 5 0	58	5	1 4 2	60	5½	1 7 6	55	5½	1 5 2½
Dover	piecework.						piecework.					
Droylsden	54½	8	1 16 4	47	—	—	54½	8	1 16 4	47	—	—
Dudley	54	6½ to 6¾	1 8 1½ to 1 9 3	51½	6¼ to 6½	1 6 9½ to 1 7 10½	54	6½ to 6¾	1 8 1½ to 1 9 3	51½	6¼ to 6½	1 6 9½ to 1 7 10½
Durham	49½	8	1 13 0	49½	8	1 13 0	49½	8	1 13 0	49½	8	1 13 0
Eccles	54½	7	1 11 9½	lt.—dk.	7	—	54½	7	1 11 9½	lt.—dk.	7	—
Exeter	56	6	1 8 0	51	6	1 5 6	56	6	1 8 0	48	6	1 4 0
Folkestone	56½	7½	1 15 3½	50½	7½	1 11 6½	56½	7½	1 15 3½	lt.—dk.	7½	—
Gloucester	56½	6½	1 10 7½	50½	6½	1 7 4½	56½	6½	1 10 7½	50½	6½	1 7 4½
Guildford	piecework.						piecework.					
Halifax	50	7½	1 10 2½	—	—	—	50	7½	1 10 2½	—	—	—
Hartlepools	54	8	1 16 0	52½	8	1 15 0	54	8	1 16 0	52½	8	1 15 0
Hastings and St. Leonards-on-Sea	piecework.						piecework.					
Hertford	55½	7	1 12 4½	53	7	1 10 11	55½	7	1 12 4½	53	7	1 10 11
Huddersfield	50	8	1 13 4	44½	8	1 9 8	50	8	1 13 4	44½	8	1 9 8
Hull	53	8	1 15 4	47	8	1 11 4	53	8	1 15 4	47	8	1 11 4
Isle of Portland	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	6	1 9 0	54	6	1 7 0
Kidderminster	56½	7	1 12 11½	50½	7	1 9 5½	56½	7	1 12 11½	50½	7	1 9 5½
Lancaster	54½	7¾	1 12 11	45	7¾	1 7 2¼	49½	7¾	1 11 11½	44	7¾	1 8 5
Leeds	50	7 to 8	1 9 2 to 1 13 4	lt.—dk.	7 to 8	—	50	8½	1 15 5	lt.—dk.	8½	—
Leicester	56½	8	1 17 8	46½	8	1 11 0	56½	8	1 17 8	48	8	1 12 0

SLATERS—*continued.*

Town.	1891.						1892.					
	Summer.			Winter.			Summer.			Winter.		
	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week
		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.
Leigh	—	—	—	—	—	—	53½	8	1 15 8	lt.—dk.	8	—
Lewes	done by bricklayers.						done by bricklayers					
Lincoln	53½	7	1 11 2½	47½	7	1 7 8½	53½	7½	1 13 5½	47½	7½	9 8¼
Liverpool and Birkenhead	55	8½	1 18 11½	47½	8½	1 13 7¾	55	8½	1 18 11½	47½	8½	13 7½
Macclesfield	54½	7	1 11 9½	47	7½	1 9 4½	54½	7	1 11 9½	47	7½	1 9 4½
Maidstone	—	—	—	—	—	—	56½	7½	1 15 3¾	50½	7½	1 11 6¼
Manchester	54½	8½	1 18 7½	lt.—dk.	8½	—	54½	8½	1 18 7½	46½	8½	1 12 11½
Mirfield	52½	—	1 9 0 to 1 10 0	52½	—	1 9 0 to 1 10 0	52½	not given	1 9 0 to 1 10 0	52½	not given	1 9 0 to 1 10 0
Monkwearmouth	53	7 to 7½	1 10 11 to 1 13 1½	—	—	—	53	7 to 7½	1 10 11 to 1 13 1½	—	—	—
Newcastle-on-Tyne	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	8½	1 15 5	41½	8½	1 9 4¾
Newport, Mon.	54	7½	1 13 9	50½	7½	1 11 6¾	54	8	1 16 0	50½	8	1 13 8
North Shields	50	7½	1 10 2½	37	7½	1 2 4½	50	7½	1 10 2½	37	7½	1 2 4½
Northwich	54½	7½	1 12 11	52	7½	1 11 5	54½	8	1 16 4	52	8	1 14 8
Norwich	piecework.						piecework.					
Nottingham	54	8	1 16 0	44	8	1 9 4	54	8	1 16 0	44	8	1 9 4
Oldham	58	7½	1 16 3	46½	7½	1 9 0¾	58	7½	1 16 3	46½	7½	1 9 0¾
Oxford	54	7½	1 13 9	53½	7½	1 13 5½	54	7½	1 13 9	53½	7½	1 13 5½
Plymouth	56½	7	1 12 11½	50½	7	1 9 5½	54	7½	1 15 9	48	7½	1 10 0
Pontefract	50	—	1 10 0	50	—	1 10 0	50	not given	1 10 0	50	not given	1 10 0
Portsmouth	56½	9	2 2 4½	51	9	1 18 3	56½	9	2 2 4½	51	9	1 18 3
Preston	49½	—	1 13 0	lt.—dk.	—	1 13 0	49½	—	1 13 0	lt.—dk.	—	1 13 0
Radcliffe	54	8	1 16 0	lt.—dk.	8	—	54	8	1 16 0	lt.—dk.	8	—
Rochdale	48½	—	—	43½	—	—	48½	8	1 12 4	41	8	1 7 4
Rugby	56½	7	1 12 11½	53½	7	1 11 2½	56½	7	1 12 11½	53½	7	1 11 2½
Runcorn	55½	7¾	1 15 10	48	7¾	1 11 0	55½	7¾	1 15 10	48	7¾	1 11 0
St. Helens	55	8	1 16 8	55	8	1 16 8	55	8	1 16 8	55	8	1 16 8
Salisbury	56½	7	1 12 11½	50	7	1 9 2	56½	7	1 12 11½	50	7	1 9 2
Scarborough	52	—	1 10 0	47	—	1 10 0	52	7½	1 12 6	47	7½	1 9 4½
Sheffield	49½	8	1 13 0	47	8	1 11 4	49½	8	1 13 0	44	8	1 9 4
Shrewsbury	56½	6 to 6½	1 8 3 to 1 10 7½	50½	6 to 6½	1 5 3 to 1 7 4½	56½	6½ to 7	1 10 7½ to 1 12 11½	48	6½ to 7	1 6 0 to 1 8 0
Southampton	—	7	—	—	7	—	piecework					
Southport	49½	—	1 13 0	lt.—dk.	—	1 13 0	49½	not given	1 13 0	lt.—dk.	not given	1 10 0
South Shields	—	8½	—	—	8½	—	—	8½	—	—	8½	—
Stalybridge	54½	8	1 16 4	lt.—dk.	8	—	54½	8	1 16 4	lt.—dk.	8	—
Stockport	—	—	—	—	—	—	54½	8	1 16 4	47	8	1 11 4
Sunderland	50	7½	1 11 3	50	7½	1 11 3	50	7½	1 11 3	50	7½	1 11 3
Taunton	59½	4½ to 5½	1 2 3¾ to 1 7 3¼	59½	4½ to 5½	1 2 3¾ to 1 7 3¼	54	6	1 7 0	54	6	1 7 0
Truro	60	5½	1 7 6	48	5	1 0 0	60	5	1 5 0	48	5½	1 2 0
Wakefield	56	7	1 12 8	40	7	1 3 4	56	7	1 12 8	40	7	1 3 4
Walsall	54½	7½	1 14 0¾	50½	7½	1 11 6¾	54½	7½	1 14 0¾	50½	7½	1 11 6¾
Warrington	55	7½	1 14 4½	50	7½	1 11 3	55	7½	1 14 4½	50	7½	1 11 3
West Bromwich	piecework.						piecework.					
Weston-super-Mare	56½	6½	1 10 7½	48	6½	1 6 0	56½	6½	1 10 7½	48	6½	1 6 0
Weymouth	58½	5½	1 6 9¾	50	6	1 5 0	58½	5½	1 6 9¾		6	1 5 0
Whitehaven	54	—	1 10 0	54	—	1 10 0	54	not given	1 10 0	54	not given	1 10 0
Widnes	55	8	1 16 8	47½	8	1 11 8	55	8	1 16 8	47½	8	1 11 8
Wigan	54½	7½	1 14 0¾	47	7½	1 9 4½	54½	7½	1 14 0¾	47½	7½	1 9 8¼
Wilmslow	54½	7	1 11 9½	47	7	1 7 5	54½	7	1 11 9½	47	7	1 7 5
Winchester	piecework.						piecework.					

SLATERS—*continued.*

TOWN.	1891.						1892.					
	Summer.			Winter.			Summer.			Winter.		
	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.
		d.	£ *s.* *d.*		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Winton Patricroft	54½	7½	1 14 0½	lt.—dk.	7½	—	54½	8	1 16 4	lt.—dk.	8	—
Wolverhampton	piecework.						piecework.					
Worcester	54	7½	1 13 9	50½	7½	1 11 6½	54	8	1 16 0	50½	8	1 13 8
York	53	7	1 10 11	47	7	1 7 5	53	7	1 10 11	47	7	1 7 5
SCOTLAND.												
Aberdeen	51	6½	1 7 7½	40	6½	1 1 8	51	6½	1 7 7½	40	6½	1 1 8
Crieff	60	6	1 10 0	45	6	1 2 6	60	6	1 10 0	45	6	1 2 6
Cupar-Fife	51	5 to 6	1 1 3 to 1 5 6	41	5 to 6	0 17 1 to 1 0 6	51	5 to 6	1 1 3 to 1 5 6	41	5 to 6	0 17 1 to 1 0 6
Dalkeith	51	7½	1 11 10½	42	7½	1 6 3	51	7½	1 11 10½	45	7½	1 8 1½
Dundee	51	7½	1 11 10½	45	7½	1 8 1½	51	7½	1 11 10½	40	7½	1 5 0
Dunse	51	6	1 5 6	40	6	1 0 0	51	6	1 5 6	40	6	1 0 0
Edinburgh	51	7½	1 11 10½	a45	7½	1 8 1½	51	8	1 14 0	a45	8	1 10 0
Galashiels	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	7	1 9 9	not given		—
Glasgow	51	8	1 14 0	45	8	1 10 0	51	8	1 14 0	44½	8	1 9 8
Greenock	51	7½	1 11 10½	45	7½	1 8 1½	51	7½	1 11 10½	45	7½	1 8 1½
Hamilton	51	7½	1 11 10½	45	7½	1 8 1½	51	8	1 14 0	46	8	1 10 8
Hawick	51	—	—	lt.—dk.	—	—	51	7	1 9 9	lt.—dk.	—	—
Helensburgh	51	7½	1 11 10½	45	7½	1 8 1½	51	7½	1 11 10½	45	7½	1 8 1½
Inverness	57	6	1 8 6	45	6	1 2 6	57	6	1 8 6	45	6	1 2 6
Kilmarnock	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	7½	1 11 10½	45	7½	1 8 1½
Leith	51	7½	1 11 10½	a45	7½	1 8 1½	51	8	1 14 0	45	8	1 10 0
Montrose	51	6	1 5 6	lt.—dk.	6	—	54	6½	1 9 3	40	6½	1 1 8
Paisley	51	7	1 9 9	45	7	1 6 3	51	7	1 9 9	45	7	1 6 3
Perth	51	7	1 9 9	45	7	1 6 3	51	7	1 9 9	45	7	1 6 3
St. Andrews	51	6	1 5 6	41	6	1 0 6	51	6	1 5 6	41	6	1 0 6
Stirling	51	6½	1 7 7½	—	—	—	51	6½	1 7 7½	—	—	—
IRELAND.												
Belfast	54	—	1 10 0 to 1 12 0	46½	—	1 10 0 to 1 12 0	54	Hourly rate not given.	1 10 0 to 1 14 0	lt.—dk.	Hourly rate not given.	1 10 0 to 1 14 0

PLUMBERS.

TOWN.	1891.						1892.					
	Summer.			Winter.			Summer.			Winter.		
	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.
ENGLAND AND WALES.		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Alderley Edge	57	7	1 13 3	44	7	1 5 8	57	7	1 13 3	44	7	1 5 8
Altrincham	54½	8	1 16 4	47	8	1 11 4	54½	8	1 16 4	47	8	1 11
Ashton-under-Lyne	54½	8	1 16 4	47	8½	1 13 3½	54½	8	1 16 4	47	8½	1 13 3½
Barnsley	50	8	1 13 4	50	8	1 13 4	50	8½	1 14 4½	50	8½	1 14 4½
Barrow-in-Furness	54	7½	1 13 9	49	8	1 12 8	54	7½	1 13 9	49	8	1 12 8
Bath	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	6½ to 7½	1 10 4 to 1 15 0	—	—	—
Beverley	55½	7	1 12 4½	50	7	1 9 2	55½	7	1 12 4½	50	7	1 9 2
Birmingham	54	8½	1 18 3	48	8½	1 14 0	54	8½	1 18 3	48	8½	1 14 0
Blackburn	49	8	1 13 8½	44	8½	1 10 3	49	8½	1 13 8½	44	8½	1 10 3

PLUMBERS—*continued.*

Town.	1891.						1892.					
	Summer.			Winter.			Summer.			Winter.		
	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.
		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.
Bolton	52	8½	1 16 10	47	8½	1 13 3½	51½	8½	1 16 5½	47½	8½	1 13 7½
Bradford	49½	7¾	1 11 11½	49½	7¾	1 11 11½	49½	8	1 13 0	49½	8	1 13 0
Brighton	61½	6	1 10 9	43½	6	1 1 9	61½	7	1 15 10½	43½	7	1 5 4½
Bristol	54	7½ to 8	1 13 9 to 1 16 0	48	7½ to 8	1 10 0 to 1 12 0	54	7½ to 8	1 13 9 to 1 16 0	48	7½ to 8	1 10 0 to 1 12 0
Cambridge	56½	6½ to 7	1 10 7½ to 1 12 11½	50½	6½ to 7	1 7 4½ to 1 9 5½	56½	7½	1 15 3¾	50½	7½	1 11 6¾
Canterbury	58½	5s. 6d. per day.	1 13 0	58½	5s. 6d. per day.	1 13 0	60	6½	1 12 6	54	6½	1 9 3
Cardiff	54	8	1 16 0	s54 b47½	8	1 16 0 1 11 8	54	8½	1 18 3	47	8½	1 13 3½
Carlisle	54	6½	1 9 3	47	6½	1 5 5½	54	6½	1 9 3	47	6½	1 5 5½
Chatham	56½	7 to 7½	1 12 11½ to 1 15 3¾	54	7 to 7½	1 11 6 to 1 13 9	56½	7 to 7½	1 12 11½ to 1 15 3¾	54	7 to 7½	1 11 6 to 1 13 9
Cheadle	54½	7	1 11 9½	49½	7	1 8 10½	54½	7	1 11 9½	49½	7	1 8 10½
Chester	54½	7½	1 14 0¾	54½	7½	1 14 0¾	54½	7½	1 14 0¾	54½	7½	1 14 0¾
Chichester	58	7	1 13 10	47	7	1 7 5	58	7	1 13 10	47	7	1 7 5
Chorley	54½	7½	1 14 0¾	47	7½	1 9 4½	54½	7½	1 14 0¾	47	7½	1 9 4½
Cirencester	56½	6	1 8 3	56½	6	1 8 3	56½	6	1 8 3	56½	6	1 8 3
Coventry	56½	7	1 12 11½	50½	7	1 9 5½	56½	7	1 12 11½	50½	7	1 9 5½
Crewe	55½	7½	1 14 8¼	55½	7½	1 14 8¼	55½	7½	1 14 8¼	55½	7½	1 14 8¼
Croydon	61	9	2 5 9	50	9	1 17 6	61	9	2 5 9	50	9	1 17 6
Darlington	53	Hourly rate not given.	1 12 0	53	—	—	53	Hourly rate not given.	1 12 0	53	—	—
Derby	56	7	1 12 8	53½	7	1 11 2½	56	7	1 12 8	53½	7	1 11 2½
Devizes	59	6	1 9 6	57½	6	1 8 9	59	6	1 9 6	57½	6	1 8 9
Doncaster	54	7	1 11 6	47½	7	1 7 8½	54	7	1 11 6	47½	7	1 7 8½
Dorchester	60	6	1 10 0	60	6	1 10 0	60	6½	1 12 6	55	6½	1 9 9½
Dover	56½	7	1 12 11½	51	7	1 9 9	56½	7	1 12 11½	51	7	1 9 9
Droylsden	54½	8	1 16 4	47	—	—	54½	8	1 16 4	47	—	—
Dudley	54	7	1 11 6	51½	7	1 10 0½	54	7	1 11 6	51½	7	1 10 0½
Durham	53	7¼	1 12 0½	53	7	1 10 11	53	7¼	1 12 0½	53	7	1 10 11
Eccles	54½	8	1 16 4	47	8	1 11 4	54½	8	1 16 4	47	8	1 11 4
Exeter	56	5½ to 6	1 5 8 to 1 8 0	56	5½ to 6	1 5 8 to 1 8 0	56	6	1 8 0	48	6	1 4 0
Folkestone	56½	8	1 17 8	50½	8	1 13 8	56½	8	1 17 8	lt.—dk.	8	—
Gloucester	56½	7	1 12 11½	56½	7	1 12 11½	56½	7	1 12 11½	56½	7	1 12 11½
Guildford	56½	8	1 17 8	50½	8	1 13 8	56½	8	1 17 8	50½	8	1 13 8
Halifax	50	7½	1 10 2½	50	—	—	50	7½	1 10 2½	50	—	—
Hartlepools	54	7½	1 12 7½	54	7½	1 12 7½	54	7½	1 12 7½	54	7½	1 12 7½
Hastings and St. Leonards-on-Sea.	56½	8	1 17 8	51½	8	1 14 4	56½	8	1 17 8	51½	8	1 14 4
Hertford	55½	6 to 7	1 7 9 to 1 12 4½	53	6 to 7	1 6 6 to 1 10 11	55½	6 to 7	1 7 9 to 1 12 4½	53	6 to 7	1 6 6 to 1 10 11
Holmfirth	50½	7	1 9 5½	50½	7	1 9 5½	50½	7	1 9 5½	50½	7	1 9 5½
Huddersfield	52½	7	1 10 7½	52½	7	1 10 7½	52½	7	1 10 7½	52½	7	1 10 7½
Hull	53	8	1 15 4	47	8	1 11 4	53	8	1 15 4	47	8	1 11 4
Ipswich	—	—	—	—	—	—	56½	7	1 12 11½	48	7	1 8 0
Isle of Portland	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	6½	1 11 5	58	6½	1 11 5
Kidderminster	56½	7	1 12 11½	50½	7	1 9 5½	56½	7½	1 15 3¾	50½	7½	1 11 6¾
Lancaster	54	6½	1 9 3	54	6½	1 9 3	53	7	1 10 11	53	7	1 10 11
Leeds	50	7½	1 11 3	50	7½	1 11 3	50	8	1 13 4	50	8	1 13 4
Leicester	54	8	1 16 0	48	8	1 12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lewes	61	7½	1 18 1½	55	7½ to 8	1 14 4½ to 1 16 8	61	7½	1 18 1½	55	7½ to 8	1 14 4½ to 1 16 8
Leigh	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	8	1 16 0	44	8	1 9 4

PLUMBERS—*continued.*

TOWN.	1891.						1892.					
	Summer.			Winter.			Summer.			Winter.		
	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.
		d.	£ *s.* *d.*		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Lincoln	53½	7	1 11 2½	47½	7	1 7 8½	53½	7 to 7½	1 11 2½ to 1 13 5½	47½	7 to 7½	1 7 8½ to 1 9 8½
Liverpool and Birkenhead	55	8½	1 18 11½	47½	8½	1 13 7½	55	8½	1 18 11½	47½	8½	1 13 7½
London	47	10	1 19 2	44½	10	1 17 1	47	10½	2 1 1½	44½ for 6 wks., 42 for 8 wks.	10½	1 18 11 1 16 9
Macclesfield	54½	7½	1 14 0½	49½	7½	1 10 11½	54½	7½	1 14 0½	49½	7½	1 10 11½
Maidstone	—	—	—	—	—	—	56½	8	1 17 8	50½	8	1 13 8
Manchester	54½	8	1 16 4	47	8	1 11 4	52	8½	1 16 10	47	8½	1 13 3½
Mirfield	50	7½	1 10 2½	50	7½	1 10 2½	50	7½	1 10 2½	50	7½	1 10 2½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	8½	1 17 1½	54	8½	1 17 1½
Newport, Mon.	54	7½	1 13 9	50½	7½	1 11 6½	54	8	1 16 0	50½	8	1 13 8
Northampton	54	8	1 16 0	51	8	1 14 0	54	8	1 16 0	51	8	1 14 0
North Shields	59	6½	1 13 2½	59	6½	1 13 2½	59	6½	1 13 2½	59	6½	1 13 2½
Northwich	54½	7½	1 12 11	52	7½	1 11 5	54½	7 to 7½	1 11 9½ to 1 12 11	52	7 to 7½	1 10 4 to 1 11 5
Norwich	57	6½	1 10 10½	57	6½	1 10 10½	57	6½	1 10 10½	57	6½	1 10 10½
Nottingham	54	8½	1 18 3	44	8½	1 11 2	54	8½	1 18 3	44	8½	1 11 2
Oldham	58	7½	1 16 3	46½	7½	1 9 0½	58	8	1 18 8	46½	8	1 11 0
Oxford	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	8	1 16 0		Not given.	
Plymouth	53½	—	1 7 0 to 1 10 0	53½	—	1 7 0 to 1 10 0	53½	Hourly rate not given.	1 7 0 to 1 10 0	53½	Hourly rate not given.	1 7 0 to 1 10 0
Pontefract	55	7½	1 14 4½	44½	7½	1 7 9½	55	7½	1 14 4½	44½	7½	1 7 9½
Portsmouth	56½	6½	1 10 7½	51	6½	1 7 7½	56½	6½	1 10 7½	51	6½	1 7 7½
Preston	49½	—	1 14 0	lt.—dk.	—	1 14 0	49½	—	1 14 0	lt.—dk.	—	1 14 0
Radcliffe	49	8	1 12 8	—	—	—	49	8½	1 14 8½	49	8½	1 14 8½
Rochdale	48½	8	1 12 4	43½	8	1 9 0	48½	8	1 12 4	41	8	1 7 4
Rugby	56½	7½	1 15 3½	53½	7½	1 13 5½	56½	7½	1 15 3½	53½	7½	1 13 5½
Runcorn	55½	7½	1 14 8½	48	7½	1 10 0	55½	7½	1 14 8½	48	7½	1 10 0
St. Helens	55	8	1 16 8	55	8	1 16 8	55	8	1 16 8	55	8	1 16 8
Salisbury	56½	7	1 12 11½	56½	7	1 12 11½	56½	7	1 12 11½	56½	7	1 12 11½
Scarborough	53	7½	1 13 1½	47	7½	1 9 4½	52	7½	1 12 6	47	7½	1 9 4½
Sheffield	49½	8	1 13 0	47	8	1 11 4	49½	8½	1 15 0½	49½	8½	1 15 0½
Shrewsbury	56½	6½ to 7½	1 10 7½ to 1 15 3½	50½	6½ to 7½	1 7 4½ to 1 11 6½	56½	6½ to 7	1 10 7½ to 1 12 11½	48	6½ to 7	1 6 0 to 1 8 0
Southampton	56½	7½	1 15 3½	53½	7½	1 13 5½	56½	7½	1 15 3½	53½	7½	1 13 5½
Southport	49½	—	1 13 0	lt.—dk.	—	1 10 0	49½	—	1 13 0	lt.—dk.	—	1 10 0
South Shields	54	—	1 14 6	—	—	—	54	—	1 14 6	—	—	—
Staffordshire Potteries and Newcastle District	55½	7½	1 14 8½	48½	7½	1 10 3½	56½	7½	1 15 3½	48	7½	1 10 0
Stalybridge	54½	8	1 16 4	lt.—dk.	8	—	54½	8	1 16 4	lt.—dk.	8	—
Stockport	—	—	—	—	—	—	54½	7½	1 14 0½	47	7½	1 9 4½
Sunderland	54	7½	1 13 9	54	7½	1 13 9	54	7½	1 13 9	54	7½	1 13 9
Swansea	54	8	1 16 0	48	8	1 12 0	54	8	1 16 0	48	8	1 12 0
Taunton	59½	5 to 6	1 4 9½ to 1 9 9	59½	5 to 6	1 4 9½ to 1 9 9	54	6	1 7 0	54	6	1 7 0
Truro	60	4½	1 3 9	48	6	1 4 0	57	5	1 3 9	57	5	1 3 9
Wakefield	50	7	1 9 2	50	7	1 9 2	50	7	1 9 2	50	7	1 9 2
Walsall	54½	7½	1 14 0½	50½	7½	1 11 6½	54½	7½	1 14 0½	50½	7½	1 11 6½
Warrington	55	7½	1 14 4½	50	7½	1 11 3	55	7½	1 14 4½	50	7½	1 11 3
West Bromwich	54	7	1 11 6	50½	7	1 9 5½	54	7	1 11 6	40½	7	1 3 7½
Weston-super-Mare	56½	6½	1 10 7½	48	6½	1 6 0	56½	6½	1 10 7½	48	6½	1 6 0
Weymouth	58½	6	1 9 3	—	—	—	58½	6	1 9 3	—	—	—
Whitehaven	54	—	1 13 0	54	—	1 13 0	54	—	1 13 0	54	—	1 13 0
Widnes	55	8	1 16 8	47½	8	1 11 8	55	8	1 16 8	47½	8	1 11 8
Wigan	54½	8	1 16 4	47½	8	1 11 8	54½	8	1 16 4	47½	8	1 11 8
Wilmslow	54½	7	1 11 9½	49½	7	1 8 10½	54½	7	1 11 9½	49½	7	1 8 10½

PLUMBERS—*continued.*

Town.	1891. Summer. Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	1891. Winter. Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	1892. Summer. Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	1892. Winter. Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.
		d.	£ *s.* *d.*		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Winchester	58½	6½	1 11 8½	58½	6½	1 11 8½	56½	7	1 12 11½	51	7	1 9 9
Winton Patricroft	52½	8½	1 17 2½	lt.—dk.	8½	—	52	8½	1 16 10	lt.—dk.	8½	—
Wolverhampton	54	8	1 16 0	50½	8	1 13 8	54	8	1 16 0	50½	8	1 13 8
Worcester	54	7½	1 13 9	50½	7½	1 11 6½	54	7½	1 13 9	50½	7½	1 11 6½
York	53	7	1 10 11	53	7	1 10 11	53	7	1 10 11	53	7	1 10 11
SCOTLAND.												
Aberdeen	51	6½	1 7 7½	51	6½	1 7 7½	51	7	1 9 9	51	7	1 9 9
Crieff	51	6	1 5 6	51	6	1 5 6	51	6	1 5 6	51	6	1 5 6
Cupar-Fife	51	5½ to 6½	1 3 4½ to 1 7 7½	51	5½ to 6½	1 3 4½ to 1 7 7½	51	5½ to 6½	1 3 4½ to 1 7 7½	51	5½ to 6½	1 3 4½ to 1 7 7½
Dalkeith	51	7½	1 11 10½	42	7½	1 6 3	51	7½	1 11 10½	42	7½	1 6 3
Dundee	51	7½	1 11 10½	51	7½	1 11 10½	51	7½	1 11 10½	45	7½	1 8 1½
Dunse	51	6½	1 7 7½	51	6½	1 7 7½	51	6½	1 7 7½	51	6½	1 7 7½
Edinburgh	51	7	1 9 9	46	7	1 6 10	51	7½	1 11 10½	46	7½	1 8 9
Galashiels	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	7	1 9 9	Not given.		—
Glasgow	51	8	1 14 0	45	8	1 10 0	51	8	1 14 0	45	8	1 10 0
Greenock	51	7½	1 11 10½	51	7½	1 11 10½	51	7½	1 11 10½	51	7½	1 11 10½
Hamilton	51	7	1 9 9	51	7	1 9 9	51	7	1 9 9	50	7	1 9 2
Hawick	51	7 to 7½	1 9 9 to 1 11 10½	51	7 to 7½	1 9 9 to 1 11 10½	51	7	1 9 9	51	7	1 9 9
Helensburgh	51	7½	1 11 10½	45	7½	1 8 1½	51	7½	1 11 10½	45	7½	1 8 1½
Inverness	57	5½	1 6 1½	57	5½	1 6 1½	57	5½	1 6 1½	57	5½	1 6 1½
Kilmarnock	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	7½	1 11 10½	45	7½	1 8 1½
Leith	51	7	1 9 9	46	7	1 6 10	51	7½	1 11 10½	46	7½	1 8 9
Montrose	51	6½	1 7 7½	51	6½	1 7 7½	51	6½	1 7 7½	51	6½	1 7 7½
Paisley	51	7	1 9 9	50	7	1 9 2	51	7	1 9 9	50	7	1 9 2
Perth	51	6½	1 7 7½	51	6½	1 7 7½	51	6½	1 7 7½	51	6½	1 7 7½
St. Andrews	51	6	1 5 6	51	6	1 5 6	51	6	1 5 6	51	6	1 5 6
Stirling	51	—	—	—	—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—
IRELAND.												
Belfast	54	—	1 14 0 to 1 16 0	54	—	1 14 0 to 1 16 0	54	8	1 16 0	54	8	1 16 0

PAINTERS.

Town.	1891. Summer. Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	1891. Winter. Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	1892. Summer. Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	1892. Winter. Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.
ENGLAND AND WALES.		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Alderley Edge	57	7	1 13 3	44	7	1 5 8	57	7	1 13 3	44	7	1 5 8
Altrincham	54½	7	1 11 9½	47	7	1 7 5	54½	7	1 11 9½	47	7	1 7 5
Ashton-under-Lyne	54½	8	1 16 4	lt.—dk.	8	—	54½	8	1 16 4	lt.—dk.	8	—
Barnsley	50	7½	1 11 3	—	7½	—	50	7½	1 11 3	50	7½	1 11 3
Barrow-in-Furness	54	7½	1 13 9	49	7½	1 10 7½	54	8	1 16 0	49	8	1 12 8
Bath	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	5½	1 5 8	45	5½	1 0 7½
Beverley	55½	6	1 7 9	lt.—dk.	—	—	55½	6	1 7 9	lt.—dk.	—	—
Birmingham	56½	7½	1 15 3¾	50½	7½	1 11 6¾	56½	7½	1 15 3¾	50½	7½	1 11 6¾
Blackburn	54	8	1 16 0	lt.—dk.	8	—	54	8	1 16 0	lt.—dk.	8	—
Bolton	54	7½	1 13 9	40	7½	1 5 0	54	7½	1 13 9	39	7½	1 4 4½
Bradford	52	7	1 10 4	44	7	1 5 8	52	7	1 10 4	44	7	1 5 8

PAINTERS—*continued.*

TOWN.	1891.						1892.					
	Summer.			Winter.			Summer.			Winter.		
	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.
		d.	£ *s.* *d.*		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brighton	61½	6	1 10 9	43½	6	1 1 9	61½	6½	1 13 3½	43½	6½	1 3 6½
Bristol	54	7	1 11 6	48	7	1 8 0	54	7	1 11 6	48	7	1 8 0
Cambridge	56½	6 to 7	1 8 3 to 1 12 11½	50½	6 to 7	1 5 3 to 1 9 5½	56½	7	1 12 11½	50½	7	1 9 5½
Canterbury	60	5½	1 7 6	54	5½	1 4 9	60	5½ to 6	1 7 6 to 1 10 0	54	5½ to 6	1 4 9 to 1 7 0
Cardiff	54	6½ to 7½	1 9 3 to 1 13 9	—	6½ to 7½	—	54	7 to 7½	1 11 6 to 1 13 9	47	7 to 7½	1 7 5 to 1 9 4½
Carlisle	54	6½	1 9 3	47	6½	1 5 5½	54	6½	1 9 3	47	6½	1 5 5½
Chatham	56½	6½ to 7	1 10 7½ to 1 12 11½	54	6½ to 7	1 9 3 to 1 11 6	56½	6½ to 7	1 10 7½ to 1 12 11½	54	6½ to 7	1 9 3 to 1 11 6
Cheadle	54½	7 to 7½	1 11 9½ to 1 14 0¾	39	7 to 7½	1 2 9 to 1 4 4½	54½	7 to 7½	1 11 9½ to 1 14 0¾	39	7 to 7½	1 2 9 to 1 4 4½
Chester	54½	6½	1 9 6¾	49	6½	1 6 6½	54½	6½	1 9 6¾	49	6½	1 6 6½
Chichester	58	6	1 9 0	47	6	1 3 6	58	6	1 9 0	47	6	1 3 6
Chorley	54½	7	1 11 9½	47	7	1 7 5	54½	7	1 11 9½	47	7	1 7 5
Cirencester	56½	5	1 3 6½	56½	5	1 3 6½	56½	5	1 3 6½	56½	5	1 3 6½
Coventry	56½	7	1 12 11½	50½	7	1 9 5½	56½	7	1 12 11½	50½	7	1 9 5½
Crewe	55½	6½	1 10 0¾	55½	6½	1 10 0¾	55½	6½	1 10 0¾	55½	6½	1 10 0¾
Croydon	61	7½	1 18 1½	50	7½	1 11 3	61	7½	1 18 1½	50	7½	1 11 3
Darlington	53	6½	1 8 8½	40	6½	1 1 8	53	6½	1 8 8½	40	6½	1 1 8
Derby	56	7	1 12 8	47½	7	1 7 8½	56	7	1 12 8	47½	7	1 7 8½
Devizes	59	5 to 6	1 4 7 to 1 9 6	57½	5 to 6	1 3 11½ to 1 8 9	59	5 to 6	1 4 7 to 1 9 6	57½	5 to 6	1 3 11½ to 1 8 9
Doncaster	54	6	1 7 0	a44¼	6	1 2 1½	54	6	1 7 0	a44¼	6	1 2 1½
Dorchester	60	5	1 5 0	60	5	1 5 0	60	5½	1 7 6	60	5½	1 7 6
Dover	56½	6	1 8 3	51	6	1 5 6	56½	6	1 8 3	51	6	1 5 6
Droylsden	54½	6½	1 9 6¾	45	—	—	54½	6½	1 9 6¾	45	—	—
Dudley	54	6 to 6½	1 7 0 to 1 9 3	51½	6 to 6½	1 5 9 to 1 7 10¾	54	6 to 6½	1 7 0 to 1 9 3	51½	6 to 6½	1 5 9 to 1 7 10¾
Durham	53	7	1 10 11	41	7	1 3 11	53	7	1 10 11	41	7	1 3 11
Eccles	54½	7	1 11 9½	lt.—dk.	7	—	54½	7	1 11 9½	lt.—dk.	7	—
Exeter	56	5½	1 5 8	48	5½	1 2 0	56	5½	1 5 8	48	5½	1 2 0
Folkestone	56½	6½	1 10 7½	50½	6½	1 7 4½	56½	6½	1 10 7½	lt.—dk.	6½	—
Gloucester	56½	6	1 8 3	45	6	1 2 6	56½	6	1 8 3	45	6	1 2 6
Guildford	56½	6½	1 10 7½	50½	6½	1 7 4½	56½	6½	1 10 7½	50½	6½	1 7 4½
Hartlepools	54	7	1 11 6	46	7	1 6 10	54	7	1 11 6	46	7	1 6 10
Hastings and St. Leonards-on-Sea.	56½	6½	1 10 7½	51½	6½	1 7 10¾	56½	6½	1 10 7½	51½	6½	1 7 10¾
Hertford	55½	6 to 7	1 7 9 to 1 12 4½	53	6 to 7	1 6 6 to 1 10 11	55½	6 to 7	1 7 9 to 1 12 4½	53	6 to 7	1 6 6 to 1 10 11
Holmfirth	50	6 to 7	1 5 0 to 1 9 2	—	—	—	50	6 to 7	1 5 0 to 1 9 2	—	—	—
Huddersfield	55½	6½	1 10 0¾	44½	6½	1 4 1½	55½	6½	1 10 0¾	44½	6½	1 4 1½
Hull	53	7	1 10 11	47	7	1 7 5	53	7	1 10 11	47	7	1 7 5
Ipswich	—	—	—	—	—	—	56½	5 to 6	1 3 6½ to 1 8 3	46	5 to 6	1 0 0 to 1 4 0
Isle of Portland	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	6½	1 11 5	54	6½	1 9 3
Kidderminster	56½	6½	1 10 7½	50½	6½	1 7 4½	56½	6½	1 10 7½	50½	6½	1 7 4½
Lancaster	56½	6¾	1 11 9½	45	6¾	1 5 3¾	55½	7	1 12 4½	39	7	1 2 9
Leeds	54	7½	1 13 9	lt.—dk.	7½	—	54	7½	1 13 9	lt.—dk.	7½	—
Leicester	56½	7½	1 15 3¾	42½	7½	1 6 6¾	56½	7½	1 15 3¾	42½	7½	1 6 6¾
Leigh	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	7½	1 13 9	44	7½	1 7 6
Lewes	61	6 to 6½	1 10 6 to 1 13 0½	53	6 to 6½	1 6 6 to 1 8 8½	61	6 to 6½	1 10 6 to 1 13 0½	53	6 to 6½	1 6 6 to 1 8 8½

PAINTERS—*continued.*

TOWN.	1891.						1892.					
	Summer.			Winter.			Summer.			Winter.		
	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.
		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.
Lincoln	54	6½	1 9 3	47	6½	1 5 5½	53½	7½	1 12 3¾	47½	7½	1 8 8½
Liverpool and Birkenhead.	55	7½	1 14 4½	49½	7½	1 10 11½	55	7½	1 14 4½	49½	7½	1 10 11½
London	52½	8 to 8½	1 15 0 to 1 17 2½	47	8 to 8½	1 11 4 to 1 13 3½	50	8½ to 9	1 15 5 to 1 17 6	44½ to 47	8½ to 9	1 11 6½ to 1 15 3
Macclesfield	54½	6	1 7 3	54½	6	1 7 3	54½	6	1 7 3	54½	6	1 7 3
Maidstone	—	—	—	—	—	—	56½	7	1 12 11½	50½	7	1 9 5½
Manchester	54½	7	1 11 9½	47	7	1 7 5	54½	7	1 11 9½	47	7	1 7 5
Mirfield	52½	6½	1 8 5½	—	—	—	52½	6½	1 8 5½	—	—	—
Newcastle-on-Tyne	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	7½	1 12 3½	44½	7½	1 8 8½
Newport, Mon.	54	—	—	50½	—	—	54	—	—	50½	—	—
Northampton	54	6½ to 7	1 9 3 to 1 11 6	48	6½ to 7	1 6 0 to 1 8 0	54	6½ to 7	1 9 3 to 1 11 6	48	6½ to 7	1 6 0 to 1 8 0
North Shields	50	7½	1 11 3	44	7½	1 7 6	50	7½	1 11 3	44	7½	1 7 6
Northwich	54½	7	1 11 9½	38½	7	1 2 5½	54½	7 to 7½	1 11 9½ to 1 12 11	52	7 to 7½	1 10 4 to 1 11 5
Norwich	57	4½ to 5	1 1 4½ to 1 3 9	57	4½ to 5	1 1 4½ to 1 3 9	57	4½ to 5	1 1 4½ to 1 3 9	57	4½ to 5	1 1 4½ to 1 3 9
Nottingham	54	8	1 16 0	44	8	1 9 4	54	8	1 16 0	44	8	1 9 4
Oldham	56½	7	1 12 11½	46½	7	1 7 1½	56½	7½	1 15 3¾	46½	7½	1 9 0¾
Oxford	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	6½	1 9 3	53½	—	—
Plymouth	56	6	1 8 0	51½	6	1 5 9	56	6	1 8 0	46	6	1 3 0
Pontefract	55	6	1 7 6	44½	6	1 2 3	55	6	1 7 6	44½	6	1 2 3
Portsmouth	56½	5½ to 6	1 5 10¾ to 1 8 3	51	5½ to 6	1 3 4½ to 1 5 6	56½	5½ to 6	1 5 10¾ to 1 8 3	51	5½ to 6	1 3 4½ to 1 5 6
Preston	49½	7½	1 10 11½	lt.—dk.	7½	—	49½	7½	1 10 11½	lt.—dk.	7½	—
Radcliffe	54	7½	1 13 9	lt.—dk.	7½	—	56	7½	1 15 0	lt.—dk.	7½	—
Rochdale	48½	7 to 7½	1 8 3½ to 1 10 3¾	43½	7 to 7½	1 5 4½ to 1 7 2¼	61½	7½	1 18 5¾	39	7½	1 4 4½
Rugby	56½	6½	1 10 7¼	53½	6½	1 8 11¾	56½	6½	1 10 7¼	53½	6½	1 8 11¾
Runcorn	55½	—	1 8 0	48	—	1 8 0	55½	Not given.	1 8 0	48	Not given.	1 8 0
St. Helens	55	7	1 12 1	55	7	1 12 1	55	7	1 12 1	55	7	1 12 1
Salisbury	56½	5½	1 5 10½	50	5½	1 2 11	56½	5½	1 5 10½	50	5½	1 2 11
Scarborough	55½	6½	1 10 0½	44	6½	1 3 10	52	7	1 10 4	40	7	1 3 4
Sheffield	49½	7	1 8 10½	47	7	1 7 5	49½	7	1 8 10½	44	7	1 5 8
Shrewsbury	56½	6 to 6½	1 8 3 to 1 10 7¼	50½	6 to 6½	1 5 3 to 1 7 4¼	56½	6 to 6½	1 8 3 to 1 10 7¼	48	6 to 6½	1 4 0 to 1 6 0
Southampton	56½	6 to 6½	1 8 3 to 1 10 7¼	53½	6 to 6½	1 6 9 to 1 8 11¾	56½	6	1 8 3	50½	6	1 5 3
Southport	49½	7½	1 10 11½	lt.—dk.	7½	—	49½	7½	1 10 11½	lt.—dk.	7½	—
South Shields	50	8	1 13 4	—	—	—	50	8	1 13 4	—	—	—
Staffordshire Potteries and Newcastle District.	55½	6½	1 10 0½	48½	6½	1 6 3¾	56½	7½	1 15 3¾	48	7½	1 10 0
Stalybridge	54½	8	1 16 4	lt.—dk.	8	—	54½	8	1 16 4	lt.—dk.	8	—
Stockport	—	—	—	—	—	—	55½	7½	1 14 8½	—	—	—
Sunderland	54	7	1 11 6	54	7	1 11 6	54	7	1 11 6	54	7	1 11 6
Swansea	54	7½	1 13 9	48	7½	1 10 0	54	7½	1 13 9	48	7½	1 10 0
Taunton	59½	4 to 5	0 19 10 to 1 4 9½	59½	4 to 5	0 19 10 to 1 4 9½	54	6	1 7 0	54	6	1 7 0
Truro	60	4½	1 3 9	48	5½	1 2 0	57	4½	1 2 6¾	57	4½	1 2 6¾
Wakefield	52½	6½	1 8 5½	52½	6½	1 8 5½	52½	6½	1 8 5½	52½	6½	1 8 5½
Walsall	54½	6½	1 9 6¾	50½	6½	1 7 4¼	54½	7	1 11 9½	50½	7	1 9 ½
Warrington	55	7	1 12 1	50	7	1 9 2	55	7	1 12 1	50	7	1 9 2
West Bromwich	54	6	1 7 0	50½	6	1 5 3	54	6	1 7 0	50½	6	1 5 3
Weston-super-Mare	56½	6	1 8 3	48	6	1 4 0	56½	6	1 8 3	48	6	1 4 0

PAINTERS—*continued.*

Town.	1891.						1892.					
	Summer.			Winter.			Summer.			Winter.		
	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.
		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.
Weymouth	60	5½	1 7 6	50	—	—	60	5½	1 7 6	50	—	—
Whitehaven	54	—	1 10 0	54	—	1 10 0	54	Not given.	1 10 0	54	Not given.	1 10 0
Widnes	55	7	1 12 1	47½	7	1 7 8½	55	7	1 12 1	47½	7	1 7 8½
Wigan	54½	8	1 16 4	47	8	1 11 4	54½	8	1 16 4	47½	8	1 11 8
Wilmslow	54½	7	1 11 9½	49½	7	1 8 10½	54½	7	1 11 9½	49½	7	1 8 10½
Winchester	58½	5	1 4 4½	58½	5	1 4 4½	56½	6	1 8 3	51	6	1 5 6
Winton Patricroft	54½	7½	1 14 0½	lt.—dk.	7½	—	54½	7½	1 14 0½	lt.—dk.	7½	—
Wolverhampton	54	7 to 7½	1 11 6 to 1 13 9	50½	7 to 7½	1 9 5½ to 1 11 6½	54	7 to 7½	1 11 6 to 1 13 9	50½	7 to 7½	1 9 5½ to 1 11 6½
Worcester	54	6½	1 9 3	50½	6½	1 7 4½	54	7	1 11 6	50½	7	1 9 5½
York	53	6½	1 8 8½	44	5	0 18 4	53	6½	1 8 8½	44	5	0 18 4
SCOTLAND.												
Aberdeen	51	6½	1 8 8½	40	6½	1 2 6	51	6½	1 8 8½	40	6½	1 2 6
Crieff	57	6	1 8 6	41	6	1 0 6	57	6	1 8 6	41	6	1 0 6
Cupar-Fife	57	5½ to 6½	1 6 1½ to 1 10 10½	41	5½ to 6½	0 18 9½ to 1 2 2½	57	5½ to 6½	1 6 1½ to 1 10 10½	41	5½ to 6½	0 18 9½ to 1 2 2½
Dalkeith	51	7½	1 11 10½	42	7	1 4 6	51	7½ to 8	1 11 10½ to 1 14 0	41	7½ to 8	1 5 7½ to 1 7 4
Dundee	51	7½	1 11 10½	37 to 39	7½	1 3 1½ to 1 4 4½	51	7½	1 11 10½	a38	7½	1 3 9
Dunse	51	7	1 9 9	40	7	1 3 4	51	7	1 9 9	40	7	1 3 4
Edinburgh	51	7½	1 11 10½	39	7½	1 4 4½	51	7½	1 11 10½	38	7½	1 3 9
Galashiels	57	7	1 13 3	46	7	1 6 10	56	7	1 12 8	34	7	0 19 10
Glasgow	51	7½	1 11 10½	39	7½	1 4 4½	51	8	1 14 0	39	8	1 6 0
Greenock	56	7½	1 15 0	39	7½	1 4 4½	56	7½	1 15 0	39	7½	1 4 4½
Hamilton	56	7½	1 15 0	45	7½	1 8 1½	56	8	1 17 4	40	8	1 6 8
Hawick	56	6 to 7	1 8 0 to 1 12 8	lt.—dk.	6 to 7	—	56	7	1 12 8	lt.—dk.	7	—
Helensburgh	56	7½	1 15 0	45	7½	1 8 1½	56	7½	1 15 0	45	7½	1 8 1½
Inverness	57	6	1 8 6	42	6	1 1 0	57	6	1 8 6	42	6	1 1 0
Kilmarnock	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	7½	1 15 0	41	7½	1 5 7½
Leith	51	7½	1 11 10½	39	7½	1 4 4½	51	7½	1 11 10½	39	7½	1 4 4½
Montrose	57	6	1 8 6	lt.—dk.	6	—	56	6½	1 10 4	40	6½	1 1 8
Paisley	56	7	1 12 8	39	7	1 2 9	56	7	1 12 8	39	7	1 2 9
Perth	51	7	1 9 9	40	7	1 3 4	51	7	1 9 9	40	7	1 3 4
St. Andrews	56	6	1 8 0	41	6	1 0 6	56	6	1 8 0	41	6	1 0 6
Stirling	56	6½ to 7	1 10 4 to 1 12 8	—	—	—	56	6½ to 7	1 10 4 to 1 12 8	—	—	—
IRELAND.												
Belfast	54	7½	1 13 9	a42½	7½	1 6 6½	54	7½	1 13 9	45½	7½	1 8 5½

MASONS' LABOURERS.

Town.	1891.						1892.					
	Summer.			Winter.			Summer.			Winter.		
	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.
ENGLAND AND WALES.		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.
Alderley Edge	49½	5	1 0 7½	44	5	0 18 4	49½	5	1 0 7½	39	5	0 16 3
Altrincham	4	5½	1 4 11½	47	5½	1 1 6½	54½	5½	1 4 11½	47	5½	1 1 6½

MASONS' LABOURERS—*continued.*

TOWN.	1891.						1892.					
	Summer.			Winter.			Summer.			Winter.		
	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week
		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.
Ashton-under-Lyne	54½	5½	1 4 11½	lt.—dk.	5½	—	54½	5½	1 4 11½	lt.—dk.	5½	—
Barnsley	49½	5½	1 3 8½	—	5½	—	49½	6	1 4 9	lt.—dk.	6	—
Barrow-in-Furness	54	—	1 4 0	a46½	—	1 4 0	54	Hourly rate not given.	1 4 0	a46½	Hourly rate not given.	1 4 0
Bath	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	4	0 18 8	45	4	0 15 0
Beverley	56	5	1 3 4	50	5	1 0 10	56	5	1 3 4	50	5	1 0 10
Birmingham	54	5½	1 4 9	48	5½	1 2 0	54	6	1 7 0	48	6	1 4 0
Blackburn	49	5	1 0 5	lt.—dk.	5	—	49	5	1 0 5	lt.—dk.	5	—
Bolton	48½	6½	1 6 3½	42½	6½	1 2 10½	48½	6½	1 6 3½	—	6½	—
Bradford	49½	5½	1 2 8½	45	5½	1 0 7½	49½	5½	1 2 8½	45	5½	1 0 7½
Brighton	61½	5	1 5 7½	43½	5	0 18 1½	61½	5	1 5 7½	43½	5	0 18 1½
Bristol	54	4½	1 0 3	48	4½	0 18 0	54	4½	1 0 3	48	4½	0 18 0
Burnley	49½	5½	1 2 8½	47	5½	1 1 6½	49½	5½	1 2 8½	47	5½	1 1 6½
Cambridge	56½	4	0 18 10	50½	4	0 16 10	56½	4½	1 0 0	50½	4½	0 17 10½
Canterbury	58½	3s. 4d. per day.	1 0 0	54	3s. 4d. per day.	1 0 0	60	4	1 0 0	54	4	0 18 0
Cardiff	54	5½	1 4 9	47½	5½	1 1 9½	54	6	1 7 0	47	6	1 3 6
Carlisle	51	4½	0 19 1½	45½	4½	0 17 1½	51	4½	0 19 1½	45½	4½	0 17 1½
Chatham	56½	4½	1 1 2½	54	4½	1 0 3	56½	4½	1 1 2½	54	4½	1 0 3
Cheadle	49½	4½	0 18 6½	49½	4½	0 18 6½	49½	4½	0 18 6½	49½	4½	0 18 6½
Chester	54½	5½	1 3 10	49½	5½	1 1 7½	54½	5½	1 3 10	49½	5½	1 1 7½
Chichester	58	4	0 19 4	47	4	0 15 8	58	4	0 19 4	47	4	0 15 8
Chorley	48½	6	1 4 3	—	—	—	48½	6	1 4 3	—	—	—
Cirencester	56½	3½	0 17 7½	56½	3½	0 17 7½	56½	3½	0 17 7½	56½	3½	0 17 7½
Coventry	56½	5½	1 4 8½	50½	5½	1 2 1	56½	5½	1 7 0½	50½	5½	1 4 2½
Crewe	55½	5	1 3 1½	55½	5	1 3 1½	55½	5	1 3 1½	55½	5	1 3 1½
Croydon	61	6	1 10 6	50	6	1 5 0	61	6	1 10 6	50	6	1 5 0
Darlington	49½	5½	1 2 8½	44½	5½	1 0 4½	49½	5½	1 2 8½	44½	5½	1 0 4½
Derby	56	5	1 3 4	50½	5	1 1 0½	56	5	1 3 4	50½	5	1 1 0½
Devizes	59½	3 to 3½	0 14 10½ to 0 17 4½	57½	3 to 3½	0 14 4½ to 0 16 9½	59½	3 to 3½	0 14 10½ to 0 17 4½	57½	3 to 3½	0 14 4½ to 0 16 9½
Doncaster	54	4½ to 5	1 0 3 to 1 2 6	a44½	4½ to 5	0 16 7 to 0 18 5½	54	4½ to 5	1 0 3 to 1 2 6	a44½	4½ to 5	0 16 7 to 0 18 5½
Dorchester	60	4	1 0 0	60	4	1 0 0	60	4	1 0	60	4	1 0 0
Dover	56½	5	1 3 6½	56½	5	1 3 6½	56½	5	1 3 6½	56½	5	1 3 6½
Droylsden	54½	5	1 2 8½	47	—	—	54½	5	1 2 8½	47	—	—
Dudley	54	4	0 18 0	51½	4	0 17 2	54	4	0 18 0	51½	4	0 17 2
Durham	49½	5	1 0 7½	49½	5	1 0 7½	49½	5	1 0 7½	49½	5	1 0 7½
Eccles	49½	5	1 0 7½	lt.—dk.	5	—	49½	5	1 0 7½	lt.—dk.	5	—
Exeter	56	4	0 18 8	51	4	0 17 0	56	4	0 18 8	48	4	0 16 0
Folkestone	56½	5	1 3 6½	50½	5	1 1 0½	56½	5	1 3 6½	lt.—dk.	5	—
Gloucester	56½	3½	0 17 7½	56½	3½	0 17 7½	56½	3½	0 17 7½	56½	3½	0 17 7½
Guildford	56½	5	1 3 6½	50½	5	1 1 0½	56½	5	1 3 6½	50½	5	1 1 0½
Halifax	49½	—	1 2 0	—	—	1 1 0	49½	Hourly rate not given.	1 2 0	—	Hourly rate not given.	1 1 0
Hartlepools	50	6	1 5 0	44	6	1 2 0	50	6	1 5 0	44	6	1 2 0
Hastings and St. Leonards-on-Sea	56½	5	1 3 6½	51½	5	1 1 5½	56½	5	1 3 6½	51½	5	1 1 5½
Hertford	55½	4½	1 0 9½	53	4½	0 19 10½	55½	4½	1 0 9½	53	4½	0 19 10½
Holmfirth	50½	5	1 1 0½	45	5	0 18 9	50½	5	1 1 0½	45	5	0 18 9
Huddersfield	50	5	1 0 10	44½	5	0 18 6½	50	5	1 0 10	44½	5	0 18 6½
Hull	53	6	1 6 6	47	6	1 3 6	53	6	1 6 6	47	6	1 3 6
Ipswich	—	—	—	—	—	—	56½	5 to 5½	1 3 6½ to 1 5 10½	48	5 to 5½	1 0 0 to 1 2 0
Isle of Portland	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	4	0 19 4	58	4	0 19 4
Kidderminster	56½	4½	1 1 2½	50½	4½	0 18 11½	56½	4½	1 1 2½	50½	4½	0 18 11½

MASONS' LABOURERS—*continued.*

TOWN.	1891.						1892.					
	Summer.			Winter.			Summer.			Winter.		
	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.
		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.
Lancaster	49½	5	1 0 7½	45	5	0 18 9	49½	5 to 5½	1 0 7½ to 1 2 8½	41½	5 to 5½	0 17 3½ to 0 19 0½
Leeds	50	6	1 5 0	lt.—dk.	5½	—	50	6	1 5 0	lt.—dk.	6	—
Leicester	54	6	1 7 0	45	6	1 2 6	54	6	1 7 0	45	6	1 2 6
Leigh	—	—	—	—	—	—	48½	5	1 0 2½	42½	5	0 17 8½
Lewes	61	5	1 5 5	53	5	1 2 1	61	5	1 5 5	53	5	1 2 1
Lincoln	53½	5	1 2 3½	47½	5	0 19 9½	53½	5	1 2 3½	47½	5	0 19 9½
Liverpool and Birkenhead	49½	5	1 0 7½	47	5	0 19 7	49½	5	1 0 7½	47	5	0 19 7
London	52½	6	1 6 3	47	6	1 3 6	50	6½	1 7 1	47 for 6 wks., 44½ for 8 wks.	6½	1 5 5½ 1 4 1½
Macclesfield	54½	4½	1 0 5½	54½	4½	1 0 5½	54½	4½	1 0 5½	54½	4½	1 0 5½
Maidstone	—	—	—	—	—	—	56½	5	1 3 6½	50½	5	1 1 0½
Manchester	49½	5½	1 2 8½	a45	5½	1 0 7½	49½	6	1 4 9	47	6	1 3 6
Mirfield	49½	5½	1 1 7½	49½	5½	1 1 7½	49½	5½	1 1 7½	49½	5½	1 1 7½
Monkwearmouth	50	4 to 4½	0 16 8 to 0 18 9	47	4 to 4½	0 15 8 to 0 17 7½	50	4 to 4½	0 16 8 to 0 18 9	47	4 to 4½	0 15 8 to 0 17 7½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	6	1 5 0	41½	6	1 0 9
Newport, Mon.	54	5 to 5½	1 2 6 to 1 4 9	50½	5 to 5½	1 1 0½ to 1 3 1½	54	5½ to 5¾	1 3 7½ to 1 5 10½	50½	5½ to 5¾	1 2 1 to 1 4 2½
Northampton	54	5	1 2 6	50	5	1 0 10	54	5	1 2 6	50	5	1 0 10
North Shields	50	5	1 0 10	47	5	0 19 7	50	5	1 0 10	47	5	0 19 7
Northwich	54½	4½ to 4½	0 19 3½ to 1 0 5½	54½	4½ to 4½	0 19 3½ to 1 0 5½	54½	4½	1 0 5½	52	4½	0 19 6
Norwich	56	3½ to 4½	0 16 4 to 1 1 0	lt.—dk.	3½ to 4½	—	56	3½ to 4½	0 16 4 to 1 1 0	lt.—dk.	3½ to 4½	—
Nottingham	54	5½	1 4 9	44	5½	1 0 2	54	6	1 7 0	47	6	1 3 6
Oldham	58	5½	1 6 7	46½	5½	1 1 3½	58	5½	1 6 7	46½	5½	1 1 3½
Oxford	54	4½	0 19 1½	54	4½	0 19 1½	54	4½	0 19 1½	50½	4½	0 17 10½
Plymouth	56½	4½	1 0 0	50½	4½	0 17 10½	54	4½	1 0 3	48	4½	0 18 0
Pontefract	55	4½	1 0 7½	45	4½	0 16 10½	55	4½	1 0 7½	45	4½	0 16 10½
Portsmouth	56½	4½	1 1 2½	51	4½	0 19 1½	56½	4½	1 1 2½	51	4½	0 19 1½
Preston	49½	—	1 6 0	lt.—dk.	—	1 4 0	49½	Hourly rate not given.	1 6 0	lt.—dk.	Hourly rate not given	1 4 0
Radcliffe	49½	6½	1 6 6½	—	—	—	48½	6	1 4 3	lt.—dk.	6	—
Reading	56½	4½	1 1 2½	56½	4½	1 1 2½	56½	4½	1 1 2½	56½	4½	1 1 2½
Rochdale	48½	5½	1 2 2½	48½	5½	0 19 11½	48½	6	1 4 3	41	6	1 0 6
Rugby	56½	4½ to 5	1 1 2½ to 1 3 6½	a56½	4½ to 5	1 1 2½ to 1 3 6½	56½	4½ to 5	1 1 2½ to 1 3 6½	a56½ b53½	4½ to 5	1 1 2½ to 1 3 6½ 1 0 0½ to 1 2 3½
St. Helens	55	5½	1 5 2½	55	5½	1 5 2½	55	5½	1 5 2½	55	5½	1 5 2½
Salisbury	56½	3½	0 16 5½	50	3½	0 14 7	56½	3½	0 16 5½	50	3½	0 14 7
Scarborough	52	5	1 1 8	a44½	5	0 18 5½	52	5½	1 3 10	a44½	5½	1 0 6
Sheffield	49½	5½	1 2 8½	47	5½	1 1 6½	49½	5½	1 2 8½	41½	5½	0 19 0½
Shrewsbury	56½	4 to 4½	0 18 10 to 1 1 2½	50½	4 to 4½	0 16 10 to 0 18 11½	56½	4½ to 5	1 1 2½ to 1 3 6½	48	4½ to 5	0 18 0 to 1 0 0
Southampton	56½	4½	1 1 2½	53½	4½	1 0 0½	56½	4 to 5	0 18 10 to 1 3 6½	50½	4 to 5	0 16 10 to 1 1 0½
Southport	49½	5½	1 2 8½	44	5½	1 0 2	49½	5½	1 2 8½	47	5½	1 1 6½
South Shields	50	6	1 5 0	44½	6	1 2 3	50	6	1 5 0	44½	6	1 2 3
Staffordshire Potteries and Newcastle District.	—	—	—	—	—	—	55½	5	1 3 1½	48	5	1 0 0
Stalybridge	54½	5	1 2 8½	lt.—dk.	5	—	54½	5	1 2 8½	lt.—dk.	5	—
Stockport	—	—	—	—	—	—	45½	4½ to 5	1 0 5½ to 1 2 8½	47	4½ to 5	0 17 7½ to 0 19 7
Sunderland	50	5	1 0 10	47½	5	0 19 9½	50	5	1 0 10	47½	5	0 19 9½
Swansea	54	5 to 5½	1 2 6 to 1 4 9	51	5 to 5½	1 1 3 to 1 3 4½	54	5 to 5½	1 2 6 to 1 4 9	51	5 to 5½	1 1 3 to 1 3 4½

MASONS' LABOURERS—*continued.*

TOWN.	1891.						1892.					
	Summer.			Winter.			Summer.			Winter.		
	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.
		d.	£ *s.* *d.*		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Taunton	59½	4	0 19 10	59½	4	0 19 10	54	4	0 18 0	54	4	0 18 0
Truro	60	3½	0 17 6	48	4	0 16 0	60	3½ to 4	0 17 6 to 1 0 0	48	4	0 16 0
Wakefield	49½	4	0 16 6	lt.—dk.	4½	—	49½	4	0 16 6	lt.—dk.	4½	—
Walsall	54½	6	1 7 3	50½	6	1 5 3	54½	6	1 7 3	50½	6	1 5 3
Warrington	54½	5	1 2 8½	47½	5	0 19 9½	54½	5	1 2 8½	47½	5	0 19 9½
West Bromwich	56½	6	1 8 3	51	6	1 5 6	54	5½	1 4 9	50½	5½	1 3 1½
Weston-super-Mare	56½	4 to 4½	0 18 10 to 1 1 2½	48	4 to 4½	0 16 0 to 0 18 0	56½	4 to 4½	0 18 10 to 1 1 2½	48	4 to 4½	0 16 0 to 0 18 0
Weymouth	58½	3¾	0 18 3½	50	3¾	0 15 7½	58½	3¾	0 18 3½	50	3¾	0 15 7½
Whitehaven	54	—	0 19 0	54	—	0 19 0	54	Hourly rate not given.	0 19 0	54	Hourly rate not given.	0 19 0
Widnes	55	4½	1 0 7½	47½	4½	0 17 9¾	55	4½	1 0 7½	47½	4½	0 17 9¾
Wigan	54½	5 to 6	1 2 8½ to 1 7 3	47	5 to 6	0 19 7 to 1 3 6	54½	6	1 7 3	47½	6	1 3 9
Wilmslow	49½	5	1 0 7½	—	5	—	49½	5	1 0 7½	—	5	—
Winchester	58½	4	0 19 6	56	4	0 18 8	56½	4½	1 0 0	51	4½	0 18 0¾
Winton Patricroft	49½	6	1 4 9	41½	6	1 0 9	49½	6	1 4 9	41½	6	1 0 9
Wolverhampton	54	5	1 2 6	50½	5	1 1 0½	54	5	1 2 6	50½	5	1 1 0½
Worcester	54	4½	1 0 3	48	4½	0 18 0	54	4¾	1 1 4½	48	4½	0 19 0
York	53	5	1 2 1	47	5	0 19 7	53	5	1 2 1	47	5	0 19 7
SCOTLAND.												
Aberdeen	51	4 to 4½	0 17 0 to 0 19 1½	40	4 to 4½	0 13 4 to 0 15 0	51	4 to 4½	0 17 0 to 0 19 1½	40	4 to 4½	0 13 4 to 0 15 0
Crieff	51	5	1 1 3	45	4	0 15 0	51	5	1 1 3	45	4	0 15 0
Cupar-Fife	51	3½ to 4	0 14 10½ to 0 17 0	41	3½ to 4	0 11 11½ to 0 13 8	51	3½ to 4	0 14 10½ to 0 17 0	41	3½ to 4	0 11 11½ to 0 13 8
Dalkeith	51	5 to 5½	1 1 3 to 1 3 4½	42	5	0 17 6	51	5 to 5½	1 1 3 to 1 3 4½	45	5 to 5½	0 18 9 to 1 0 7½
Dundee	51	5	1 1 3	45	5	0 18 9	51	5	1 1 3	45	5	0 18 9
Dunse	51	4	0 17 0	40	4	0 13 4	51	4	0 17 0	40	4	0 13 4
Edinburgh	51	5½	1 3 4½	a45	5½	1 0 7½	51	5½	1 3 4½	a45	5½	1 0 7½
Galashiels	51	5	1 1 3	45	5	0 18 9	51	4½ to 5½	0 18 0¾ to 1 3 4½		Not given	
Glasgow	51	6	1 5 6	42	6	1 1 0	51	5½	1 3 4½	42	5½	0 19 3
Greenock	56	5	1 3 4	50	5	1 0 10	56	5	1 3 4	50	5	1 0 10
Hamilton	51	5¼	1 2 3¾	45	5¼	0 19 8¼	51	6	1 5 6	42½	6	1 1 3
Hawick	51	4 to 5	0 17 0 to 1 1 3	lt.—dk.	4 to 5	—	51	5	1 1 3	lt.—dk.	5	—
Helensburgh	56	4½ to 5	1 1 0 to 1 3 4	45	4½ to 5	0 16 10½ to 0 18 9	56	4½ to 5	1 1 0 to 1 3 4	45	4½ to 5	0 16 10½ to 0 18 9
Inverness	60	3½	0 17 6	45	3½	0 13 1½	60	3½	0 17 6	45	3½	0 13 1½
Kilmarnock	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	5	1 1 3	45	5	0 18 9
Leith	51	5½	1 3 4½	a45	5½	1 0 7½	51	5½	1 3 4½	a45	5½	1 0 7½
Montrose	51	4	0 17 0	—	—	—	52	4	0 17 4	—	—	—
Paisley	51	5	1 1 3	45	5	0 18 9	51	5	1 1 3	45	5	0 18 9
Perth	51	4½	0 19 1½	42	4½	0 15 9	51	5	1 1 3	42	5	0 17 6
St. Andrews	51	4½ to 5	0 19 1½ to 1 1 3	42	—	—	51	4½ to 5	0 19 1½ to 1 1 3	42	—	—
Stirling	51	4 to 4½	0 17 0 to 0 19 1½	—	—	—	51	4 to 4½	0 17 0 to 0 19 1½	—	—	—
IRELAND.												
Belfast	54	2*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* per day.	0 14 0 to 0 18 0	a46½	2*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* per day.	0 14 0 to 0 18 0	54	3*s.* per day.	0 18 0	54	3*s.* per day.	0 18 0

BRICKLAYERS' LABOURERS.

Town.	1891.						1892.					
	Summer.			Winter.			Summer.			Winter.		
	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.
ENGLAND AND WALES.		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.
Alderley Edge	54½	4½	1 0 5½	47	4½	0 17 7½	54½	5	1 2 8½	44	5	0 18 4
Altrincham	54½	5½	1 4 11½	47	5½	1 1 6½	54½	5½	1 4 11½	47	5½	1 1 6½
Ashton-under-Lyne	54½	5½	1 4 11½	lt.—dk.	5½	—	54½	5½	1 4 11½	lt.—dk.	5½	—
Barnsley	49½	5½	1 3 8½	—	5½	—	49½	6	1 4 9	lt.—dk.	6	—
Barrow-in-Furness	54½	6	1 7 3	a48½	6	1 4 1½	54½	6	1 7 3	a48½	6	1 4 1½
Bath	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	3½ to 4	0 17 6 to 0 18 8	45	3½ to 4	0 14 0½ to 0 15 0
Beverley	56	4½	1 1 0	51	4½	0 19 1½	56	4½	1 1 0	51	4½	0 19 1½
Birmingham	54	5½	1 4 9	45	5½	1 0 7½	54	6	1 7 0	45	6	1 2 6
Blackburn	49	6	1 4 6	44	6	1 2 0	49	6	1 4 6	44	6	1 2 0
Bolton	49½	6	1 4 9	47	6	1 3 6	49½	6½	1 6 9½	—	6½	—
Bradford	49½	5½	1 2 8½	45	5½	1 0 7½	49½	5½	1 2 8½	45	5½	1 0 7½
Brighton	61½	4½	1 3 0½	43½	4½	0 16 3½	61½	5	1 5 7½	43½	5	0 18 1½
Bristol	54	4½	1 0 3	48	4½	0 18 0	54	4½	1 0 3	48	4½	0 18 0
Burnley	49½	5	1 0 7½	47	5	0 19 7	49½	5	1 0 7½	47	5	0 19 7
Cambridge	56½	3½ to 4	0 16 5½ to 0 18 10	50½	3½ to 4	0 14 8½ to 0 16 10	56½	4	0 18 10	50½	4	0 16 10
Canterbury	58½	3s. 4d. per day.	1 0 0	54	3s. 4d. per day.	1 0 0	60	4	1 0 0	54	4	0 18 0
Cardiff	54	5½	1 4 9	47½	5½	1 1 9½	54	6	1 7 0	47	6	1 3 6
Carlisle	51	4½	0 19 1½	45½	4½	0 17 1½	51	4½	0 19 1½	45½	4½	0 17 1
Charnam	56½	4½	1 1 2½	54	4½	1 0 3	56	4½	1 1 0	54	4½	1 0 3
Cheadle	54½	4½	1 0 5½	49½	4½	0 18 6½	54½	4½	1 0 5½	49½	4½	0 18 6½
Chester	54½	5½	1 3 10	49½	5½	1 1 7½	54½	5½	1 3 10	49½	5½	1 1 7½
Chichester	58	4	0 19 4	47	4	0 15 8	58	4	0 19 4	47	4	0 15 8
Chorley	54½	6½	1 9 6½	—	—	—	54½	6½	1 9 6½	—	—	—
Cirencester	56½	3½	0 17 7½	56½	3½	0 17 7½	56½	3½	0 17 7½	56½	3½	0 17 7½
Coventry	56½	5½	1 4 8½	50½	5½	1 2 1	56½	5½	1 7 0½	50½	5½	1 4 2½
Crewe	55½	5	1 3 1½	55½	5	1 3 1½	55½	5	1 3 1½	55½	5	1 3 1½
Croydon	61	5½	1 7 11½	50	5½	1 2 11	61	5½	1 7 11½	50	5½	1 2 11
Darlington	49½	5½	1 2 8½	44½	5½	1 0 4½	49½	5½	1 2 8½	44½	5½	1 0 4½
Derby	56	5	1 3 4	50½	5	1 1 0½	56	5	1 3 4	50½	5	1 1 0½
Devizes	59	3 to 3½	0 14 9 to 0 17 2½	57½	3 to 3½	0 14 4½ to 0 16 9½	59	3 to 3½	0 14 9 to 0 17 2½	57½	3 to 3½	0 14 4½ to 0 16 9½
Doncaster	54	4½ to 5	1 0 3 to 1 2 6	a44½	4½ to 5	0 16 7 to 0 18 5½	54	4½ to 5	1 0 3 to 1 2 6	a44½	4½ to 5	0 16 7 to 0 18 5½
Dorchester	60	3½	0 16 3	58	3½	0 15 8½	60	3½	0 17 6	55	3½	0 16 0½
Dover	56½	4½	1 1 2½	51	4½	0 19 1½	56½	4½	1 1 2½	51	4½	0 19 1½
Droylsden	54½	5	1 2 8½	47	—	—	54½	5	1 2 8½	47	—	—
Dudley	54	4	0 18 0	51½	4	0 17 2	54	4	0 18 0	51½	4	0 17 2
Durham	49½	5	1 0 7½	49½	5	1 0 7½	49½	5	1 0 7½	49½	5	1 0 7½
Eccles	54½	5½	1 4 11½	lt.—dk.	5½	—	54½	5½	1 4 11½	lt.—dk.	5½	—
Exeter	56	3½ to 4	0 16 4 to 0 18 8	51	3½ to 4	0 14 10½ to 0 17 0	56	4	0 18 8	48	4	0 16 0
Folkestone	56½	4½ to 5	1 1 2½ to 1 3 6½	50½	4½ to 5	0 18 11½ to 1 1 0½	56½	4½	1 1 2½	lt.—dk.	4½	—
Gloucester	56½	3½	0 17 7½	56½	3½	0 17 7½	56½	3½	0 17 7½	56½	3½	0 17 7½
Guildford	56½	4½	1 1 2½	50½	4½	0 18 11½	56½	4½	1 1 2½	50½	4½	0 18 11½
Halifax	49½	—	1 2 0	—	—	1 1 0	49½	Not given.	1 2 0	—	Not given.	1 1 0
Hartlepools	53	5½	1 4 3½	43	5½	0 19 8½	53	5½	1 4 3½	43	5½	0 19 8½
Hastings and St. Leonards-on-Sea.	56½	5	1 3 6½	51½	5	1 1 5½	56½	5	1 3 6½	51½	5	1 1 5½
Hertford	55½	4½	1 0 9½	53	4½	0 19 10½	55½	4½	1 0 9½	53	4½	0 19 10½

BRICKLAYERS' LABOURERS—*continued.*

TOWN.	1891.						1892.					
	Summer.			Winter.			Summer.			Winter.		
	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.
		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.
Huddersfield	50	5	1 0 10	44½	5	0 18 6½	50	5	1 0 10	44½	5	0 18 6½
Hull	53	6	1 6 6	47	6	1 3 6	53	6	1 6 6	47	6	1 3 6
Ipswich	—	—	—	—	—	—	56½	4	0 18 9	48	4	0 16 0
Isle of Portland	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	4	0 19 4	54	4	0 18 0
Kidderminster	56½	4½	1 1 2½	50½	4½	0 18 11½	56½	4½	1 1 2½	50½	4½	0 18 11½
Lancaster	54½	5½	1 3 10	45	5½	0 19 8½	49½	5½	1 2 8½	45	5½	1 0 7½
Leeds	50	6	1 5 0	lt.—dk.	6	—	50	6	1 5 0	lt.—dk.	6	—
Leicester	56½	5½	1 5 10½	46½	5½	1 1 3½	56½	5½	1 5 10½	48	5½	1 2 0
Leigh	—	—	—	—	—	—	54½	6	1 7 3	lt.—dk.	6	—
Lewes	61	3½ to 4½	0 17 9½ to 1 2 10½	53	3½ to 4½	0 15 5½ to 0 19 10½	61	3½ to 4½	0 17 9½ to 1 2 10½	53	3½ to 4½	0 15 5½ to 0 19 10½
Lincoln	53½	4	0 17 10	47½	4	0 15 10	53½	4½ to 5	1 0 0½ to 1 2 3½	47½	4½ to 5	0 17 9½ to 0 19 9½
Liverpool and Birkenhead.	55	5	1 2 11	49½	5	1 0 7½	5	5	1 2 11	49½	5	1 0 7½
London	52½	6	1 6 3	47	6	1 3 6	50	6½	1 7 1	44½ to 47	6½	1 4 1½ to 1 5 5½
Macclesfield	54½	4½	1 1 6½	47	5½	1 0 0½	54½	4½	1 1 6½	47	5½	1 0 0½
Maidstone	—	—	—	—	—	—	56½	5	1 3 6½	50½	5	1 1 0½
Manchester	54½	5½	1 4 11½	41½	5½	0 19 0½	54½	6	1 7 3	46½	6	1 3 3
Mirfield	49½	5½	1 1 7½	49½	5½	1 1 7½	49½	5½	1 1 7½	49½	5½	1 1 7½
Monkwearmouth	50	4 to 4½	0 16 8 to 0 18 9	47	4 to 4½	0 15 8 to 0 17 7½	50	4 to 4½	0 16 8 to 0 18 9	47	4 to 4½	0 15 8 to 0 17 7½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	6	1 5 0	41½	6	1 0 9
Newport, Mon.	54	4	0 18 0	54	4	0 18 0	54	5½ to 5¾	1 3 7½ to 1 5 10½	50½	5½ to 5¾	1 2 1 to 1 4 2½
Northampton	54	4½	1 0 3	51	4½	0 19 1½	54	5	1 2 6	51	5	1 1 3
North Shields	50	5	1 0 10	47	5	0 19 7	50	5	1 0 10	47	5	0 19 7
Northwich	54½	4 to 5	0 18 2 to 1 2 8½	52	4 to 5	0 17 4 to 1 1 8	54½	5	1 2 8½	52	5	1 1 8
Norwich	56	3 to 3½	0 14 0 to 0 16 4	lt.—dk.	3 to 3½	—	56	3 to 3½	0 14 0 to 0 16 4	lt.—dk.	3 to 3½	—
Nottingham	54	5½	1 4 9	44	5½	1 0 2	54	6	1 7 0	47	6	1 3 6
Oldham	58	5½	1 6 7	46½	5½	1 1 3½	58	5½ to 6	1 6 7 to 1 9 0	46½	5½ to 6	1 1 3½ to 1 3 3
Oxford	54	4	0 18 0	53½	4	0 17 10	54	4	0 18 0	53½	4	0 17 10
Plymouth	56½	4½	1 0 0	50½	4½	0 17 10½	54	4½	1 0 3	48	4½	0 18 0
Pontefract	55	4½	1 0 7½	45	4½	0 16 10½	55	4½	1 0 7½	45	4½	0 16 10½
Portsmouth	56½	4½	1 1 2½	51	4½	0 19 1½	56½	4½	1 1 2½	51	4½	0 19 1½
Preston	49½	6	1 4 9	lt.—dk.	6	—	49½	6	1 4 9	lt.—dk.	6	—
Radcliffe	50	5½	1 2 11	lt.—dk.	5½	—	49½	6	1 4 9	lt.—dk.	6	—
Reading	56½	4½	1 1 2½	56½	4½	1 1 2½	56½	4½	1 1 2½	56½	4½	1 1 2½
Rochdale	48½	5½	1 2 2½	48½	5½	0 19 11½	48½	6	1 4 3	41	6	1 0 6
Rugby	56½	4 to 4½	0 18 10 to 1 0 0	53½	4 to 4½	0 17 10 to 0 18 11½	56½	4 to 4½	0 18 10 to 1 0 0	53½	4 to 4½	0 17 10 to 0 18 11½
Runcorn	55½	4¾	1 1 11½	48	4¾	0 19 10	55½	4¾	1 1 11½	48	4¾	0 19 10
St. Helens	55	5½	1 5 2½	47½	5½	1 1 9½	55	5½	1 5 2½	47½	5½	1 1 9½
Salisbury	56½	3½	0 16 5½	50	3½	0 14 7	56½	3½	0 16 5½	50	3½	0 14 7
Scarborough	52	5	1 1 8	a44½	5	0 18 5½	52	5½	1 3 10	a44½	5½	1 0 6
Sheffield	49½	5½	1 2 8½	47	5½	1 1 6½	49½	5½	1 2 8½	41½	5½	0 19 0½
Shrewsbury	56½	3¾	0 17 7½	50½	3¾	0 15 9½	56½	3¾ to 4½	0 17 4 to 1 0 0	48	3¾ to 4½	0 15 0 to 0 17 0
Southampton	56½	4 to 4½	0 18 10 to 1 1 2½	53½	4 to 4½	0 17 10 to 1 0 0½	56½	4 to 5	0 18 10 to 1 3 6½	50½	4 to 5	0 16 10 to 1 1 0½
Southport	49½	5½	1 2 8½	47	5½	1 1 6½	49½	5½	1 2 8½	47	5½	1 1 6½
South Shields	50	6½	1 7 1	—	—	—	50	6½	1 7 1	—	—	—

BRICKLAYERS' LABOURERS—*continued.*

TOWN.	1891.						1892.					
	Summer.			Winter.			Summer.			Winter.		
	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.
		d.	£ *s.* *d.*		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Staffordshire Potteries and Newcastle District.	55½	4½	1 0 9¾	48	4½	0 18 0	55½	4½	1 0 9¾	48	4½	0 18 0
Stalybridge	54½	5½	1 4 11¾	lt.—dk.	5½	—	54½	5½	1 4 11¾	lt.—dk.	5½	—
Stockport	—	—	—	—	—	—	54½	5½	1 4 11¾	47	5½	1 1 6½
Sunderland	50	5	1 0 10	47½	5	0 19 9½	50	5	1 0 10	47½	5	0 19 9½
Swansea	54	5 to 5½	1 2 6 to 1 4 9	51	5 to 5½	1 1 3 to 1 3 4½	54	5 to 5½	1 2 6 to 1 4 9	51	5 to 5½	1 1 3 to 1 3 4½
Taunton	59½	3 to 4	0 14 10½ to 0 19 10	59½	3 to 4	0 14 10½ to 0 19 10	54	3 to 4	0 13 6 to 0 18 0	54	3 to 4	0 13 6 to 0 18 0
Truro	60	3½	0 17 6	48	4	0 16 0	60	3½ to 4	0 17 6 to 1 0 0	48	4	0 16 0
Wakefield	49½	4½	0 19 7	lt.—dk.	4½	—	49½	4½	0 19 7	lt.—dk.	4½	—
Walsall	54½	5	1 2 8½	50½	5	1 1 0½	54½	5½	1 3 10	50½	5½	1 2 1
Warrington	55	6	1 7 6	47½	6	1 3 9	55	6	1 7 6	47½	6	1 3 9
West Bromwich	54	4½	1 0 3	50½	4½	0 18 11¼	54	5½	1 4 9	50½	5½	1 3 1¾
Weston-super-Mare	56½	4 to 4½	0 18 10 to 1 1 2¼	48	4 to 4½	0 16 0 to 0 18 0	56½	4 to 4½	0 18 10 to 1 1 2¼	48	4 to 4½	0 16 0 to 0 18 0
Weymouth	58½	3¾	0 18 3¾	50	3¾	0 15 7½	58½	3¾	0 18 3¾	50	3¾	0 15 7½
Widnes	55	5½	1 5 2¾	47½	5½	1 1 9¾	55	5½	1 5 2¾	47½	5½	1 1 9¾
Wigan	54½	6	1 7 3	47	6	1 3 6	54½	6½	1 8 4½	47½	6½	1 4 8¾
Wilmslow	54½	5	1 2 8½	lt.—dk.	5	—	54½	5	1 2 8½	lt.—dk.	5	—
Winchester	58½	3½	0 17 0½	55	3½	0 16 0½	56½	3½	0 17 7½	51	3½	0 15 11½
Winton Patricroft	54½	6	1 7 3	lt.—dk.	6	—	54½	6	1 7 3	41½	6	1 0 9
Wolverhampton	54	5	1 2 6	50½	5	1 1 0½	54	5	1 2 6	50½	5	1 1 0½
Worcester	54	4½	1 0 3	50½	4½	0 18 11¼	54	4½	1 1 4½	50½	4½	1 0 0
York	53	4¾	1 0 11¾	47	4¾	0 18 7½	53	4¾	1 0 11¾	47	4¾	0 18 7½
SCOTLAND.												
Aberdeen	51	4 to 4½	0 17 9 to 0 19 1½	40	4 to 4½	0 13 4 to 0 15 0	51	4 to 4½	0 17 0 to 0 19 1½	40	4 to 4½	0 13 4 to 0 15 0
Dalkeith	51	5½	1 3 4½	42	5	0 17 6	51	5½	1 3 4½	45	5½	1 0 7½
Dundee	51	4½ to 5	0 19 1½ to 1 1 3	45	4½ to 5	0 16 10½ to 0 18 9	51	5	1 1 3	45	5	0 18 9
Edinburgh	51	6	1 5 6	a45	6	1 2 6	51	6	1 5 6	a45	6	1 2 6
Galashiels	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	4½ to 5½	0 18 0½ to 1 3 4½	Not given.		—
Glasgow	51	5½	1 3 4½	45	5½	1 0 7½	51	6	1 5 6	45	6	1 2 6
Greenock	56	5	1 3 4	50	5	1 0 10	56	5	1 3 4	50	5	1 0 10
Hamilton	51	5½	1 2 3¾	45	5½	0 19 8¼	51	6	1 5 6	42½	6	1 1 3
Hawick	51	4 to 5	0 17 0 to 1 1 3	lt.—dk.	4 to 5	—	51	5	1 4 3	lt.—dk.	5	—
Helensburgh	51	5½	1 3 4½	45	5½	1 0 7½	51	5½	1 3 4½	45	5½	1 0 7½
Kilmarnock	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	5 to 6	1 1 3 to 1 5 6	45	4 to 6	0 15 0 to 1 2 6
Leith	51	6	1 5 6	a45	6	1 2 6	51	6	1 5 6	a45	6	1 2 6
Montrose	51	4	0 17 0	—	—	—	52	4	0 17 4	—	—	—
Paisley	51	4 to 4½	0 17 0 to 0 19 1½	40	4 to 4½	0 13 4 to 0 15 0	51	4 to 4½	0 17 0 to 0 19 1½	40	4 to 4½	0 13 4 to 0 15 0
Perth	51	5	1 1 3	42	5	0 17 6	51	5	1 1 3	42	5	0 17 6
IRELAND.												
Belfast	54	2*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* per day.	0 14 0 to 0 18 0	46½	2*s.* 2*d.* to 3*s.* per day.	0 13 0 to 0 18 0	54	3*s.* per day.	0 18 0	a46½	3*s.* per day.	0 18 0

PLASTERERS' LABOURERS.

Town.	1891.						1892.					
	Summer.			Winter.			Summer.			Winter.		
	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.
ENGLAND AND WALES.		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.
Alderley Edge	54½	4¾	1 0 5¼	44	4½	0 16 6	54½	5	1 2 8½	44	5	0 18 4
Altrincham	54½	5½	1 4 11¼	47	5½	1 1 6¾	54½	5½	1 4 11¼	47	5½	1 1 6¾
Ashton-under-Lyne	54½	5⅝	1 4 11¼	lt.—dk.	5½	—	54½	5½	1 4 11¼	lt.—dk.	¼	—
Barnsley	50	6	1 5 0	50	6	1 5 0	50	6 to 6½	1 5 0 to 1 7 1	50	6 to 6½	1 5 0 to 1 7 1
Barrow-in-Furness	54	—	1 4 0	47	—	1 4 0	54	Hourly rate not given.	1 4 0	47	Hourly rate not given.	1 4 0
Bath	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	3¾ to 4	0 17 6 to 0 18 8	45	3¾ to 4	0 14 0¼ to 0 15 0
Beverley	56	4½	1 1 0	50	4½	0 18 9	56	4½	1 1 0	50	4½	0 18 9
Birmingham	54	5⅛	1 4 9	45	5½	1 0 7½	54	6	1 7 0	45	6	1 2 6
Blackburn	49	—	1 4 0	44	—	1 2 0	49	Hourly rate not given.	1 4 0	44	Hourly rate not given.	1 2 0
Bolton	52	6¼	1 8 2	44½	6½	1 4 1½	52	6¼	1 8 2	44½	6½	1 4 1½
Bradford	49½	5½	1 2 8½	47	5½	1 1 6½	49½	5½	1 2 8½	47	5½	1 1 6½
Brighton	61½	5	1 5 7½	43½	5	0 18 1½	61½	5	1 5 7½	43½	5	0 18 1½
Bristol	54	4½	1 0 3	48	4½	0 18 0	54	4½	1 0 3	48	4½	0 18 0
Cambridge	56½	3½ to 4	0 16 5½ to 0 18 10	50½	3½ to 4	0 14 8½ to 0 16 10	56½	4½	1 0 0	50½	4½	0 17 10½
Canterbury	58½	3s. 4d. per day.	1 1 0	54	3s. 4d. per day.	1 0 0	60	4	1 0 0	54	4	0 18 0
Cardiff	54	6	1 7 0	47½	6	1 3 9	54	6	1 7 0	47	6	1 3 6
Carlisle	51	4½	0 19 1½	47	4½	0 17 7½	51	4½	0 19 1½	47	4½	0 17 7½
Cheadle	54½	4⅝	1 0 5½	47	4⅝	0 17 7½	54½	4⅝	1 0 5½	47	4⅝	0 17 7½
Chester	54½	5⅛	1 3 10	49½	5⅛	1 1 7½	54½	5⅛	1 3 10	49½	5⅛	1 1 7½
Chichester	58	4	0 19 4	47	4	0 15 8	58	4	0 19 4	47	4	0 15 8
Chorley	54½	5⅛	1 4 11¼	—	—	—	54½	5½	1 4 11¼	—	—	—
Cirencester	56½	3½	0 17 7½	56½	3½	0 17 7½	56½	3½	0 17 7½	56½	3½	0 17 7½
Coventry	56½	5⅛	1 4 8½	50½	5⅛	1 2 1	56½	5⅛	1 7 0½	50½	5⅛	1 4 2½
Crewe	55½	5	1 3 1½	55½	5	1 3 1½	55½	5	1 3 1½	55½	5	1 3 1½
Croydon	61	6	1 10 6	50	6	1 5 0	61	6	1 10 6	50	6	1 5 0
Darlington	49½	5⅛	1 2 8½	44½	5⅛	1 0 4½	49½	5⅛	1 2 8½	44½	5⅛	1 0 4½
Derby	56	5	1 3 4	50½	5	1 1 0½	56	5	1 3 4	50½	5	1 1 0½
Devizes	59	3 to 3½	0 14 9 to 0 17 2½	57½	3 to 3½	0 14 4½ to 0 16 9½	59	3 to 3½	0 14 9 to 0 17 2½	57½	3 to 3½	0 14 4½ to 0 16 9½
Doncaster	54	4½ to 5	1 0 3 to 1 2 6	a44½	4½ to 5	0 16 7 to 0 18 5½	54	4½ to 5	1 0 3 to 1 2 6	a44½	4½ to 5	0 16 7 to 0 18 5½
Dorchester	60	3½	0 16 3	60	3½	0 16 3	60	3½	0 17 6	60	3½	0 17 6
Dover	56½	4½	1 1 2½	51	4½	0 19 1½	56½	4½	1 1 2½	51	4½	0 19 1½
Droylsden	54½	5	1 2 8½	47	—	—	54½	5	1 2 8½	47	—	—
Dudley	54	4½	1 0 3	51½	4½	0 19 8¾	54	4½	1 0 3	51½	4½	0 19 8¾
Durham	49½	5	1 0 7½	49½	5	1 0 7½	49½	5	1 0 7½	49½	5	1 0 7½
Eccles	54½	5⅛	1 4 11¼	lt.—dk.	5⅛	—	54½	5½	1 4 11¼	lt.—dk.	5⅛	—
Exeter	56	3 to 3¾	0 14 0 to 0 17 6	51	3 to 3¾	0 12 9 to 0 15 11¼	56	4	0 18 8	48	4	0 16 0
Folkestone	56½	4½ to 5	1 1 2¼ to 1 3 6¼	50½	4½ to 5	0 18 11¼ to 1 1 0¼	56½	5	1 3 6¼	lt.—dk.	5	—
Gloucester	56½	3¾	0 17 7½	56½	3¾	0 17 7½	56½	3¾	0 17 7½	56½	3¾	0 17 7½
Guildford	56½	5	1 3 6¼	50½	5	1 1 0¼	56½	5	1 3 6¼	50½	5	1 1 0¼
Hartlepools	53	5½	1 4 3¼	43	5½	0 19 8¼	53	5½	1 4 3¼	43	5½	0 19 8¼
Hastings and St. Leonards-on-Sea.	56½	5	1 3 6¼	51½	5	1 1 5¼	56½	5	1 3 6¼	51½	5	1 1 5¼
Hertford	55½	5½	1 5 5¼	53	5½	1 4 3¼	55½	5½	1 5 5¼	53	5½	1 4 3¼
Holmfirth	50½	5	1 1 0¼	—	—	—	50½	5	1 1 0¼	—	—	—

PLASTERERS' LABOURERS—*continued.*

TOWN.	1891.						1892.					
	Summer.			Winter.			Summer.			Winter.		
	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.
		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.
Huddersfield	50	5½	1 1 10½	44½	5½	0 19 5½	50	5½	1 1 10½	44½	5½	0 19 5½
Hull	53	6	1 6 6	47	6	1 3 6	53	6	1 6 6	47	6	1 3 6
Ipswich	—	—	—	—	—	—	56½	4½ to 5	1 1 2½ to 1 3 6½	48	4½ to 5	0 18 0 to 1 0 0
Isle of Portland	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	4	0 19 4	54	4	0 18 0
Kidderminster	56½	4½	1 1 2½	50½	4½	0 18 11½	56½	4½	1 1 2½	50½	4½	0 18 11½
Lancaster	54½	5½	1 3 10	45	5½	0 19 8½	49½	5½	1 2 8½	44	5½	1 0 2
Leeds	50	6½	1 7 1	50	6½	1 7 1	50	6½	1 7 1	50	6½	1 7 1
Leicester	56½	6	1 8 3	48	6	1 4 0	56½	6	1 8 3	48	6	1 4 0
Leigh	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	6	1 7 0	lt.—dk.	6	—
Lewes	61	3½ to 4½	0 17 9½ to 1 2 10½	53	3½ to 4½	0 15 5½ to 0 19 10½	61	3½ to 4½	0 17 9½ to 1 2 10½	53	3½ to 4½	0 15 5½ to 0 19 10½
Lincoln	53½	4½	1 0 0¾	47½	4½	0 17 9¾	53½	5	1 2 3½	47½	5	0 19 9½
Liverpool and Birkenhead.	55	5¾	1 6 4½	47½	5¾	1 2 9	55	5¾	1 6 4½	47½	5¾	1 2 9
London	52½	6	1 6 3	47	6	1 3 6	50	6½	1 7 1	47 for 6 wks., 44½ for 8 wks.	6½	1 5 5½ 1 4 1¾
Macclesfield	54½	—	1 1 0	54½	—	1 1 0	54½	Hourly rate not given.	1 1 0	54½	Hourly rate not given.	1 1 0
Maidstone	—	—	—	—	—	—	56½	5	1 3 6½	50½	5	1 1 0½
Manchester	52	5¾	1 4 11	47	5¾	1 2 6¼	52	6	1 6 0	47	6	1 3 6
Mirfield	49½	5½	1 1 7¾	49½	5½	1 1 7¾	49½	5½	1 1 7¾	49½	5½	1 1 7¾
Monkwearmouth	50	4½ to 5	0 18 9 to 1 0 10	47	4½ to 5	0 17 7½ to 0 19 7	50	4½ to 5	0 18 9 to 1 0 10	47	4½ to 5	0 17 7½ to 0 19 7
Newcastle-on-Tyne	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	6	1 5 0	50	6	1 5 0
Newport, Mon.	54	5	1 2 6	50½	5	1 1 0½	54	5½ to 5¾	1 3 7½ to 1 5 10½	50½	5½ to 5¾	1 2 1 to 1 4 2½
Northampton	54	4½	1 0 3	51	4½	0 19 1½	54	5	1 2 6	51	5	1 1 3
North Shields	50	5½	1 2 11	50	5½	1 2 11	50	5½	1 2 11	50	5½	1 2 11
Northwich	54½	5½	1 4 11¾	49½	5½	1 2 8	54½	5	1 2 8½	52	5	1 1 8
Norwich			piecework.						piecework.			
Nottingham	54	5½	1 4 9	44	5½	1 0 2	54	6½	1 9 3	44	6½	1 3 10
Oldham	48½	6	1 4 3	46	6	1 3 0	48½	6	1 4 3	46	6	1 3 0
Oxford	54	4	0 18 0	53½	4	0 17 10	54	4	0 18 0	53½	4	0 17 10
Plymouth	56½	4¼	1 0 0	51½	4¼	0 18 2¾	54	4½	1 0 3	48	4½	0 18 0
Pontefract	50	5	1 0 10	50	5	1 0 10	50	5	1 0 10	50	5	1 0 10
Portsmouth	56½	4½	1 1 2½	51	4½	0 19 1½	56½	4½	1 1 2½	51	4½	0 19 1½
Preston	49½	5½	1 1 7¾	lt.—dk.	5½	—	49½	5½	1 1 7¾	lt.—dk.	5½	—
Radcliffe	54	5½	1 4 9	lt.—dk.	5½	—	54	6	1 7 0	lt.—dk.	6	—
Reading	56½	4½	1 1 2½	56½	4½	1 1 2½	56½	4½	1 1 2½	56½	4½	1 1 2½
Rochdale	48½	6	1 4 3	43½	6	1 1 9	48½	6	1 4 3	41	6	1 0 6
Rugby	56½	4½ to 5	1 1 2½ to 1 3 6½	53½	4½ to 5	1 0 0¾ to 1 2 3½	56½	4½ to 5	1 1 2½ to 1 3 6½	53½	4½ to 5	1 0 0¾ to 1 2 3½
Runcorn	55½	4½	1 1 11½	48	4½	0 19 0	55½	4½	1 1 11½	48	4½	0 19
St. Helens	55	5½	1 4 0¾	47½	5½	1 0 9½	55	5½	1 4 0¾	47½	5½	1 0 9½
Salisbury	56	3½	0 16 4	50	3½	0 14 7	56	3½	0 16 4	50	3½	0 14 7
Scarborough	52	5	1 1 8	a44½	5	0 18 5½	52	5½	1 3 10	a44½	5½	1 0
Sheffield	49½	5½	1 2 8½	47	5½	1 1 6½	49½	5½	1 2 8½	41½	5½	0 19 0½
Shrewsbury	56½	4	0 18 10	50½	4	0 16 10	56½	4 to 4½	0 18 10 to 1 1 2½	48	4 to 4½	0 16 0 to 0 18 0
Southampton	56½	4 to 4½	0 18 10 to 1 1 2½	53½	4 to 4½	0 17 10 to 1 0 0¾	56½	4 to 5	0 18 10 to 1 3 6½	50½	4 to 5	0 16 10 to 1 1 0½
Southport	49½	5½	1 2 8½	—	—	—	49½	5½	1 2 8½	—	—	—
South Shields	50	6½	1 7 1	—	—	—	50	6½	1 7 1	—	—	—
Stalybridge	54½	5½	1 4 11¾	lt.—dk.	5½	—	54½	5½	1 4 11¾	lt.—dk.	5½	—

PLASTERERS' LABOURERS—*continued.*

Town.	1891.						1892.					
	Summer.			Winter.			Summer.			Winter.		
	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Wages per Week.
		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.		d.	£ s. d.
Stockport	—	—	—	—	—	—	54½	6	1 7 3	47	6	1 3 6
Sunderland	50	5	1 0 10	47½	5	0 19 9½	50	5	1 0 10	47½	5	0 19 9½
Swansea	54	5 to 5½	1 2 6 to 1 4 9	51	5 to 5½	1 1 3 to 1 3 4½	54	5 to 5½	1 2 6 to 1 4 9	51	5 to 5½	1 1 3 to 1 3 4½
Taunton	59½	3 to 4	0 14 10½ to 0 19 10	59½	3 to 4	0 14 10½ to 0 19 10	54	3 to 4	0 13 6 to 0 18 0	54	3 to 4	0 13 6 to 0 18 0
Truro	60	3½	0 17 6	48	4	0 16 0	60	3½ to 4	0 17 6 to 1 0 0	48	4	0 16 0
Wakefield	50	4½	0 19 9½	50	4½	0 19 9½	50	4½	0 19 9½	50	4½	0 19 9½
Walsall	54½	5½	1 4 11½	50½	5½	1 3 1½	54½	6	1 7 3	50½	6	1 5 3
Warrington	55	5	1 2 11	50	5	1 0 10	55	5	1 2 11	50	5	1 0 10
West Bromwich	54	5	1 2 6	50½	5	1 1 0½	54	5½	1 4 9	50½	5½	1 3 1½
Weston-super-Mare	56½	4 to 4½	0 18 10 to 1 1 2½	48	4 to 4½	0 16 0 to 0 18 0	56½	4 to 4½	0 18 10 to 1 1 2½	48	4 to 4½	0 16 0 to 0 18 0
Weymouth	58½	3½	0 18 3½	58½	3½	0 18 3½	58½	3½	0 18 3½	58½	3½	0 18 3½
Whitehaven	54	—	0 19 0	54	—	0 19 0	54	—	0 19 0	54	—	0 19 0
Widnes	55	5½	1 5 2½	47½	5½	1 1 9½	55	5½	1 5 2½	47½	5½	1 1 9½
Wigan	54½	5 to 6	1 2 8½ to 1 7 3	47	5 to 6	0 19 7 to 1 3 6	54½	6	1 7 3	47½	6	1 3 9
Wilmslow	54½	5	1 2 8½	—	5	—	54½	5	1 2 8½	—	5	—
Winchester	58½	3½	0 17 0½	55	3½	0 16 0½	piecework.					
Winton Patricroft	54½	6	1 7 3	lt.—dk.	6	—	54½	6 to 6½	1 7 3 to 1 9 6½	lt.—dk.	6 to 6½	—
Wolverhampton	54	5	1 2 6	50½	5	1 1 0½	54	5	1 2 6	50½	5	1 1 0½
Worcester	54	4½	1 0 3	50½	4½	0 18 11½	54	4½	1 1 4½	50½	4½	0 19 11½
York	53	5	1 2 1	47	5	0 19 7	53	5	1 2 1	47	5	0 19 7
SCOTLAND.												
Aberdeen	51	4½	0 19 1½	40	4½	0 15 0	51	4½	1 0 2½	40	4½	0 15 10
Cupar-Fife	51	5 to 6	1 1 3 to 1 5 6	41	5 to 6	0 17 1 to 1 0 6	51	5 to 6	1 1 3 to 1 5 6	41	5 to 6	0 17 1 to 1 0 6
Dalkeith	51	5½	1 3 4½	42	5	0 17 6	51	5½	1 3 4½	45	5½	1 0 7½
Dundee	51	5	1 1 3	45	5	0 18 9	51	5	1 1 3	40	5	0 16 8
Dunse	51	4	0 17 0	40	4	0 13 4	51	4	0 17 0	40	4	0 13 4
Edinburgh	51	6	1 5 6	a42	6	1 1 0	51	6	1 5 6	a42	6	1 1 0
Galashiels	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	4½ to 5½	0 18 0½ to 1 3 4½	Not given		—
Glasgow	51	6	1 5 6	45	6	1 2 6	51	6	1 5 6	42	6	1 1 0
Greenock	51	—	1 1 0	45	—	—	51	Hourly rate not given.	1 1 0	45	—	—
Hamilton	51	6	1 5 6	45	6	1 2 6	51	6	1 5 6	42	6	1 3 0
Hawick	51	4 to 5	0 17 0 to 1 1 3	54	4 to 5	0 18 0 to 1 2 6	51	5	1 1 3	45	5	1 1 3
Helensburgh	51	5	1 1 3	45	5	0 18 9	51	5	1 1 3	45	5	0 18 9
Inverness	60	3½	0 17 6	43½	3½	0 12 8½	60	3½	0 17 6	43½	3½	0 12 8½
Kilmarnock	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	4½	0 19 1½	45	4½	0 16 10½
Leith	51	6	1 5 6	a42	6	1 1 0	51	6	1 5 6	a42	6	1 1 0
Montrose	51	4	0 17 0	—	—	—	51	4	0 17 0	40	4	0 13 4
Paisley	51	4½	0 19 1½	39	4½	0 14 7½	51	4½	0 19 1½	39	4½	0 14 7½
Perth	51	4½	0 19 1½	42	4½	0 15 9	51	5	1 1 3	42	5	0 17 6
St. Andrews	51	—	—	41	4½ to 5	0 15 4½ to 0 17 1	51	—	—	41	4½ to 5	0 15 4 to 0 17 1
Stirling	51	4 to 4½	0 17 0 to 0 19 1½	—	—	—	51	4 to 4½	0 17 0 to 0 19 1½	—	—	—
IRELAND.												
Belfast	54	2s. 4d. to 3s. per day.	0 14 0 to 0 18 0	46½	2s. 4d. to 3s. per day.	0 14 0 to 0 18 0	54	3s. per day.	0 18 0	a52½	3s. per day.	0 18 0

APPENDIX VI.

Summarised Statement of the Losses and Gains to Workpeople during 1892, with and without Strikes, as far as the means of calculation are available.

Part I.—Increases or Reductions reported by Trade Unions for Table VII. of Appendix I.

Strike Reference Number.	Trade and Locality.	Number of Persons affected.	Total Weekly Increase.	Total Weekly Reduction.
	Strikes.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2	Bakers and confectioners, Wolverhampton	12	2 8 0	—
5	Basket makers, Leicester	127	—	8 2 0
6	Maltsters, Grimsby	75	—	3 15 0
20	Bricklayers' labourers, Birmingham	800	50 0 0	—
21	Bricklayers, Coventry	90	10 17 6	—
23	Do. Hartlepool	74	16 6 10	—
26	Do. Hinckley	30	6 12 6	—
27	Bricklayers' labourers, Warwick	55	12 18 11½	—
28	Do. Felixstow	8	½*d.* per hour.	—
30	Bricklayers, Oxford	70	7 17 6	—
31	Do. Sheffield	260	27 12 6	—
32	Do. Doncaster	70	7 17 6	—
33	Do. Stafford	30	3 10 7½	—
34	Do. Loughborough	48	5 12 0	—
35	Do. Wakefield	100	10 8 4	—
36	Do. Leek	20	2 5 5	—
38	Do. Exeter	50	6 17 8½	—
39	Do. Redditch	46	5 7 4	—
40	Do. Colchester	60	7 1 3	—
44	Do. Bromley, Kent	20	2 1 8	—
47	Do. Kingston-on-Thames and District	6	½*d.* per hour advance, but hours reduced from 56½ to 50.	0 16 9
63	Bricklayers, Walsall	110	12 14 4½	—
	Carpenters, Walsall	110	11 0 0	—
65	Bricklayers, Cardiff and Pontypridd District	120	13 10 0	—
	Masons, Cardiff and Pontypridd District	350	39 7 6	—
	Plumbers, Cardiff and Pontypridd District	100	11 5 0	—
	Carpenters, Cardiff and Pontypridd District	800	90 0 0	—
66	Carpenters, &c., Aberavon	39	6 11 7½	—
68	Builders' labourers, Newport, Mon.	140	7 17 6	—
70	Masons, wallers, and labourers, Nelson	120	12 7 6	—
73	Builders' labourers, Newcastle and Gateshead	527	97 6 0	—
79	Joiners, Dunfermline	42	4 9 3	—
80	Do. Rothesay	14	1 10 4	—
81	Do. Campbeltown	30	Advance given, but with reduction in hours.	0 2 6
84	Carpenters and joiners, Carrickfergus	8	0 18 8	—
86	Do. Kirkcaldy	50	5 6 3	—
87	Do. Luton	150	35 6 3	—
88	Do. Taunton	100	19 7 6	—
90	Do. Newark	61	7 1 0¾	—
91	Do. Grays, Essex	—	½*d.* per hour.	—
92	Do. Hinckley	14	1 1 0	—
93	Do. Lancaster	139	11 17 5½	—
95	Do. Woolwich	64	½*d.* per hour.	—
96	Cement workers, Gateshead	250	—	3½ per cent.
97	Painters, Paisley	75	8 15 0	—
98	Do. Barrow	70	7 17 6	—
99	Do. Inverness	50	5 18 9	—
100	Do. Chorley	50	5 13 6½	—
101	Do. Stockport	120	13 12 6	—
102	Do. Lincoln	90	10 10 0	—
105	Do. Kidderminster	2	0 4 8	—
106	Plasterers, Dunfermline	22	2 6 9	—
107	Do. Coatbridge and Airdrie	15	½*d.* per hour advance, but reduction of five hours per week.	0 15 0
	Carried forward	5,883	629 11 7¼ to 5,308 persons.	13 11 3 to 253 persons.

Strike Reference Number.	Trade and Locality.	Number of Persons affected.	Total Weekly Increase.	Total Weekly Reduction.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward - -	5,883	629 11 7¼ to 5,308 persons.	13 11 3 to 253 persons.
109	Plasterers, Forfar - - - -	4	0 8 6	—
112	Do. Colne and Nelson District - -	70	17 10 0	—
113	Do. Rochdale - - - -	28	½d. per hour.	—
115	Do. Stirling - - - -	26	Travelling and country allowances, and increased overtime rates secured.	—
118	Plumbers, Greenock - - - -	41	4 12 3	—
121	Do. Bolton (strike and lock-out) - -	62	—	Reduction of 2s. per week country money.
122	Do. Aberdeen - - - -	70	Increased overtime rates and other concessions.	—
131	Do. Londonderry - - -	17	1 14 0	—
140	Masons and labourers, Arbroath - - -	4	0 8 6	—
141	Masons, Llanelly - - - -	—	½d. per hour to a few.	—
142	Do. Rochdale District - - -	40	8 16 8	—
143	Do. Leek - - - -	20	0 13 4	—
144	Do. Liverpool - - - -	120	12 7 6	—
145	Do. Pontypridd - - - -	300	67 10 0	—
146	Do. Colne - - - - -	60	6 3 9	—
148	Do. Huddersfield - - - -	200	17 10 0	—
157	Cabinet makers, Bolton - - - -	4	1 2 0	—
169	Boot and shoe operatives, Manchester - -	46	—	4 12 0
173	Boot and shoe makers (hand sewn), Burnley -	50	10 18 9	—
176	Boot and shoe operatives (machine), Enderby -	52	10 8 0	—
177	Do. do. Northampton	—	Increased rate for clickers.	—
180	Boot and shoe makers (hand sewn), Drogheda -	37	2 15 6	—
183	Boot and shoe operatives, Hinckley and Barwell -	4,500	Advance granted	—
184	Do. Mansfield - -	130	26 0 0	—
200	Hosiery operatives, Earl Shilton - - -	226	22 10 0	—
201	Turners-off, Loughborough - - -	20	1 10 0	—
202	Linkers, Nottingham - - - -	34	3 18 0	—
209	Tailors, Falkirk - - - - -	40	5 0 0	—
210	Do. Carluke - - - -	16	2 8 0	—
211	Do. Hamilton - - - -	—	½d. per hour granted by 10 out of 12 firms.	—
212	Do. Cardigan - - - -	22	6 12 0	—
214	Do. London, W. and S.W. - -	200	50 0 0	—
215	Do. London, E.C. - - -	12	3 12 0	—
220	Waggon builders, Cardiff - - -	12	0 18 0	—
222	Do. Ebbw Vale - - -	10	1 12 6	—
223	Do. Cardiff - - -	9	—	1 11 6
224	Wheel bossers and labourers, Darnall, Sheffield -	44	—	3 0 0
231	Box makers (for glass bottles), Barnsley - -	84	8 8 0	—
241	Skinners, Glasgow - - - -	18	4 5 6	—
244	Hat makers, Manchester - - - -	—	Advance given in 2 out of 3 firms.	—
257	Tin plate workers, Blackburn - - -	63	8 10 0	—
274	Engineers' labourers, Hyde - - -	56	5 12 0	—
276	Fitters, pattern makers, locomotive men, &c., Ebbw Vale.	218	17 0 8	—
278	Engineers, plumbers, blacksmiths, &c., Barrow-in-Furness.	600	—	45 0 0
279	Electrical engineers, Belfast - - -	23	Increased overtime rates obtained.	—
281	Boilermakers, Ebbw Vale - - -	27	3 16 6	—
286	Do. South Wales - - -	18	2 11 0	—
	Carried forward - -	13,516	966 14 6¼ to 7,533 persons.	67 14 9 to 952 persons.

Strike Reference Number.	Trade and Locality.	Number of Persons affected.	Total Weekly Increase.	Total Weekly Reduction.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward - -	13,516	966 14 6¼ to 7,533 persons.	67 14 9 to 952 persons.
290	Shipsmiths, Newcastle-on-Tyne - - -	300	—	41 5 0
297	Painters (shipbuilding), Hull - - -	28	—	2 2 0
301	Platers' helpers, Belfast - - - -	600	30 0 0	—
309	Iron shipbuilders, Port Glasgow - - -	7	—	1 15 0
311	Shipwrights, Newport, Mon. - - -	—	Extra payments granted in certain cases.	—
325	Shipyard helpers, River Clyde - - -	1,021	—	114 17 3
329	Ship joiners, Stockton and Hartlepool - -	80	Advance obtained on certain work.	—
337	Joiners (shipbuilding), Leith - - -	72	—	8 2 0
348	Chain makers, Dudley, Cradley Heath, Old Hill, and District.	400	—	82 0 0
352	Cutlers (spring knife), Sheffield - - -	274	—	5 per cent.
354	Filecutters, Glasgow - - - -	36	—	3 7 6
356	Spike-nail makers, Halesowen and District -	258	26 6 9	—
372	Corn millers, Elland, Yorkshire - - -	32	3 0 0	—
373	Do. Brighouse - - - -	40	6 0 0	—
376	Miners, Abersychan District, Mon. - -	800	—	90 0 0
385	Do. Bedwas, Mon. - - - -	160	—	16 0 0
386	Do. Clackmannanshire - - -	1,020	—	63 15 0
390	Do. Burnley - - - - -	22	5 10 0	—
396	Do. and cognate trades, Durham county -	75,000	—	10,125 0 0
397	Do. Cumberland - - - -	3,955	—	470 3 1
409	Do. Llansamlet, Glam. - - -	38	5 1 4	—
417	Do. Motherwell - - - -	130	—	39 0 0
418	Banksmen, screenmen, &c., Birley, Sheffield -	60	2 5 0	—
420	Miners, Ormiston, East Lothian - - -	54	—	7 8 0
445	Pit boys, Nottingham - - - -	150	Advance granted	—
446	Miners, Workington - - - -	80	—	10 0 0
447	Do. Maryport - - - -	230	—	0 11 0
448	Do. Dronfield - - - -	200	5 13 4	—
453	Do. Pontefract District - - -	60	Increase in tonnage rate.	—
456	Do. Larkhall, N.B. - - - -	200	8 15 0	—
463	Enginemen, Penicuik - - - -	15	—	1 2 6
466	Miners, Wilsden, Yorks. - - - -	15	0 7 6	—
474	Settmakers, Airdrie and Kilsyth Districts (strike and lock-out).	180	13 10 0	—
475	Quarrymen and labourers, Wortley, Yorks. -	89	2 9 0	—
476	Limestone quarrymen, Haswell, nr. Sunderland -	68	—	8 10 0
478	Quarrymen, Whitworth Valley, Lancashire -	1,200	—	160 0 0
492	Platen machine minders, London, S.E. - -	13	1 12 0	—
495	Scavengers and carters, Kilmarnock - -	22	1 2 0	—
500	Whalers and sealers, Dundee - - - -	—	Advance granted to some.	—
504	Seamen and firemen, Sunderland and Seaham Harbour.	4,000	—	533 6 8
505	Seamen and firemen, Hartlepool - - -	40	—	4 13 4
507	Timber rafters, Greenock and Port Glasgow -	50	2 10 0	—
541	Spinners and cardroom hands, Accrington -	—	5 per cent. for a fortnight.	—
546	Weavers, Burnley - - - -	95	7 12 0	—
557	Spinners, piecers, and cardroom hands, Wardle, near Rochdale.	—	6s. per week to each spinner.	—
560	Weavers and minders, Bury - - -	—	⅛d. per lb. to weft women.	—
573	Twisters, Burnley - - - - -	2	0 4 0	—
575	Spinners, Hindley - - - -	48	8 8 0	—
585	Card and blowing room operatives, Huddersfield -	52	—	6 10 0
594	Winders, Heywood - - - - -	14	1 8 0	—
596	Spinners, Tyldesley - - - -	21	4 14 6 Consequent upon improved material.	—
607	Weavers, Ribchester - - - -	109	5 9 0	—
609	Spinners, Burnley - - - -	30	1 7 0	—
	Carried forward - -	104,886	1,109 18 11¼ to 9,671 persons.	11,857 3 1 to 89,620 persons.

Strike Reference Number.	Trade and Locality.	Number of Persons affected.	Total Weekly Increase.	Total Weekly Reduction.
	Brought forward - -	104,886	£ s. d. 1,109 18 11¼ to 9,671 persons.	£ s. d. 11,857 3 1 to 89,620 persons.
620	Weavers (jute), Dundee - - - -	100	4 11 8	—
621	Spinners (jute), Dundee - - - -	62	—	6 18 2
628	Woollen dyers, Sowerby Bridge - - -	250	1*s.* and 2*s.* per week to each, according to salary.	—
630	Do. Halifax - - - -	40	4 16 0	—
631	Do. Brighouse - - -	184	13 16 0	—
632	Dyers, Glasgow - - - -	60	6 0 0	—
633	Woollen dyers, Bradford - - -	90	12 12 5	—
634	Do. do. - - -	100	10 per cent.	—
635	Do. do. - -	600	Advance granted	—
636	Do. do. - - -	231	17 16 1½	—
638	Cotton dyers, near Stockport - - -	23	Slight temporary advance.	—
644	Weavers, Batley - - - - -	140	14 0 0	—
647	Do. Ravensthorpe - - - -	106	—	1 6 6
648	Do. Leeds - - - - -	200	—	15 0 0
649	Shawl weavers, Marsden - - - -	30	½*d.* per shawl.	—
678	Bricklayers, Shrewsbury - - -	73	8 10 4	—
680	Do. Bristol - - - -	225	54 12 2¼	—
683	Stonemasons, Ardrossan - - - -	50	5 6 3	—
685	Cabinet makers, Stockport - - -	10	—	1 10 0
	Total - - -	107,460	1,251 19 11 to 10,864 persons.	11,881 17 9 to 89,998 persons.
	Lock-outs.			
694	Boot and shoe operatives, Bristol - -	3,650	10 per cent.	—

PART II.—INCREASES and REDUCTIONS in WAGES and HOURS following upon the STRIKES of 1892 (but which are not shown in Table VII.), calculated upon the information contained in SCHEDULES received from EMPLOYERS, and upon the WEEKLY AMOUNTS of GAIN or LOSS wherever stated in TABLE I. of APPENDIX I.

Strike Reference No.	Trade and Locality.	Gains.			Losses.	
		No. of Persons affected.	Total Weekly Advance in Wages.	Weekly Reduction in Hours.	No. of Persons affected.	Total Weekly Reduction in Wages.
			£ s. d.	Hours.		£ s. d.
22	Bricklayers' labourers, Rochdale -	150	15 3 1½	—	—	—
41	Bricklayers, Northampton - -	150	18 15 0	—	—	—
83	Carpenters, plasterers, &c., Belfast -	826 (*See* Part IV. for 74 men).	46 9 3	—	—	—
107	Plasterers, Coatbridge and Airdrie -	22	—	5	—	—
193	Hat trimmers, Bury -	440	1*d.* per doz. on one class of hats.	—	—	—
245	Shinglers (ironworks), near Derby -	—	—	—	7	4 19 9
272	Axle turners, Rotherham - -	8	1 4 0	—	—	—
316	Riveters (shipbuilding), Hartlepool	64	5 16 2	—	—	—
326	Do. do. Grangemouth.	220	16 10 0	—	—	—
358	Stove grate workers, Sheffield -	—	—	—	50	4 0 0
372	Corn millers, Elland - - - -	29	—	7	—	—
392	Coal miners, Bedwas, Mon. -	—	—	—	20	5 15 0
402	Banksmen (mining), Trowell, Notts.	30	2 5 0	—	—	—
471	Shale miners, Burntisland - -	—	—	—	260	42 0 0
493	Compositors, Dublin - -	550	—	3	—	—
	Carried forward -	2,489	106 2 6½ to 1,448 persons.	15 to 601 persons.	337	56 14 9 to 337 persons.

Strike Reference No.	Trade and Locality.	Gains.			Losses.	
		No. of Persons affected.	Total Weekly Advance in Wages.	Weekly Reduction in Hours.	No. of Persons affected.	Total Weekly Reduction in Wages.
	Brought forward -	2,489	£ s. d. 106 2 6½ to 1,448 persons.	Hours. 15 to 601 persons.	337	£ s. d. 56 14 9 to 337 persons.
494	Nightsoil men, Bradford - -	150	Advance of 1*s.* to some men.	2	—	—
508	Canal boatmen, Manchester district	114	1*d.* per ton	—	—	—
512	Pilots, Barry, Cardiff - -	—	—	—	8	1 0 0
522	Coal tippers and labourers, Hull -	51	7 5 0	—	—	—
529	Bleachers, Ramsbottom - -	—	—	—	222	18 0 0
611	Spinners, Heywood - -	34	13 0 0	—	—	—
613	Flax reelers, Blairgowrie - -	—	—	—	175	5 0 0
635	Woollen dyers, Bradford - -	431	28 0 0	—	—	—
661	Woolsorters, Bradford - -	50	5 0 0	—	—	—
673	Carters, Liverpool - - -	84	—	4½	—	—
679	Bricklayers' and plasterers' labourers, Grimsby.	90	— (For wages *see* Part III.).	1	—	—
	Total - -	3,493	159 7 6½ to 2,014 persons.	22½ to 925 persons. Average per head, 3.	742	80 14 9 to 742 persons.

PART III.—INCREASES and REDUCTIONS in WAGES and HOURS shown in SECTION A. of APPENDIX V. as far as it is possible to calculate.

Trade and Society.	Gains.						Losses.	
	Following upon Strike.		Without Strike.				Without Strike.	
	Persons affected.	Total Advance in Wages per Week.	Persons affected.	Total Advance in Wages per Week.	Persons affected.	Reduction in Hours per Week.	Persons affected.	Total Reduction in Wages per Week.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.				£ s. d.
BUILDING TRADES:—								
Carpenters and Joiners' Perseverance Society.	—	—	172	17 18 4	172	2½	—	—
Carpenters and Joiners' Protection Society.	—	—	60	6 15 0	—	3 in one case.	—	—
House Painters and Decorators', West End Trade Union of.	—	—	130	13 10 10	130	2½	—	—
Plasterers' Protective and Friendly Union, Belfast.	150	16 17 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glaziers' Union, Glasgow - -	—	—	60	6 7 6	—	—	—	—
Stone Carvers' Society, London -	—	—	126	24 13 6	—	—	—	—
Marble Polishers' Trade Society -	—	—	42	4 7 6	—	—	—	—
Bricklayers and Plasterers' Labourers' Society, Grimsby.	90	9 18 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
National Association of Builders' Labourers.	—	—	2,051	230 14 9	—	—	—	—
Builders' Labourers, United Union of -	—	—	Union 5,000	520 16 8	5,000	2½	—	—
			Non-union 10,000	958 6 8	10,000	2½	—	—
CABINET MAKING AND FURNITURE TRADES:—								
Alliance Cabinet Makers' Society—								
Bishop Auckland Branch - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	0 13 6
Greenock Branch - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	2 1 5½
Grimsby Branch - - -	—	—	35	3 18 9	—	—	—	—

Trade and Society.	Gains.						Losses.	
	Following upon Strike.		Without Strike.				Without Strike.	
	Persons affected.	Total Advance in Wages per Week.	Persons affected.	Total Advance in Wages per Week.	Persons affected.	Reduction in Hours per Week.	Persons affected.	Total Reduction in Wages per Week.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.				£ s. d.
CLOTHING TRADES :—								
Boot and Shoe Operatives' Union—								
Daventry Branch	—	—	—	—	300	2½	—	—
Leicester Do.	—	—	—	—	—	1½ hours in some cases.	—	—
London (Metropolitan No. 2)	—	—	—	—	500	2 and 3 hours	—	—
Manchester Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	385	28 17 6
Clothiers' Operatives' Union, Leeds	—	—	—	—	143	4½	143	50 1 0
Shirt, Collar and Apron Cutters' Society Belfast	—	—	66	9 18 0	—	—	—	—
Mantle and Waterproof Cutters' Society.	—	—	52	2 12 0	52	Slight reduction	—	—
COACH BUILDING :—								
Wheelwrights and Blacksmiths' Society.	—	—	—	—	41	3½	—	—
LABOUR, AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL UNSKILLED :—								
Labour Federation, Eastern Counties	—	—	17,000	850 0 0	—	—	850 to 1,700 in winter.	—
Gas Workers and General Labourers' Union :—								
Bridlington Branch (bricklayers' labourers).	51	11 15 10½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greetland Branch (dyers)	—	—	—	—	106	3	—	—
Milnsbridge (general labourers)	—	—	Notstated	14 per cent. to gas workers.	Notstated	18 per cent. to gas workers.	—	—
Ravensthorpe Do.	—	—	30	1 10 0	—	—	—	—
General Labourers' Amalgamated Union (London).	—	—	3,110	323 19 2	3,110	2½	—	—
General Labourers' United Order (London).	—	—	950	106 17 6	950	3	—	—
National Labourers' Trade Union (Scotland).	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,763	198 6 9
Navvies, Bricklayers, Labourers', &c., Union.	—	—	17,000	*1,877 1 8	Number notstated.	London, 9 hours summer 3 winter. Northampton, Colchester, and Oldham, 3 and 6.	—	—
LIFE ASSURANCE AGENTS' NATIONAL UNION.	—	—	1,400	17 10 0	—	—	—	—
METAL TRADES :—								
Blastfurnacemen, National Association of (Cleveland and Durham district).	—	—	2,364	1 per cent. in September, and ½ per cent. in December.	—	—	2,364	1 per cent. in March and 1* per cent. in June.
British Steel Smelters' Society	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 per cent. N.E. of England and W. of Scotland.
Steel Mill and Hammermen's Union	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(i.) 17 per cent. to 30 men. (ii.) 7½ per cent. at two works.
Liverpool Core Makers' Friendly Society.	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	3 0 0
SHIPBUILDING :—								
Drillers and Cutters', United Society of—								
Cleveland	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	13 4 0
Belfast	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	9 0 0
Drillers, Glasgow	—	—	—	—	—	—	408	61 4 0
Sailmakors, Cardiff	—	—	40	4 10 0	—	—	—	—
Do. Newport	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	1 13 9 and 1d. per hour overtime.
MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES :—								
Brass Workers' National Amalgamated Society.	—	—	Number in section of trade not stated	10 per cent. to sash fastener dressers (*see* p.).	—	1½ in 1 case. 1 in some others.	—	—
Wool Shear Grinders' and Benders' Society, Sheffield.	—	—	200	41 5 0	—	—	—	—
Zinc Workers' Society, London	—	—	8	1 4 0	—	—	—	—

* Calculated upon an average of 53 hours per week, at ½d. per hour.

Trade and Society,	Gains.						Losses.	
	Following upon Strike.		Without Strike.				Without Strike.	
	Persons affected.	Total Advance in Wages per Week.	Persons affected.	Total Advance in Wages per Week.	Persons affected.	Reduction in Hours per per Week.	Persons affected.	Total Reduction in Wages per Week.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.				£ s. d.
MINING AND QUARRYING:—								
COAL MINERS' UNION—								
Belshill	—	—	—	—	—	—	140	28 0 0
Blantyre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35 to 50 per cent.
Clackmannanshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	645	290 5 0
Fife and Kinross	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,500	2,193 15 0
Mid and East Lothians	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,413	1,663 16 9
Parr, Lancashire	—	—	—	—	—	—	283	1s., 2s., and 3s. in day wage men's rates.
Colliery Enginemen's Association, Durham County.			*See* Part I	—	—	—	—	—
Colliery Mechanics' Association, Northumberland.	—	—	—	—	—	—	646	48 9 0
Iron Miners' Association, Dalton-in-Furness.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,646	82 6 0
Quarrymen's Association, North Wales.	—	—	4,565	456 10 0	—	—	—	—
PRINTING TRADES:—								
Typographical Society, Edinburgh	—	—	844	2s. settled wages. ½d. per 1,000 ens for piece workers.	844	1½	—	—
Printers' Labourers' Society, London	—	—	1,490	40 0 0	—	—	—	—
SEAFARING, DOCK, AND WATERSIDE LABOUR:—								
Sailors' and Firemen, National Amalgamated Union of.	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,000	Monthly, 1l., weekly, 4s. 8d.
Seamen's and Tradesmen's Amalgamated Union.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10s. per month in sailing vessels; 1l. in steamers; 2s. 8d. and 5s. in weekly boats.
Seamen and Marine Firemen's Association, Hull.	—	—	—	—	—	—	961	2s. 4d. weekly 9s. monthly.
Quay and Railway Carters', Mersey Union of.	—	—	—	—	3,500	1	—	—
TEXTILE TRADES:—								
COTTON MANUFACTURE—								
Weavers', Northern Counties Amalgamated Association—								
Harwood Branch	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,900	178 15 0
Longridge	—	—	589	2½ to 5 per cent.	—	—	—	—
WOOLLEN AND WORSTED MANUFACTURE:—								
Dyers', Crabbers,' Singers', and Finishers' Society, Bradford.	—	—	3,000	225 0 0	—	—	—	—
MISCELLANEOUS TEXTILE TRADES:—								
Hackle and Gill Makers' Union, Belfast.	—	—	86	4 10 0	—	—	—	—
Silk Dressers' Trade Society, Rochdale	—	—	—	—	—	—	570	157 13 4
TRANSPORT (LAND):—								
Signalmen's Society	—	—	44	4 8 0	—	24 hours in some cases.	—	—
Pointsmen's Society	—	—	500	37 10 0	—	4 per day in many cases.	—	—
Total	291	38 12 1½	7,217	5,791 14 10	24,796	Total, 31½ Average per head, 2½	20,427	5,011 2 0½

APPENDIX VI.—*continued.*

PART IV.—SUMMARY of the INCREASES and REDUCTIONS in WAGES and HOURS shown in the Tables given in Section B. of Appendix V., so far as it is possible to calculate.

TRADE AND ASSOCIATION.	GAINS.								LOSSES.						
	Following upon Strike, but which are not accounted for in Part I.				Without Strike.				Following upon Strike.			Without Strike.			
	Persons affected.	Total Advance in Wages per Week.	Persons affected.	Total Reduction in Hours per Week.	Persons affected.	Total Advance in Wages per Week.	Persons affected.	Total Reduction in Hours per Week.	Persons affected.	Total Reduction in Wages per Week.	Hours.	Persons affected.	Total Reduction in Wages per Week.	Persons affected.	Total Increase in Hours per Week.
		£ s. d.		Hours.		£ s. d.		Hours.		£ s. d.			£ s. d.		Hours.
Operative Bricklayers' Society -	1,109	146 12 9	649	9½ (in 4 districts)	9,325	284 17 11	8,194	26½ (in 8 districts)	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	—
United Operative Bricklayers' Trade, Accident, Sick, and Burial Society.	14	1 13 11	—	—	57	5 14 2¼	6	1 (in 1 district)	—	—		—	—	—	—
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.	757	47 0 2¼	583	9 (in 5 districts)	8,005	580 4 1¼	5,948	66½ (in 24 districts)	—	—		2,819	150 15 8½	391	4 (in 2 districts).
General Union of Carpenters and Joiners.	45	10 2 6	—	—	1,385	144 10 3¼	—	—	—	—		6	0 13 7½	—	—
Associated Carpenters and Joiners	141	11 5 0⅓	24	5 (in 1 district)	1,372	88 7 4	151	10 (in 3 districts)	—	—		620	39 17 4½	—	—
Amalgamated Society of House Decorators and Painters.	—	—	—	—	1,200	47 1 5	1,195	92½ (in 22 districts)	—	—		—	—	—	—
Scottish National Federation of House and Ship Painters.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Not stated	6 (in 1 district)	—	—		—	—	—	—
National Association of Operative Plasterers.	384	53 0 6	—	—	3,360	378 5 2	2,703	11 (in 3 districts)	—	—		—	—	—	—
Scottish National Operative Plasterers' Federal Union.	44	4 13 6	—	—	197	21 7 1½	41	10 (in 2 districts)	—	—		—	—	—	—
United Operative Plumbers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland.	16	1 16 0	92	½ (in 1 district)	2,481	265 8 4	235	21½ (in 8 districts).	—	—		102	12 0 6¾	56	1 (in 1 district).

APPENDIX VI., PART IV.—*continued.*

Trade and Association.	Gains.								Losses.						
	Following upon Strike, but which are not accounted for in Part I.				Without Strike.				Following upon Strike.			Without Strike.			
	Persons affected.	Total Advance in Wages per Week.	Persons affected.	Total Reduction in Hours per Week.	Persons affected.	Total Advance in Wages per Week.	Persons affected.	Total Reduction in Hours per Week.	Persons affected.	Total Reduction in Wages per Week.	Hours.	Persons affected.	Total Reduction in Wages per Week.	Persons affected.	Total Increase in Hours per Week.
		£ s. d.		Hours.		£ s. d.		Hours.		£ s. d.			£ s. d.		Hours.
Friendly Society of Operative Stonemasons of England, Ireland, and Wales.	468	79 11 4¼	831	7½ (in 4 districts)	4,518	531 9 3½	3,078	30½ (in 14 districts)	—	—	Nil	112	7 14 1¾	893	14½ (in 9 districts).
United Operative Masons' Association of Scotland.	94	10 4 6	—	—	2,445	269 7 9	131	24 (in 8 districts)	—	—		41	4 7 10½	5	3 (in 1 district)
Amalgamated Union of Cabinet Makers.	—	—	—	—	28	4 3 0	14	3 (in 1 district)	—	—		—	—	—	—
Friendly Society of Ironfounders	—	—	—	—	64	6 8 0	—	—	—	—		2,695	189 19 0	—	—
Associated Iron Moulders of Scotland.	—	—	—	—	425	23 14 8¼	39	18 (in 3 districts)	—	—		379	20 5 11¼	—	—
Amalgamated Society of Engineers	—	—	—	—	77	6 16 6	1,061	13 (in 8 districts)	550	41 5 0		4,297	311 3 1½	—	—
United Pattern Makers' Association.	—	—	—	—	22	0 11 0	25	1 (in 1 district)	—	—		1,460	89 12 1½	—	—
United Society of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders.	—	—	—	—	—	—	328	11 (in 6 districts)	—	—		—	—	—	—
Associated Shipwrights' Society	—	—	—	—	413	49 6 8	704	32 (in 8 districts)	—	—		6,205	334 5 7½	—	—
Scottish Typographical Association.	—	—	—	—	99	10 11 6	33	1 (in 1 district)	—	—		—	—	16	3½ (in 2 districts).
Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers.	—	—	—	—	149	14 18 0	187	5 (in 3 districts)	—	—		317	31 14 0	26	4 (in 2 districts).
Bookbinders' and Machine Rulers' Consolidated Union.	—	—	—	—	128	10 15 0	726	16½ (in 5 districts)	—	—		—	—	—	—
Total	3,072	366 0 3	2,179	Average per head 1⅜	35,750	2,748 17 3	24,799	Average per head 2½	550	41 5 0	—	19,053	1,192 9 1¼	1,387	Average per head 1⅛

The Combined Summary of Total Gains and Losses will be found in the Report, pages 35 and 36.

APPENDIX VII.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF TRADE UNIONS WITH REGARD TO THE STATE OF TRADE IN 1892.

BUILDING TRADES.

Operative Stone Masons' Friendly Society of England, Ireland, and Wales.

"The expenditure upon disputes during this year has been considerably greater than in any year since 1878. The income as per table has been 2,927*l.* 8*s.* 1½*d.*, which is greater by 241*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* than that of last year. The expenditure amounts to 4,594*l.* 6*s.* 4½*d.*, an increase of 4,134*l.* 19*s.* 5½*d.* upon last year's figures. These figures at first sight show the alarming deficit of 1,621*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* We think, however, that we are justified in writing off the amount raised by a general levy of 2*s.* per member, which was imposed for the purpose of augmenting our funds in view of pending and coming disputes. The amount realised by levies for trade purposes during the year was 1,133*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* A considerable amount of the 2*s.* levy has yet to come in, and the income from the 1*s.* levy, which only became due upon the day of closing the year's accounts, is almost entirely unfelt, and has nearly all yet to come in. Against this income there is the expenditure of 350*l.* sent to Cardiff, which must also be considered. After making all allowances and deductions, we get the following figures:—Deficit, 1,621*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*; sent to Cardiff, 350*l.*; total, 1,971*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* Against this we have 1,133*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* raised by general levies, leaving a deficit of 837*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* This deficit will, in our opinion, be wiped off by the outstanding levies when they come in. We commend these figures and our opinion thereon to the consideration of the E.C."

* * * * *

"The year, with the accounts of which we have had to deal, has chronicled many alterations of a beneficial character (from an operative's point of view) in the conditions under which we work. In upwards of 50 towns and districts, including such important centres as Manchester, Liverpool, London, Derby, &c. great strides in the direction of progress have been made. In most cases these results have been brought about with little or no expense or stoppage of work."

Operative Bricklayers' Society.

"The year 1892 will be memorable for the activity displayed by our members for improved working conditions, and in only one out of 33 towns, viz., Ashford (entirely through the apathy of non-unionists), were we unsuccessful. This is very satisfactory when we consider the large number of members in those towns where application had been made, the most notable being the Metropolitan district, where an advance of ½*d.* per hour and a revised code of working rules was happily gained without a general strike, although local strikes have been necessary to enforce the new conditions, and Birmingham, where, after a gallant struggle lasting 13 weeks, at a cost of 5,764*l.* 10*s.* 4½*d.*, our members succeeded in obtaining an advance of ½*d.* per hour and a revised code of working rules. The Cardiff strike was the most prolonged, it having commenced in May, and was not terminated at the close of the year. The total amount paid for strike benefit was 11,625*l.* 15*s.* 11½*d.*"

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.

"In trade privileges, including strike pay, arbitration and conciliation expenses, law expenses, and all other costs in connection with trade questions, we have spent 11,404*l.* 18*s.* 7½*d.* This amount, it will be observed, is considerably less than last year, which included the expenditure entailed by the lock-out in London, and notwithstanding that our members in upwards of 70 towns have gained improved conditions of labour, there has been no necessity for strikes of any magnitude except in the case of Belfast, where it became necessary to expend over 6,000*l.* in securing an advance of wages and re-arrangement of working rules. Therefore, whilst the unemployed, sick, and superannuation benefits have required an increased expenditure of upwards of 10,000*l.*, accident benefit, trade privileges, and management of trade movements have cost us 6,305*l.* less than last year.

In the shipbuilding and engineering trades they, unfortunately, have had to submit to a slight reduction in their wages, owing to the great depression which appears to have overtaken these industries. I am, however, confident that at the first indication of a more prosperous state of affairs they will require to participate in it by a return to their old rates of remuneration.

In accordance with past experience we find that the building industry is generally about the last to be affected by a declining trade, consequently members employed in this department have not

encountered the same difficulties as those engaged in other branches, with the result that in Britain, America, and South Africa they have been fairly employed.

The experience of our members in Australia has been far from bright, as throughout the year and at the time of writing trade appears to have almost deserted these colonies. In consequence of this serious state of affairs, it has been necessary to remit large sums of money from this country in order to meet their requirements. The effects of these industrial depressions all of us are painfully cognizant of, but to correctly ascertain the causes becomes a difficult problem, more especially when we witness the great struggle for employment taking place in a growing country like Australia, which is even more severe than in our own island, notwithstanding the fact that in these colonies a greater distribution of labour takes place through the shorter hours worked.

The principal feature I have in my mind is that in which striking against non-society men has been recognised as a legal procedure. All of us have experienced the contempt felt for men who, whilst reaping the full benefit of our exertions on behalf of the trade, refuse to contribute one penny towards the maintenance of these privileges, and it consequently follows that frequently it will happen that nothing would be more gratifying to our members than to walk out and leave them in sole possession.

Now the history of strikes furnishes us with ample evidence that of all descriptions of disputes these are the least likely to succeed, and as this matter is now removed from the controlling power of the executive council, there is a danger that where no management committees exist, charged with the responsibility of looking after and guiding branches upon this question, injudicious and hasty action may frequently involve our members in a series of petty strikes, of which none but those upon the spot will have any knowledge, and consequently the expenditure under the heading of trade privileges will enormously increase."

Associated Carpenters and Joiners.

"The condition of the trade in the house-building has, on the whole, been fairly good, our members being fully employed, and a number of the branches having received an advantage of wages without having to resort to the usual remedy for obtaining such. In Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy, and Grays the employers would concede nothing until they had a trial of strength with their workmen, and only gave way when they could do no better. This clearly proves that there are still in our trade a number of employers who will not concede the smallest advance to their workmen until they are compelled to do so. A rather protracted struggle, which occurred in Belfast in the house-building, ended in a compromise.

In shipbuilding, trade has been rather depressed of late, and our members have had to suffer a reduction of 5 per cent. on most of the rivers. We trust that with the returning spring trade may assume its usual activity, and that our members will not only get back what has been taken off, but be in a position to demand still higher rates, as, compared with other trades, we do not consider the rates paid to joiners to be anything like value for their labour and the expenses in keeping up a large stock of tools. A few of those unfortunate disputes which have become so common betwixt shipwrights and joiners have occurred during the past year, and although on almost every occasion our members have been successful in maintaining their rights, still we think it is a pity some other means could not be devised whereby the two trades would work together more harmoniously. Common sense demands that one class of workmen should not strike against another, more especially trade unionists in the same employment. They should rather husband their resources so as to bring their full energy to bear on questions of more importance."

General Union of Operative Carpenters and Joiners.

"The struggle to gain the eight hours in 1891 has had a beneficial effect both upon employers and workmen, for early in the past year the bricklayers, encouraged by the partial success of our trade, determined to renew the movement, the result being, the employers who were anxious to avoid another conflict, expressed themselves desirous of effecting a settlement with the whole of the branches, that would place them upon a uniform system of working, and practically conceded the terms asked for by the joiners, except the 10*d.* per hour.

To effectually carry out the working rules agreed upon between the representatives of the employers and of the various trades, the Building Trades Federation have been most energetic, and with few exceptions the rules may be said to be fairly established, and a determined effort is now being made to thoroughly organise all sections of the building trade. This is very encouraging, and if the present policy is pursued during the next year, London will become the best organised centre in the United Kingdom. We have at the present time a most active district committee, supported energetically by the members in the good work upon which they are engaged, this advanced movement cannot fail to have a beneficial effect upon our trade throughout the country, taking the past year's transaction as a whole."

National Association of Operative Plasterers.

"It is gratifying to report that during the past year between 20 and 30 districts have obtained advances in wages of from ½*d.* to 1*d.* per hour, and in some instances a reduction of working hours and other privileges, which includes the following districts, viz.: London, Lancaster, Altrincham and Sale, Coventry, Brighton, Wigan, Plymouth, Gloucester, Leigh, Derby, Newport, York, Bristol, Llanelly,

St. Helens, Rochdale, Colne and Nelson, Leamington, Middlesbrough, Stockton, and West Hartlepool, and I am pleased to say that, with the exception of partial strikes in eight of the above districts, these increased privileges were obtained by mutual agreement.

With reference to the long dispute in the Cardiff district (now settled), it is satisfactory to state that, by mutual concession, we were able to cause that obnoxious word which the employers wanted to insert in the working rules, viz.: 'that competent men should receive eightpence halfpenny per hour,' be expunged from the rules, and the dispute terminated by the men receiving an advance of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour.

In conclusion, it cannot be urged too often the great necessity of district officers working harmoniously with employers' associations. Our interests are identical, and it behoves committees, when meeting on conciliation boards or conferences, to use great thought and care before plunging their men into a strike."

Scottish National Operative Plasterers' Federal Union.

"Favoured as our members have been with more than usual regularity of employment, few attempts have been made by the employers to encroach on any of our existing rights; while, by showing them our determination, so far as possible, to avoid strikes, and our readiness to confer with and deal justly by them in cases of dispute, we have been able, not only to maintain the most friendly relations with them, but to draw from them very valuable concessions during the year."

Amalgamated Society of House Decorators and Painters.

"The towns which succeeded in obtaining advances of wages last spring were Southampton, Cadoxton, Pontypridd, West Bromwich, Worcester, and Larne. Walsall was not so successful; and Cardiff, although it submitted a notice for an advance of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour, the branch by its vote decided not to press the claim. With regard to the London wages question at the early part of the year, the bricklayers submitted a notice to the Central Association of Master Builders for an increase of wages and other concessions. The employers, having had a severe struggle with the carpenters only the year previous, were not prepared to follow a similar course with the bricklayers, consequently arrangements were made by the two bodies before mentioned to bring about a conference of all the branches of the building trade.

The conference took place on June 10th and 23rd, and the terms agreed upon were that an advance of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour should be conceded to every branch of the building trade, labourers included, with additional rates for overtime, allowances for country jobs, &c., and that the London district should be a 12 miles radius from Charing Cross; the bricklayers' advance taking effect on July 1st, and all other trades on November 7th following.

A large number of the employers have already given the advance and adopted the rules, but there are many who have not done so, and until the majority of the men get employment it is difficult to ascertain our true position in the London district.

During the coming spring we have no less than 15 towns moving for advances of wages besides that of the London district, which was agreed upon in June last, but which, in many instances, we fear it will become necessary to bring pressure on the employers to enforce the terms.

It is obviously necessary that every branch who have given notice for an advance of wages should, at the earliest possible date, endeavour to bring about a settlement, either by conference or deputation, long before the date arrives for the notices to expire, and at the same time use every available means to bring matters to a satisfactory issue. The decision to strike should not be agreed upon till after very careful and serious consideration, when every other means have failed, and only when there is a good prospect of a speedy settlement being brought about by such means."

National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators.

"During the year the following towns have received advances of wages and improved working rules:—Barrow, Scarborough, Radcliffe, Horwich, Altrincham, Kidderminster, Chester, Stockport, Heywood, Chorley, Lincoln, and Blyth. In several other towns improved working rules were secured. Strikes of short duration took place in Barrow, Stockport, Keighley, Kidderminster, and Lincoln. Our members were also locked out for one week in Bolton. This cost the society 391*l.* 10*s.* $3\frac{1}{2}d.$, or 1*s.* $6\frac{1}{4}d.$ per member. The under-mentioned towns have received permission to move this spring for higher wages and improved working rules:—Llandudno, Leeds, Halifax, Huddersfield, Grimsby, Wrexham, Derby, Dewsbury, York, Gorton, Colne, Burton, Hartlepool, Potteries district, Sunderland, Alnwick, and Kilkenny. For working rules only:—Whitehaven, Leigh, Haslingden, South Shields, Stafford, Rossendale, and Middlesbrough. Notices of reduction in wages have been received by Wigan, Sunderland, and Hartlepool. It will be at once seen that the list is a formidable one. We trust that the above-named branches will act with caution and moderation and exhaust every other means to arrive at an amicable settlement before applying to the executive council for permission to strike. If this is done, many of the evils which invariably arise from strikes will be avoided. Already Llandudno and Gorton have been settled by wages being advanced. Sunderland employers have withdrawn their notice of reduction, our members withdrawing their notice of advance.'

Amalgamated Society of Mill Sawyers and Wood-cutting Machinists.

"The depression in trade, which hangs like a cloud over this and other countries, has visibly affected our Society, but the greatest blow that has befallen us is through industrial disputes and strikes by other trade unions. The joiners' strike in London was a great financial loss to the society; but the strike of engineers in the north, and the Durham miners' strike, have been more far-reaching, and more disastrous to the society than the strike in London. It is computed that upwards of a million pounds' worth of orders have left the Tyne alone through the engineers' strike. And these, followed by a severe trade depression, have been doubly disastrous to the north. While we are dead against strikes, yet there is a limit to human endurance. What we contend is, that every and all available means ought to be adopted to prevent them. They should be the very last resource. That is the prime reason that we are so anxious to augment and perfect our combination, believing that the more widespread and perfect our organisation, the less likelihood of having to resort to strikes in settling our differences.

And, although it must be apparent to all that we cannot rest satisfied with the low status that we occupy in the industrial trades of the Empire, yet we are persuaded that our objects can be accomplished without any great stoppage of work. Really, we do not see why there should be any stoppage at all. In raising ourselves, we shall be benefiting employers. Employers, as a rule, not having any combination of their own to protect themselves from the rapacity of each other, one tries to cheat and undersell the other, with the result that work is taken at sweating prices, and the great sufferer is the workman, who has to work like a slave to make the employers' sweating contract pay. Now, if we can make ourselves strong enough to say to employers in any district: We want a minimum wage for this district; a uniform rate of wage for the various machines; a uniform working day; and better sanitary conditions of labour, and we say that by granting those concessions you, as employers, will not be the losers, inasmuch as all employers in the district will be paying the same rate of wages, &c., they will have a direct interest in acting more honourably to each other, and if they have to raise their prices, they will not lose by that. The work will have to be done, and we will take care and prevent it from being done cheaper in one district than another."

Scottish Associated Paviors' Federal Union.

"We hope there will be no cause for disputes in the future, as our interests are largely identical; we know of no better methods of avoiding disputes than employer and employed being in their respective associations, and by the heads of both meeting when any change is desired. Our firm conviction is that no dispute should ever be permitted until the parties directly interested are brought together through their officials in their respective associations."

* * * * * * * *

"It may be of interest to many to know that the rate of wages has increased this year one halfpenny, which makes the current or standard rate sevenpence per hour. The rate in the year 1888, when the union was formed was fivepence halfpenny. Besides, we are now being paid double time on Sunday at the railway works, which is an increase over the time and half paid when the works first started."

CABINET MAKING AND FURNITURE TRADES.

Alliance Cabinet Makers' Association.

"In presenting our 27th annual report and balance sheet to you, we regret we are compelled to report that the past year has been one of great depression in our trade; and, consequently, the strain on the resources of our association has been very great.

You will see by the subjoined table that the expenditure for the benefits therein specified is 1,753*l.* 0*s.* 5½*d.* in excess of that for the same benefits last year. This is chiefly due to the necessity we have been in of having to expend large sums in resisting attempted reductions by employers who wished to take advantage of the depressed state of our trade, and to the fact of a large number of our members being out of employment in consequence of the slackness of work. We are pleased to be able to state that the return for our expenditure in dispute pay was a good one, as you will see by your organiser's report. We were generally successful in resisting the demands of the employers, and in enforcing our own.

The expenditure for dispute support is 1,573*l.* 17*s.*; this is 516*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* more than last year. This sum reaches the average of 5*s.* 10¾*d.* per member."

Amalgamated Union of Cabinet Makers.

"The state of trade throughout the union during the year has been fairly satisfactory, and our members have consequently been generally very well employed, and in some instances members have been enabled to better their position in the trade with regard to increased wages and reduction of working hours per week."

United Operative Cabinet and Chair Makers' Association of Scotland.

"In Glasgow, cessation of work took place in several shops against the reduction of wages and the attempt to break the established piece-prices, the dulness of trade being taken advantage of by some employers, and it is greatly to the credit of No. 2 Branch, of which the most of those affected were members, that rather than allow those who had received their six weeks' out-of-work benefit to accept work in these shops, they levied themselves voluntarily 1*s.* per week to support those out of work, and by this means have been able to keep up their wages."

Organ Builders' United Trades Society.

"We are sorry to say our friends in the 'big smoke' have only had a small share of this prosperity; they seemed fairly busy until September. About that date there was a slight falling off; but in December a number of the most important firms reduced their hands, and, of course, this placed a large number of members on the funds of the society."

CLOTHING TRADES.

Amalgamated Society of Tailors.

"The amount of 6,006*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* is the largest amount ever expended on strikes and lock-outs since the London strike in 1867, though the whole of this amount have not been paid on account of the late lock-out. There has been the Carlisle strike, which cost nearly 750*l.*, also the Dublin lock-out at the beginning of the year, which cost 650*l.*, and there have also been several smaller strikes, but, as near as can be calculated, the cost of the lock-out in September is 4,050*l.* 15*s.* This money was spent, not to improve our position, but to defend it. It is now a matter of history that the attack by the employers was a wanton attack on our organisation, their aim was to crush us, and that we defeated them was due to the loyalty and self-sacrificing spirit of our members; we have taught them a lesson they will not soon forget, but we have no doubt that, relying on our weakened position, they will again attack us and try to force their log upon us; yet we have no fear, we know our members will again rise to the occasion, but with this difference, they will take time by the forelock, and instead of waiting until the attack is made, make hay while the sun shines, and prepare the ammunition, and be ready for battle when the employers throw down the gauntlet.

Many of our members will learn with regret and disapprobation that during the latter part of 1892 we have been called upon to defend the position of our members in Scotland—notably in Glasgow and Edinburgh, not through any attempt on their liberties by unscrupulous employers, but by what is most amazing and unparalleled in the annals of trade-unionism, the persecution by a society which calls itself a trades union. The Scottish Society of Tailors have actually struck against our members in several shops in Glasgow and Edinburgh, not because they were not trade-unionists, but because they would not desert us and join the Scotch society. The Scotch employers are members of the Master Tailors' Association of England, indeed, Scotland is the stronghold of the Masters' Association, so it is not to be wondered at that the employers in some cases should assist and encourage the Scotch society in this persecution. They are only too anxious to assist in the smallest degree in the destruction of a society that has proved too formidable for them, and can easily see that if this were accomplished in Scotland they could have nothing to fear from a society that would use its funds in fighting fellow trade-unionists. The leaders of the Scotch society tell us they cannot help it, and regret exceedingly that their members in these two towns should resort to such despotic and tyrannical treatment of their fellow workmen; but we will leave our members to judge what kind of a position an executive council of any association must occupy that cannot help its members using the funds of their society for the persecution of men belonging to a fellow trades union, instead of reserving them for a time in the near future when they will be required, and when, no doubt, this Scotch society will again pray for the assistance of our London members, as they did on a previous occasion, and although such assistance was then gladly given, through which the Scotch society won their strike, the bill for the expenses incurred has been altogether ignored, although it has been sent to their secretary three times. However, notwithstanding this discreditable attack on us by a kindred society, our members will be pleased to learn that so far they have met with very little success, though at the same time we are sure our Scotch members have the full sympathy of our members throughout the country in being subjected to such tyrannical despotism."

Scottish National Operative Tailors' Trade Protection and Benefit Society.

Report for half year ending June 30th.

"The time has arrived which makes it imperative for us to give you an account of our stewardship for the past six months. In doing so we will endeavour to be as brief and as explicit as possible. With reference to the movements that have taken place in the various branches, they have been all of an aggressive nature, in which Carluke, Hamilton, Dunfermline, Bo'ness, Wick, Pitlochry, and the Carnoustie section of the Arbroath branch took part, and in which they were all successful after a brief struggle in procuring an advance on their former rate of wages, Carluke and Bo'ness at the same time being successful in establishing the time statement, at a cost altogether of 42*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* to

the association. Great credit is due to the officials and members of all those branches for the way in which they conducted those movements. In the course of the spring and up to the present time there has been a good deal of friction between the employers and the members in a number of the branches regarding the putting into operation of some of the amended rules of last conference, such as day's-wage men, hours, overtime, and apprentices, but although we cannot pretend to say that those matters have all been satisfactorily adjusted, we have reason to believe that in a short time most of them will be brought into harmony with, and carried out in the spirit for which they were intended."

Report for half year ending December 31st.

"The time has again come round when it becomes our duty to give you an account of our stewardship for the past six months. In the first place, we have to join in the general complaint of the great depression in all kinds of industry throughout the country, and in which our trade, in common with almost all others, has been face to face, all having passed through a period of slackness and depression the like of which we have not had to encounter for many years. It has been wide-spread and serious in the extreme; every report that has come to hand bears the same doleful tale, and the result on our membership, as may be expected, has shown a tendency to decline. It is, however, satisfactory to see that, notwithstanding such a transition of dulness, there is even a smaller reduction in our membership than we might have been prepared for under the exceptional circumstances in which we have been placed. Regarding trade for the past six months, we have little doubt that many of the petty disputes which have taken place during that period between employers and operatives are traceable to that cause; but whatever may be the cause, the effect has been a very large draught on the funds of the association for strike and victimisation aliment. In connection with the wave of depression which has just passed over us,—and we trust it is over—it has also had very serious effects on the health of a large number of our members. It seldom happens that when we have to face an extremely severe and long-continued winter, coupled as it has been this year with such a want of work, but we have also to face a heavy sick and funeral expenditure; and we regret to say that with the year just closed, sickness and death have been very busy in the ranks of our members and their families. It is satisfactory, however, to learn that it has not reached the dimensions of the preceding year, when we had the epidemic of influenza to contend with."

The Journeymen Hatters' "Fair Trade" Union of Great Britain and Ireland.

"In addressing you as president of your Executive, I intend that a few remarks I have to make shall be as brief as possible. Another year has passed away in the history of our society, and while I am free to admit that the situation of our trade during that period has not been of such a satisfactory character as may have been desired yet, I am firmly of opinion that with wise and conservative action on our part, our condition will be greatly improved. It is needless to dwell here upon the great struggle in Lancashire that ushered in our financial year, and which had existed for some months previously. There can be no doubt but that the object of the employers was to endeavour to crush our organisation, but thanks to the determined stand made by those of our members who were thrown out of employment, and the noble manner in which our members came to their rescue, that object was signally defeated.

Over 4,000*l.* was spent in this cause, and to meet this great outlay a heavy contribution had to be imposed, and though perhaps this tax fell heavily upon many who could ill afford it at the time, yet it was willingly and cheerfully paid. Finding it necessary to still further increase our funds, an appeal was made to our members to lend whatever money they could afford to the society.

This appeal was liberally responded to, over 800*l.* being obtained in this manner, and our heartiest thanks are due to those who so promptly came to our assistance. Again, America was appealed to for aid, and in a very short time the American associations forwarded us over 600*l.* as a loan, with a request that if more was required it should be forthcoming. To them, therefore, we return our earnest and heartfelt gratitude for their noble support when help was so much needed."

Friendly Associated Journeymen Cloggers' Burial and General Relief Society.

"The amount paid for out-of-work pay is a very good reflex of the state of trade during the past year, and for only three or four months during the back end of 1891 can we say that trade was generally good."

COACH-MAKING.

Society of Wheelwrights and Blacksmiths.

"Your resolution at the last meeting of the Council in favour of the No. 2 Branch, Manchester, being allowed to strike work (if necessary) to enforce their request for an advance of wages was all but unanimously supported by the members of the various branches, as only 14 members voted against the proposition. The need of a strike on a large scale, however, was happily averted by the

action of the employers, who conceded the advance to all but three men. These three men, at the time the application was made, were in receipt of the maximum rate of wages which then obtained in Manchester, but as the application was for an advance of 2*s.* per week all round, they very properly struck work on their application being refused; they did not, however, lay very heavily upon the funds of the society, as their joint claims amounted to the modest sum of 1*l.* 10*s.* . . . . .

"We visited Wolverhampton on 3rd October 1891, with the result of opening a branch of 29 members, who have, as one outcome of their combination, already reduced their hours of work, without a reduction of wages, from 59½ to 55½ per week."

COOPERS.

National Amalgamated Society of Coopers.

"In presenting to you the financial statement in the third year of our society, it is with an amount of satisfaction to your executive that we have been enabled to maintain the price of our labour in the chemical and other branches of our trade in the past twelve months, as we have passed through an exceptional year of bad trade, and one that will be recorded as a year of disastrous disputes between capital and labour, yet there has been no serious friction between us and our employers."

Leith, Edinburgh, and District Journeymen Coopers' Protective and Friendly Society.

Half-yearly Report (*May to November*).

"As will be seen from the balance sheet, the out-of-work aliment paid for the last six months is rather below the average of what it has been for some time, but I am sorry to say that that does not infer a lesser number of members idle; indeed, we have had more members idle this summer than last. This has been mainly owing to the fluctuation of trade, more especially in the export line."

Amalgamated Society of Coopers.

"The period . . . has undoubtedly, from the almost chronic stagnation of trade which has existed, been a most trying one, and without precedent in the annals of the trade."

GLASS TRADES.

The National Plate Glass Bevellers' Trade Union.

Report for half year ending July 1892.

"In submitting to you the financial statement for the six months ending June 1892, your executive regret that, whilst the expenditure has been exceptionally heavy, owing to eruptions provoked by thoughtless and unscrupulous men and employers, both in London and the provinces, the income, when dissected, shows a falling off in the total subscriptions from branches. This fact, however, does not warrant serious alarm, as the causes are easily and readily traced to a wave of depression, which has visited every branch of the furnishing trade; a depression too, which, if facts to hand gleaned from every conceivable source are reliable, equals, if not surpasses, the terrible depression which visited this country in 1885–86."

Report for half year ending January 1893.

"Employers on every hand realise more fully the motive power that prompts our actions. They begin to see that whilst our movements possibly check, hinder, and harass them at times, it, however, invariably works out for good in the end to the fair and just employer. They, therefore, now court our counsel, our advice, and assistance, as they realise that our aims are to elevate the whole character and condition of the craft, to improve and build up, and not to destroy, the commercial life of the industry, and to secure for all interested in the trade honourable and fair conditions of life, both for employers and workmen alike. In this spirit we have passed the last half year in comparative quietude and hostile inactivity, and we hail with hopefulness the day when strikes—which starve men and destroy employers—will be supplanted by some better and more enlightened method of settling disputes between capital and labour."

The National Plate Glass Silverers', Siders', and Fitters' Trade Union.

Fifth Quarterly Report.

"As foreshadowed in our last report, we have experienced a very depressed season. In every large centre the same information reaches us of depressed trade."

Sixth Quarterly Report.

"Notwithstanding the depressed condition of the furnituring industry, as foreshadowed in last quarter's report, and which has more or less greatly affected the commercial life of many industries throughout the length and breadth of the country, the silverers and siders, cutters and fitters, have experienced very little inconvenience, although anticipations of a grave nature are expected in the early weeks of the coming new year."

Seventh Quarterly Report.

"With combined effort we were able to reduce the hours for all classes of workmen in the employ of —— & Co. to the tune of 3½ hours per week, with same wages; an increase of 2*s.* per week in addition to the reduction of hours for the silverers; one ½*d.* per foot over 12 feet run on existing prices for bevellers, the stopping of an extra lad being put on the tools against rule, and the withdrawal of legal proceedings."

North of England Glass Bottle Makers' Society.

Report for half year ending June 27, 1892.

"There are two questions that call for special attention at the present time from the members of this district. First: We have the question of limitation of apprentices. Secondly: We have the reduction of our present working hours.

At the late International Congress it was decided that every district should use strenuous efforts to reduce the number of apprentices to not more than four to every five holes occupying stages of the trade.

It was also decided that the working hours in any factory should not exceed 48 per week; thereby calling upon all districts who work more than 48 hours per week to seek to have them reduced.

Now at the present time we have an unlimited number of apprentices, and work 51¼ hours per week. The question now is: What are we, as a district, going to do in this matter?"

* * * * * * * *

Report for half year ending December 26, 1892.

It may be that we will require to use the whole of the money before very long, as we have not been able to come to any terms with the employers on their application for a reduction in the wages of 2*s.* 6*d.* and 3*d.* per gross on all overwork, and all screws to be paid at the same rate as ordinary bottles.

LABOUR (GENERAL).

National Amalgamated Labourers' Union of Great Britain and Ireland.

"I have now to lay before you the third annual report of our union. In introducing the same to you, we cannot congratulate the union on having passed a prosperous year. The relations of capital and labour have been of a very uneasy and disturbed character, and as a consequence the dispute benefit paid during the year was an immense drain upon our funds.

Probably the first thing sought by you will be the 'Balance of Funds,' but when you take into consideration the enormous amount paid in dispute benefit you will not be surprised to find the balance considerably reduced from last year, and I ask you to take the right view of this great expenditure.

Rightly interpreted, it is evidence that our union has honourably and vigorously discharged the functions for which it was brought into existence, viz.:—to promote the interests and improve the condition of its members. By way of explanation it may be pointed out that had we spent but the same amount in disputes this year as we did last year we would have increased our balance nearly 400*l.* This benefit cost nearly 2½*d.* per member weekly, and I must suggest that, in future, disputes must be avoided as much as possible, and that you will consider this important matter as a guide for future conduct."

London and Counties Labour League.

"During the year we have had a number of small disputes, involving an expenditure of 475*l.* 10*s.* 9½*d.*, distributed among cement workers, brickmakers, engineers' labourers, silk dyers, print workers, and builders' labourers. In one instance an increase of wages, reduction of hours, and other advantages had been gained for print workers at Lower House, Burnley, in Lancashire, but that important victory was marred in its good effects by the workpeople coming out on strike, simply because, in re arranging the new system, a trifling hitch occurred, which might have been satisfactorily arranged by an interview on the part of the officials with the employer, if the workpeople had shown more patience. An unauthorised dispute also occurred at Leicester, among some engineers' labourers,

through the men being misled by two local unionists. If the matter had been entrusted to the officials of the league, better terms, no doubt, would have been secured for the men. Your general secretary, at the request of members, has interviewed a number of employers during the year, by which an increase of wages, reduction of hours, and other benefits have been obtained. The enginemen and fire heaters of a calico printing factory in Lancashire have, by memorialising their employers, obtained a reduction of hours, an increase of wages, extra payment for overtime, and other advantages. In Derbyshire, by aid of the league, the labourers in six factories connected with the calico printing industry have secured an increase of wages and a reduction in the hours of labour.

"This excellent work was, with one exception, accomplished without any conflict with employers, through the tact and judgment displayed by your officials. In the case where the dispute occurred, a respectful appeal had been made by your general secretary on behalf of the workpeople, when the employer refused to consider the application and locked out the whole of the members for whom the demand was made. During the time occupied in carrying out the negotiations, the number of members of the league working in the factory had been considerably increased, and the high-handed procedure of the employer so aroused the indignation of the remainder that, acting on the advice of your officers, they ceased work in order to support their fellow workers. The machinery in the factory was consequently brought to a standstill, and the workpeople, among whom were several women, loyally acted together in defence of their trade union principles. The employers subsequently came to terms with the officials of the league, and the workpeople were granted an increase of wages and a reduction of hours. It is also our pleasure to report that the brickmakers in north and north-east London districts have obtained an increase of 5*d.* per thousand on the making of bricks. Some years ago, when the brick trade was depressed and the men disorganised, a reduction of wages was enforced, but since the brickmakers joined the union an earnest effort has been made to bring wages up to the old standard. An appeal at the commencement of the season was made to the brickmasters for an increase of 5*d.* per thousand, but in several cases this was responded to by some employers locking out their workmen. The remaining workmen resolved to strike in defence of the others, and after a struggle of a month's duration the employers conceded the advance.

"This substantial increase of wages and victory for the cause of labour must be mainly attributable to the unanimity and determination displayed by the brickmakers. There has been a general improvement in the condition of labourers engaged in the building trade, as we have enabled them to be placed on an equality with other workmen as regards working rules, shelters, &c., besides obtaining an increase in the rate of wages. For years the labourers in this industry have been in a very disorganised condition, and it is gratifying to find there has been a general awakening, almost in every town where they have been employed, on the necessity of making their power felt by combination.

"We have repeatedly urged our branches to connect themselves with their local trades council, and the commingling of members of various industries has done much to educate the labourer on the advantages of trades unionism.

"It is satisfactory to note that no reports have been received of any reductions of wages during the year, which shows that, notwithstanding trade has not been very prosperous, the power of trade combination has been successfully used in preventing workmen from being the first to suffer from depression in trade."

METAL TRADES.

National Association of Blast Furnacemen (Cumberland and Lancashire District).

"1892 was a year that is not likely to be soon forgotten in the north of England. At the end of 1891 it was believed that we had touched the bottom of the depression, but the downward movement has continued until, although lower prices have been reached, we are passing through an extremely severe crisis, regarding which I will have a word to say later on."

Friendly Society of Iron Founders.

"In January 1892 we had 1,050 members on the out-of-work benefit, as compared with 587 in January 1891, and 382 at the corresponding period of 1890. With the exception of a slight diminution in the number of unemployed members during the months of May, July, and August, the monthly returns through the year represented an increase, and at the end of December there were 1,846 members shown to be in receipt of donation. To this number must be added six who were on the dispute benefit, and 227 who were unemployed and not entitled to benefit, which would bring up the number of members out of work to 2,079. In addition to this there were 404 members on the sick list and 588 in receipt of superannuation, which would make a total of 3,071 who were not wage earning at the end of the year. By deducting the number of honorary members and members abroad from our total membership the number of wage-earning members in the country is then shown to reach 15,021. The average number of members who were unemployed and on the various benefits for the year was 2,049, or 13·6 per cent. of the whole. Adding to this the average loss of time for holidays, under obligation, computed at 2·4 per cent., and loss of time on members' own account, computed at 1 per cent., and we then have an average loss of time from all causes of 17 per cent.

"The average weekly wages of our members when at work was in 1892 shown at 1*l.* 15*s.*; but when the 17 per cent. for lost time is deducted, it brings down the net average wages to 1*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* This 17 per cent. of unemployed time is equal to one member in every six being totally unemployed through the year.

"We are aware that an annual report should not be used for discussing propositions or points of policy, and therefore we confine ourselves as near as possible to statements of fact concerning the workings of the society; but the irregular employment under which our members suffer, and the consequent miseries that such irregularity brings in its train, are evils of so great a magnitude that to venture a few remarks on what seems to be one or two primary means of remedy may be deemed pardonable. In order to bring about a more equal distribution of work amongst all the workers, all overtime should be discouraged as much as possible, and no effort should be spared in trying to secure the entire abolition of all overtime systematically worked. In the absence of the actual facts as to what extent overtime is worked by our members we are unable to state to what extent our unemployed labour would be absorbed if it was abolished at once. This much, however, we venture to state, that in seasons of depression such as we are now passing through, be the amount of overtime ever so little, it is just that little amount too much.

"The evil of irregular employment and long terms of unemployment will require a much greater remedy than the stopping of overtime, for it is now very generally admitted that the methods of production have been so much improved during the past twenty-two or twenty-three years that considerably more work can be done per man in a 48 hours labour week now than could be or was done in a 58½ hours labour week, previous to the nine hours labour day coming into force. What is therefore required now is a *general reduction in the hours of labour* to, say, eight hours a day, so that we may be able to reach the much desired end of finding employment for all our members."

Associated Iron Moulders of Scotland.

"In 1892 we were entirely free from disputes, as we had been the year previous, and now for a good number of years have been practically clear. This is just as it should be, and no doubt will be in any trade where employers and employed act in the manner we have always tried to act up to, namely, that our relations should every day become more cordial towards one another. As our interests are largely identical, we know of no better methods of avoiding disputes than employers and employed being in their respective associations, and by the heads of both meeting when any change is desired. Their so meeting will reduce to a minimum the possibility of any dispute ever taking place. Our firm conviction is that no dispute should ever be permitted until the parties directly interested are brought together through their officials in their respective associations; and where any firm or manager refuse to meet the duly appointed and accredited representatives of any body of workmen they only show their want of the courtesies of our industrial life, and are not taking their fair share in bringing about better relations, where such is needed, between employer and employed, and we must express our sorrow and regret for any man or men so inclined to act, as they are not acting in a true Christian spirit, without which there can be no good relations. And, as we have before said, we again repeat it, that force to succeed must have thought and reason behind it; while in order to endure, it must rest on the corner-stone of justice. May we as a body ever act in this spirit, as by so do doing we believe our actions will be fully appreciated and reciprocated by employers; and thus may we go on year after year reporting our trade free of disputes, our money being spent in and towards higher ends than frittering it away on disputes which seldom, if ever, bring satisfaction of the combatants."

Amalgamated Society of Engineers.

"In drawing your attention to the records of the past year, I regret to say it opened rather gloomily, as at that time much strong feeling was evinced by our members on the Tyne and Wear, in connection with the unfortunate state of affairs existing between ourselves and the Plumbers' Society on the demarcation of work, which, as you now know, culminated in the employers threatening to discharge 25 per cent. of our members weekly, because our members at Palmer's, of Jarrow, left their work under strong provocation; and when it was found the employers were resorting to such high-handed proceedings your council had no alternative but to acquiesce in the wishes of the men and officials in the locality by withdrawing the remaining 75 per cent. But as this is all now matter of history, and having no desire to revert to the unpleasantness which sprang up between ourselves and another society further than to explain what was the cause of our large expenditure for donation and contingent during the year, I will refrain from further comments in relation to it, for of all the disputes which from time to time arise, those among kindred trade unions are the most miserable, as, in my opinion, there is nothing more calculated to injure the cause of unionism than unionists flying at each others throats (figuratively speaking) in this undignified manner.

"During the year we have had many vexatious disputes of a minor nature, but still some of which were serious enough to involve considerable expenditure, notably those at Barrow-in-Furness, Bowling, and Ebbw Vale, whilst we were threatened with one at Hull last October, which being an important centre, would no doubt have assumed an aspect of considerable magnitude had it not been averted through an honourable compromise being effected.

"Apart from all this, however, the year 1892 has been far from being a prosperous one, as both our home and foreign trade have been very much depressed; in fact, the depression has been universal, which, to a great extent, accounts for the strained relations between ourselves and our employers, as already stated; as we have found from our experience that the large majority of them are ever ready to

take advantage in times of depression to enforce their demands. Still, although this has been one of the worst years we have ever experienced, so far as the number of unemployed is concerned, it has not equalled in severity the year 1879, which was the worst year in our history, and which, let us hope, may never be repeated. However, for the purpose of comparison, I now place before you the number of members on donation each month in each year:—

Month	1879.	1892.	Month.	1879.	1892.
January	5,675	3,613	July	5,679	4,165
February	5,800	4,564	August	5,662	4,351
March	6,615	5,979	September	5,597	4,496
April	6,889	6,150	October	5,755	5,236
May	6,463	5,052	November	5,493	5,541
June	5,793	3,971	December	5,028	5,440

"You will see at a glance, from the above figures, the large number out of employment, that the number increased from January to April last year rapidly, as in this short space of time the number was increased by 2,547, and fluctuated from then until October, when the numbers again began to increase. However, in comparison with the figures for 1879, the difference is most marked."

Steam Engine Makers' Society.

"The grievances we have here alluded to are those of members who are rarely able to attend branch meetings, owing to their calling taking them to foreign stations, which should enlist the advocacy and support of those at home, and, we doubt not, will be freely given. At the same time there are other reforms, changes, or improvements that directly affect all, and need watchfulness to achieve success. In last annual report we were able to record the shortening of hours to 53 per week in many districts, and in the early part of 1892, the extension was carefully followed up in other districts. Causes, however, sprung up early in the year that required full attention, and the real benefit to be sought, that of reduced hours, had to be left over, whilst a falling off in trade put us on our defence, and in some localities reductions in wages had to be combated. These were met with firmness, and eventually compromises were made, unpleasant though they were, but felt to be better than conflict. By this decline, the lessening of hours, of even one per week, was left over by many localities, and the only concessions voluntarily given were two shipbuilding firms, who conceded the eight hours. The first has declared it a success, but the second only recently adopted it, so the result has to be seen, which we hope will be such as will cause its extension.

"When we consider the amount of exports, as given on page 16 (Steam Engine Makers' Annual Report), the tonnage of ships launched, as enumerated in same tables, and consider the number of unemployed as shown on page 35 (Steam Engine Makers' Annual Report), it proves that the production grows in far greater proportions than the employment of the workmen. The tonnage of ships launched has only been exceeded in two former years, the exports are almost as high as any on record, yet we have to complain of excessive unemployed lists, with this prosperity, and forces reflections—what will be the conditions with a normal output. With this prospective decline, we shall be reminded of many of the old arguments, and possibly have to resist many innovations. Already we have had cases where the old theory, that extended piece-work should be adopted, and the latent energies, as they are termed, brought into production.

"This means that by extending piece-work, and the 'latent energies' of one man doing more work, will force others on to the unemployed lists, and add to the discontent owing to the want of employment. What is desired, is not an excess of unemployed, who for the time become non-consumers, but a reduction of hours that will increase the consumers, and as a consequence call for more producers.

"Much has been said on this question of late, but to secure it will require courage, perseverance, and much trades union capital, for, however much we may disclaim against the power of money capital, it is the sinews of war in a trade conflict. Having seen this so often in the past, it behoves us to look to it in the future, and keep our finances in as healthy a condition as possible. To do this, arrears must be kept down, legitimate claims paid with promptitude, but doubtful applications fully inquired into, and, if needs be, firmly resisted. The benefit of healthy finances is shown very forcibly at the present time in the strike now raging with the cotton operatives in Lancashire. For 14 weeks they have stood firm to their first declaration, yet not a murmur of discontent has been heard, no Luddite views expressed, nor any destruction of property. The cause of this is not far to seek.

"The Spinners' Association have at all times kept a large cash balance before them. The members cheerfully paid their calls, and now, when needed, they fall back upon their reserves, and, without appealing to passion, they passively await the issue of the struggle. This lesson should be emulated, and in our case we should guard our finances, and when the time comes when we may have to face the great question that is now prominent, we shall be able to draw on our reserves, and maintain the society's past reputation of being able to meet all legitimate claims that come against it."

The Amalgamated Society of Metal Planers, Shapers, and Slotters.

"In placing before you the twentieth annual report of our society, I regret that the results of our labour for the year 1892 compare most unfavourably with the four previous years, the principal cause

being the unfortunate dispute between the fitters and plumbers on the north-east coast, and also a general depression throughout the country, but more especially in the shipbuilding centres, and I am afraid we have not seen the worst, as there are no indications of an improvement at present, but I sincerely hope that a revival in trade may soon take place.

"The following table will show the number of members receiving out-of-work donation during the year, including our members who were out on the north-east coast, which figures are taken from the monthly reports, and a comparison shown with the two previous years, as to how our members have been employed :—

Month.	No. of Members.	Out of Work, 1890.	Out of Work, 1891.	Out of Work, 1892.
January	1,570	11	20	63
February	1,586	10	16	296
March	1,564	15	17	296
April	1,557	12	30	169
May	1,563	27	53	149
June	1,524	13	56	124
July	1,519	13	62	95
August	1,507	14	56	103
September	1,474	15	53	144
October	1,502	15	56	174
November	1,498	16	54	161
December	1,484	22	60	241

It was only to be expected that during the present depression the employers would take advantage of the opportunity of reducing the wages of their employés, but we must freely acknowledge that we have many excellent employers, who have not taken advantage of the present depression, and have made no reduction in wages; on the other hand, we have unscrupulous employers, who, at the first sign of depression, enforce a reduction in wages, and in some instances, as on the Tyne, enforce a second reduction, with a result that as soon as a revival takes place, the funds of the various associations have to be used to get back that which has been taken from them whilst those employers who have not taken advantage of their men show an example which it would be well for less scrupulous employers to follow and bring about a more friendly feeling between employer and employé."

United Pattern Makers' Association.

"The amount of work in hand at the close of 1891 did not give us much to complain of; trade certainly could not be described as brisk, neither were new orders plentiful, but a considerable amount of tonnage had been contracted for during the latter part of 1891, and, with the expectation that a certain amount of new work would be forthcoming, there seemed every likelihood that there would be work enough to keep us reasonably well employed during 1892. A disturbing element in our anticipations arose, however, in the shape of a strike on the north-east coast, because of a dispute between the engineers and plumbers regarding the delimitation of certain work. This strike had a most paralysing influence upon the trade of the district, and its evil effects were not confined to the men who were directly affected, nor yet to the period during which the strike lasted. Thousands of men who had not the remotest connection with the matter at issue were thrown out of employment, whilst it is doubtful if even now the evil effect upon all classes—shipowners, shipbuilders, and workmen—has entirely passed away; certain it is that we, who were affected only indirectly by the strike, have had a far greater proportion of men out of work on the Tyne and Wear than in any other part of the kingdom. Taking the two contemporary shipbuilding rivers, the Clyde and the Tyne, we have averaged over twice as many members out of work on the latter river as on the former, and it would seem as if shipowners were fighting shy of sending their orders to so chronically disaffected a part as that referred to. Whilst we can sympathise with a strike which, however much suffering it may cause, has for its object an improvement in the conditions of labour, we cannot but deplore strikes which have no such object in view, which are preventible if only a trifle of common sense and forbearance are brought to bear on the question at issue, and which serve no other purpose than to dislocate trade, irritate both employers and workmen, and disgust that public opinion which no trade society is powerful enough to disregard. Whilst this strike was sufficient to account for the acute depression which has existed on the north-east coast for the greater part of the year, it became increasingly evident as the year wore on that in other parts of the kingdom where no disturbing element of the kind existed, we had been rather optimistic in our forecast of the probable condition of trade.

* * * * * * *

"Our experience during 1891 of the general engineering trade has been somewhat different to that of the years preceding. In 1890 and in the earlier part of 1891 only marine engineering could fairly be described as depressed. Tool makers, locomotive builders, sugar machinery makers, and other sections of the engineering trade, unconnected with marine work, were fairly busy, and many of our members who were usually employed in marine shops were able to secure work in general engineering establishments. Unfortunately, however, during the past few months trade has fallen off

greatly in every department of engineering, and things are just as bad in the Midlands and some of the districts in Yorkshire as they are in those places where our experience has led us to expect sudden and violent fluctuations in trade."

United Machine Workers' Association.

"The past year has been one of general depression in the engineering tradeof the United Kingdom; and has to a very large extent militated against any large amount of propagandist work for the opening of new branches or districts. We have opened three branches during the year, namely, at Poplar (London), New Wortley (Leeds), and Edinburgh (Scotland). These have been prevented by the depressed state of trade generally from making that progress which we feel certain they would have done if trade had been in a more flourishing state; but we firmly believe that when trade does revive these branches will make good and sound progress, for all of them have been opened in districts where there are a large number of machine workers."

Associated Blacksmiths' Society.

"We have already expressed the opinion that the past year was a disappointing one, and we base that assumption on the fact that, with a larger output of shipbuilding, there was a much greater number of men unemployed, and in those districts which showed the highest excess of tonnage over the production for 1891, we find those districts had the greatest proportion of unemployed, and have felt the depression more acutely. We are still sailing on the ebb-tide of depression, and are likely to do so for some time, and many of our members have felt it severely; it is our duty and our interest to do all in our power to minimise this as much as possible, and were each working member to earnestly interest himself in shopping a less fortunate brother, no doubt a great amount of good would result. All vacancies should be straightway reported, and, whenever this can be done, filled up by our members."

The United Society of Smiths and Hammermen.

"The year will be remembered in the annals of the engineering and kindred industries as a year of depression and bad trade, and consequently a large number of workmen have been unable to find employment. Our own members have suffered considerably in this respect, and the number who have been in receipt of donation benefit during the year average about 6 per cent. of our whole membership. This at first sight may appear a high average, but when it is compared with the unemployed returns issued by other societies connected with the engineering trades, it will be seen that our average is the lowest of them all. This fact conclusively proves that a combination such as ours has better opportunities of finding employment for its members than other societies have, who take in several sections or branches of trades whose interests are not so closely identified with each other as the two who are combined in our organisation."

General Union of Braziers and Sheet-Metal Workers (Manchester Branch).

"The levies to the general union have also been very heavy, in consequence of trade depression throughout the union, and also to the fact that some districts have been agitating for an advance in wages. In the case of the members of the Blackburn branch, necessitating a long and protracted strike, which, however, has resulted, we are pleased to state, in every case beneficial to the men, amply justifying all expenditure for that purpose."

Block Chain Makers' Association.

"Last year I had to deplore the fact that we had an adverse balance on the year's working; and I am sorry to have again to record the fact that trade has not improved during the past year, but on the other hand it has been worse than in the preceding year, we having been passing through such a depression in our trade as has not been known before since the trade has developed to its present proportions, but let us hope we have now reached the bottom and that we shall soon be again on the up-grade. There are signs that that is so, for our out-of-work book is clearer of members out of work than it has been for more than eighteen months, there being at present only four members on our funds.

"But great as the depression has been through which we have been passing, I am pleased to record the fact that we have been successful in maintaining our prices, not one member to my knowledge working at a reduction at the present time from the list established in 1889, and I hope that we shall continue to maintain the same, and I blame any member who attempts to work at a less rate, knowing as we do that the present rate is only just a living, but it is a great advance on the prices that used to be paid in this branch of the chain trade."

Cable Chain Makers' Association.

"But what I think should give us the greatest satisfaction is the fact that we have been able to maintain our prices through one of the greatest depressions the trade has ever passed through, and have also been able to keep our society intact, in spite of the efforts that have been made to break up our organisation. At the time of writing there seems to be a prospect of trade improving."

London Society of Amalgamated Brass Workers.

"The state of trade during the year, as depicted in our last report, has been the source of much anxiety and discouragement to our members. The branches equally have been called upon to sustain their full share of the commercial depression through which the trade is passing, of which we hope we may be fast approaching the end. The past year, like the previous one, has been one of exceptional severity for trade societies, caused by depression of every branch of industry in the United Kingdom.

"The out-of-work pay again shows an increase as compared with the last report, when the amount paid was 225*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, the total amount paid during the year ending February 4th, 1893, being 258*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*, an increase of 32*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*"

United Journeymen Brassfounders' Association of Great Britain and Ireland.

31*st July* 1892.—"We are sorry to say that trade is not so good as it was twelve months ago. The "number of members then out of employ was 66. At present there are 109, being an increase of 43. "Still there is no cause for discouragement, as this is less than 5 per cent. of the members."

31*st October* 1892.—"We regret to say that the quarter just closed shows no improvement, but "rather a decline in trade, the number of members out of employment being 44 in excess of the "previous quarter."

31*st January* 1893.—"The trade in the quarter, though not good, does not show any further "decline. Although there is an increase in the number of members out of employ, it is not "proportionate to the increase of members."

MINING.

Yorkshire Miners' Association.

"During the year 1892 many questions have engaged the minds of all those interested in mining matters. Some have been stigmatised as burning questions, others as mere fads of faddists, whilst, generally speaking, it has been admitted on all hands that the ordinary and practical work of the associations connected with mining has been more than interesting, not merely to miners, but to the country at large.

If the whole of the mining communities are looked at even from a bird's-eye point of view, it will be clearly seen that the wage question especially has been a most interesting and almost inexhaustible topic.

Those associations connected with the Miners' Federation of Great Britain have reason to be thankful that their lines have fallen in pleasant places. True, here and there small storms have arisen, but they have been crushed by the strong hand of Unionism, whilst outside the federation the stormy petrel of keen competition is like the cyclone—devastation and destruction have followed its track. The price of coal has been swooped away, and men's earnings have been driven before the wind into a bottomless treasury, where no one seems to know how and by whom they have been swallowed up. If we go into John o' Groats land we find that the miner and all connected with mining labour have had to submit to heavy reductions in wages. If we come back into the regions of Northumberland and Durham, we again find the master-hand has been at work. If we take the wings of a crow and fly over the federation fields, all glowing with the foliage of the 40 per cent., and swoop down into the beautiful valley of the Rhondda in South Wales, we find there extremes meet. We hear a great deal about this South Wales, its sliding scale and the joys proceeding therefrom, and everyone expected this beautiful tree to have a long life, and that the fruit thereon would be plucked at all seasons of the year. It turns out, however, that this beautiful tree had canker at the root, and the apples to be plucked from it are like the apples of old—beautiful to look at, but bitter to the taste.

Well, in Yorkshire, at all events we can safely say that we have not been touched. We laid a solid foundation, we built a good solid house, and we have reaped the benefits along with our employers. Our advice to our miners to-day is, tell your employers straight we are quite prepared to make the 40 per cent. our normal condition of wages, and that although other colliery owners conceded to their men some 17, some 18, and in some instances 20 per cent. more than we obtained in the federation districts, we are quite prepared to accept such conditions. If the price of coal goes up at any time for some considerable time to come, we would say to our employers, 'When you 'got to the normal condition of things you did not interfere with them, and now when prices 'are higher we shall not seek for any consideration at your hands, in order that you may keep to 'the normal condition of things secured under the 40 per cent. advance.'

There is no doubt some may murmur at such advice, and say if the price went up again the owners would be getting all the benefit and we should be getting all the disadvantages, though there is not the slightest doubt that would be our wisest course to pursue, taking it for granted the owners will remain cohesive during the hard times.

During the year 1892 it has been found necessary at some collieries to turn large numbers of men off the ground that the manager could not find work for them to do. We think this a serious blow by managers at the poor collier. When colliery owners bring together large bodies of workmen, it is scarcely fair when trade appears to be a little slack to turn some of their men away,

and let them drift hither and thither without any visible support. In our judgment, the more humane managers will say to the men at that particular colliery, "Trade is slack, my men, I don't 'wish any of you any increased hardship on that account, therefore, with your permission, every 'man working at this colliery shall have a fair share of the work during this slack time, and I will 'leave it for you to say whether a part of you work to-day and another to-morrow, so that each 'man may have a fair share of the work done during the week, the month, or the quarter." Every one will agree with us that that would be a far wiser course to take than sending those poor creatures away practically cadging for a living, and begging to do honest toil in order to earn a living."

Midland Counties Miners' Federation.

Lodge 1. "*Miners' Glory.*"

"Everybody must admit that the wages of the miners of this county are as low as they ever should be. Taking our lives in our hand, and, with injury to life and limbs in producing the coal necessary for the wants of others, we think we should not be grudged a living rate of wages. Now, how are we holding our present rate of wages? By the combined effort of our vast federation. Dark indeed was the wage question of the miners of this county, but the dawn of hope appeared in the sky, and the horizon was brightened by the national movement of 1888. As miners, we have been loyal to our National Federation; hence our success. While other counties have suffered reductions, South Wales, Durham, Northumberland, and Scotland, we remain with our 40 per cent. untouched.

"We were sorry that after the money spent in Durham the battle was lost, but I think there is not one among us who regrets the money spent in Durham.

"Our expenditure has been great, but our success has been greater, and the money spent out of our funds has been nothing to what we have attained in wages not interfered with, and better conditions of labour."

PAPER TRADES.

National Union of Paper Mill Workers of Great Britain and Ireland.

"It is pleasing to be able to record that the relations between employers and employed in our trade have throughout the past year been of a friendly nature, and there is therefore nothing special to report in the way of disputes."

PRINTING TRADES.

The Typographical Association.

"The introduction of the various kinds of composing machines has been a source of great anxiety to the officers of different branches and the executive council. So far serious friction has been avoided, but it will need the exercise of great tact and discretion to prevent trouble in the future."

London Society of Compositors.

"Although unable to record the improvement in trade which, it is not too much to say, was generally and eagerly anticipated, we may justly congratulate the members upon the fact that, with one exception, the period under review has been entirely free from disputes of a serious character. Were further evidence required of the good relations existing between employer and employed, it is to be found in the fact that the area of work for our members has been considerably enlarged, more especially towards the close of the year, houses both numerous and influential having been opened to the trade, after remaining closed for varying periods, in each case the change taking place with the entire goodwill of the employer and the co-operation of the men. We are convinced that the record of work done in this direction gives evidence of even better results in the future, and it is to be hoped that members, individually and collectively, will assist the executive in the endeavour to induce those outside our ranks to join an organisation which ensures benefits to its members not to be surpassed, or even equalled, by any other trade society in the kingdom.

"A matter of considerable importance has been raised during the year—the overtime question. With regard to this, we have every reason to feel dissatisfied with the result of the inquiry which we were instructed to institute. It will be within your recollection that a circular was issued to the trade, inviting replies to certain questions, none of which, so far as we are aware, could be considered as in any sense vague, provided always the desire existed to assist in furthering the object in view. Whatever the reason, replies were forthcoming from only about one-third of the offices communicated with, and this in spite of the interest which appeared to be taken in the question when the inquiry

was initiated. As a result, the investigation was considerably narrowed, and it became difficult to present a report to the trade which could in any sense be deemed conclusive, or upon which action of a beneficial character could be taken. Recently, however, the matter has again been taken in hand, and it is our intention to make investigation wherever overtime is alleged to exist to an undue or unnecessary degree. At the same time, we feel the solution of this question rests largely with the chapels concerned, and if they would but bestir themselves, the result would, in many respects, be as beneficial to them as it would be advantageous to those who desire and seek, but cannot always obtain, employment."

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Report for half year, September 12th, 1892.

"Another six months having past, the duty again devolves upon us of presenting to you the half-yearly report. The two last reports have not contained any cheering intelligence; in fact, we have not been in a position to chronicle anything of a cheering character for some considerable time.

"The dispute in which our Yorkshire brethren have been engaged was of such importance and so extensive in character that all our thoughts and energies were centred there, and but little else could be entertained or considered. Then came the close of that unfortunate dispute, from which the only gleam of satisfaction obtained was a reduction of one hour per week. But the time has passed, and, as remarked when the subject was referred to in the last quarterly report, we must now make strong efforts to repair the ravages that have been made in our position, and endeavour to regain our old strength."

SALT WORKING.

FEDERATION OF SALT WORKERS, ALKALI WORKERS, MECHANICS, AND GENERAL LABOURERS.

"But according to newspaper statistics we are not left alone in our depression of trade, for almost every branch of industry reports the same result, and the stagnation of trade seems to be almost universal all the world over, and has begun to take the serious attention of the Government. We sincerely hope, in conclusion, that another year will see us thoroughly launched into business, and by standing together in the future, as we have done in the past, we see nothing to prevent us being successful."

SEAFARING, DOCK, &c. LABOUR.

DOCK, WHARF, RIVERSIDE, AND GENERAL LABOURERS' UNION.

"From the end of last year up to the present date disputes of a most serious character have taken place, namely, Bristol and Hull. The former dispute has proved to be one of great importance inasmuch as the most malignant efforts have been put forth to imprison union officials.

* * * * *

"As you will observe, after careful perusal, the country has suffered a decrease in her imports and exports. Of the total of our country's trade, divided between the kingdoms, the share of England and Wales was 90·9 per cent., Scotland 7·7 per cent., and Ireland 1·4 per cent. The total exports and imports for the years 1891–92 show: 1891, 744,554,928*l.*; 1892, 715,352,822*l.*; decrease, 1892, 29,202,106*l.* This will show at once how the cycle of depression affects the docking interest. In the carriage of commodities the docker plays an important part, he being the first to feel the slightest increase or depression in trade. We have given the closest attention to the publishing of such details as shall give to our intelligent members every facility for the comprehension of industrial data, that their interest may be awakened to the greater and more scientific aspects of our industrial economy.

* * * * *

"You will find, in the schedule of strike pay and expenses, we have been involved in a considerable number of disputes, incurring a large outlay. Our disputes in Bridgwater, Bristol, Grimsby, Carron and Hermitage Wharves, London Nos. 4 and 5, Medway, Ebbw Vale, Blaenavon, and Swansea kept our organisers, district officials, and executive busily employed. The more important ones, Bristol, Grimsby, Ebbw Vale, Blaenavon, and Swansea incurred large expenses, and action in each case was rendered imperative by the conduct of the employers, by the attempted introduction of new conditions or the enforcing of reductions. The Aire and Calder dispute ranged over a period of two months, ending February 20th, 1892. The men engaged by this sought to recover a 7½ per cent. reduction taken from them in previous years, and after the expenditure of 430*l.*, limited to 130 men, the firm conceded 5 per cent., which was accepted by the men."

SHIPBUILDING.

United Society of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders.

"Trade prospects were not bright at the commencement of the year, and matters were very soon made worse on the north-east coast of England by the ill-advised engineers' dispute, and then the strike of Durham miners added considerably to the misery and suffering. The miners had some ground for their action, as they were resisting a reduction, but they made a great mistake in not accepting the inevitable at first, and the misery caused by loss of trade, loss of wages, and the necessity of paying debt incurred in idleness is now intensified by a severe winter and no work. I am strongly in favour of conciliation as a means of settling all disputes. I think it preferable to arbitration, as a mutual agreement between a master and his men is always to be preferred to a decision on reference to a third party. It certainly seems necessary to make some provision for a final resort to arbitration if a deadlock were imminent, yet there are very serious difficulties to be overcome in this direction. There is a danger that the award of an arbiter may not be loyally adhered to; there is of necessity, despite the courteous attitude of both sides, an element of contentiousness in the discussion of the disputes, and there is the evil of protracting the debates until every argument that is likely to tell one way or the other is brought out. I think I see in the well-regulated organisations of labour in this country the surest means of enabling employers to carry on their businesses upon lines which will cause the least friction, maintain our industries in the highest efficiency, and enable us to face the rivalry of the world better than in the past. In respect to our own trade, there has been a gradual decline during the whole of this year, and the prospect of an improvement is not encouraging. There will not be any great demand for cargo-carrying boats so long as freights keep low, and there are so many idle vessels in the ports of the United Kingdom. There are some orders always coming into the market for special trades, but these are not sufficient to keep a large number of our members at work. The fact is, there is fully one-third too many men in the trade of shipbuilding: if the numbers were reduced one-third they could turn out as much tonnage as the trade requires. The great evil to every one concerned—shipowners, shipbuilders, and workmen—is that as soon as shipping commences to make anything like a fair return to investors, and they can afford to pay a fair price to the shipbuilder, and he in turn a reasonable day's wage to the workmen, instead of allowing this state of things to continue by ordering a sufficient number of vessels to make good the losses and meet the expansion of trade, a superabundance of orders is given out all at once, and the shipbuilder rushes all the men he can get on the work, finds fault because he cannot get more, and increases the number of apprentices. Thus there is as much shipping put into the water in twelve months as should have taken three years to build, and three times the tonnage that the trade requires. The result is that freights drop down below paying point, and then commences a cut-throat competition among shipowners and managers for freights. Few ships are built, and there is the same competition amongst shipbuilders for these. The workmen are discharged by thousands, and with very few exceptions these cannot save sufficient money during the time they are working to keep themselves and families during the many weary months they are out of employment. Thousands are thrown on the funds of our society, and those who have no society to assist them have to apply to the poor-law authorities for relief. Here we have Pharaoh's dream over again—the lean years eat up the fat years, and nobody is any the better. Thomas Carlyle once said that freedom was a divine thing sometimes, but that when it was freedom to die of starvation it was not so divine. And yet that is what freedom of contract and freedom of competition has led to, and must inevitably lead to, when unrestrained.

* * * * * * *

"The following table shows our income each year, with the amount spent on disputes, also the per-centages:—

Dates.	Total Income.	Cost of Disputes.	Annual Per-centage.
	£	£	
1881	56,642	711	1¼
1882	67,361	1,652	2½
1883	72,947	2,778	3¾
1884	63,336	5,559	8¾
1885	70,703	3,593	5
1886	67,839	1,686	2½
1887	70,164	1,131	1¾
1888	83,525	4,533	5½
1889	101,634	4,450	4½
1890	119,646	2,265	1¾
1891	112,077	1,482	1¼
1892	113,336	2,420	2

"This table shows an average cost to the society of a small fraction over 3¾ per cent. per annum.

"Our list of unemployed members, as taken from our monthly reports, shows an average of 10 per cent. for the year, as compared with 6½ in 1891, 3⅛ in 1890, 2⅓ in 1889, 7¾ in 1888, 21½ in 1887, 28 in 1886, 26¾ in 1885, and 23¾ in 1884."

Associated Shipwrights' Society.

"The latter part of the year just closed will long be remembered in shipbuilding circles for the sudden and heavy decline of trade throwing so many out of employment, and the consequent severe drain on our funds.

The returns from our branches during the first half of the year showed trade fair. But with the exception of three or four ports, the returns during the latter part of the year showed a considerable decline, proving that as vessels were being finished new orders were not forthcoming to replace them. Yet the output of work for the year from the various shipbuilding yards of the country is about equal to last year, which, including nine vessels built by Government of 50,450 tons, shows a total of 939 vessels of 1,280,256 tons produced by 144 firms.

We have more than once referred to the continual fermentation and unsettlement of the trade, caused by these great spurts of production, followed by the terrible depressions we have experienced; which is not so apparent in other industries, and we do fully hope some method may be adopted whereby these extremes can be avoided, and the trade thereby made more steady and built up on a safer curve of stability.

It is impossible to predict what the future has in store for the shipbuilding trade. But we are pleased to find that many experts are not taking a gloomy view of the present position. It is true, as they state, that the cry of over-production is always with us, but it is equally true that the world's population goes on increasing, that new markets are being opened up, and that the volume of the world's ocean commerce is ever expanding and increasing, and, as the late Sir William Pearce once stated to us, at a period when the state of trade much resembled the present time, that the increased number and tonnage of vessels produced created a greater demand for their employment in different parts of the world, which statement, although apparently contradictory, was fully proved by the then succeeding events. And we can only hope that they will again be verified at the present time.

In its January number, 1893, the 'Shipping World' states: 'That the builders complain that 'orders were lost last year through vexatious quarrels and strikes. But we are tired of urging our 'specific, the cure proposed by all those who realise that employer and employed must pull together 'whether they like it or not; viz., permanent boards of conciliation, with a reference to an umpire 'where the board of conciliation fails. Days of trial are in our near future. Wages and materials 'are coming, must come, down. Strikes against a falling market always fail. Want and misery 'and starvation, aye, and death, ensue. Dangers are most imminent where organisation is least 'perfect. Safety, tranquillity, and prosperity lie in the direction of organisation amongst employers 'and employed and organised conciliation. Prejudices hang back; but Forward! is the cry.'

We trust these remarks will be read and taken to heart by both the employers as well as the employed.

Because if the disposition shown by some employers to take the utmost advantage of the present decline in trade, such employers cannot complain when trade again improves if their workmen, following their example, take the opportunity and retaliate by taking every advantage in their power. This is not advisable, and we contend it would be more beneficial to all concerned if all were thoroughly organised, and a more tolerant disposition shown on all sides, and the differences that do arise in all industries were arranged at the bar of conscience and reason, instead of mere force. Members must remember, as a north country authority has more than once stated, that noise is not power, and bluster is not business.

Trusting, as the years roll on, this ideal may become more and more an accomplished fact.

Taking advantage of the depression in trade, the employers in the different districts gave notice of a reduction in wages. These having been fully dealt with in detail in the quarterly reports, we will not further refer to them here than to say that, through the exertions of our respective representatives, these reductions were in some cases deferred, and in all modified, and arranged by conciliation in the large districts by conferences with the different employers' associations, which we consider is the preferable method by which these matters should be arranged wherever possible.

We are pleased to state, in reviewing the year's transactions, that while we have had an unusual crop of single-yard differences, we have had no general dispute during the year.

In some of these cases, we contended that with a little tact and discretion, they could have been avoided, and with a slight concession on both sides could have been arranged. But no, these members insisted on turning out.

The demarcation of work is still a fruitful cause of friction in several ports. The contention of some employers before the Labour Commission, that they alone should be the judges in this matter, is not only impracticable but unjust.

The impractibility is proved by the fact that they had the power in past years, and it is their incompetency or cupidity in many cases that has caused the present confusion to arise.

It is unjust because our trade, to which we have served our legal apprenticeships, is our capital, just the same as the employers' materials in their yards or money in their safes or banks is their capital, and the one has as much right to be safe-guarded as the other, for without the capital of the workmen, that is, their labour skilled or otherwise, the capital of the employers is useless and unproductive.

At present, if a man steal our tools we can raise an action at law against him for restitution or compensation, but if he steals our trade, that which alone makes our tools valuable to us as artisans, we have no such redress, and in some cases only can we resort to the arbitrament of force, which has already so often been proved to be no real remedy.

What is required is that some just and equitable method be arranged whereby when those involved cannot amicably agree, that the matter be submitted to some disinterested and impartial tribunal for decision."

TEXTILE TRADES.

Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners, &c. of Lancashire and adjoining Counties.

"When we commenced the year, the prices obtained for yarns had been pretty steady for some time, with what might be called a fair working margin. All through the previous year (1891) employers had been growling, like bears with sore heads, at having had to give the advance with the first week in January. Prices were then such as to warrant twenty per cent. or more of profit to shareholders in any decently managed concern with one-half the capital on loan; but still for some reason or other they kept harping on the matter, and early in the year managers and directors began to talk about a ten per cent. reduction.

* * * * * * * *

"During the early part of the year the fine trade had been fairly steady, and during the summer months producers had slightly improved their position. This had placed them in a fairly satisfactory position, and no doubt largely accounts for the reception that employers in the fine trade gave to the requests of American spinners to join them, in the lock-out going on, at the close of the year.

* * * * * * * *

"Later in the year we had what was in the cotton spinning trade the biggest lock-out in its history. In round figures there were some eight thousand spinners locked out, nearly all of whom belonged to our association. This meant between fifty and sixty thousand workpeople all told, each of whom might, on an average, fairly claim to have one and a half persons depending on them, making, say, one hundred and thirty thousand human beings who were deprived of their usual means of subsistence. This lock-out was brought on by the employers' demand for a five per cent. reduction. The details of the fight are too fresh in our memories to need recapitulating here. Suffice it to say that when the Employers' Federation went into the fight, it was with the full assurance that they would easily win, and would then go on taking reductions until wages were twenty-five per cent. below standard rates. We know that they will officially repudiate this statement, but we know that it is perfectly true. Previous to the lock-out, and in its earlier stages, it was common for employers to say that it was only the first of a series of reductions that spinners would have to submit to. Three months' stoppage sufficed to modify their views on this point, and before the twenty weeks were completed they had dropped the expression altogether, although we have our doubts as to whether it is not present in their minds as a dream of the future. Be that as it may, they only got a shade more than half of the five they wanted, and we venture to say that in other respects the agreement arrived at will be of immense usefulness to all parties concerned."

Operative Cotton Spinners' Provincial Association—Bolton and District.

"Scarcely had the employers banded themselves together than, anxious to test the efficacy of their newly acquired power, they locked out some 50,000 operatives as a means of compelling the return to work of the hands of the Stalybridge Spinning Co., Ltd., who for some months had been on strike against alleged bad work. The lock-out lasted three weeks, and ended in the adoption of a number of conditions of a character such as we had previously never been able to obtain, and which will do much in the future to secure an intelligent treatment of our complaints respecting bad work. The Bolton and District Employers' Association had not joined this federation, but when invited to do so, readily agreed to assist the latter to coerce the workpeople by adopting short time to the extent of three days per week. The settlement of the dispute, however, rendered the carrying into effect of such a resolution unnecessary, even if it was ever seriously contemplated.

* * * * * * * *

"We have already dwelt at some length with the lock-out in the trade, ostensibly owing to a strike at Stalybridge, but the speedy settlement of that affair served only to throw up in bolder relief the serious condition to which, from a variety of causes, the trade had been brought. The conflicting interests of employers made it impossible for them to agree as a body to apply the only possible remedy: a resort to curtailed production. The Employers' Federation issued a circular asking the trade if it was willing to adopt short time and to attempt to enforce a 10 per cent. reduction in wages, but the replies were so far unsatisfactory as to cause the question of short time to be dropped. It was then proposed that wages should be reduced 5 per cent., and the employers were invited to say if they would support such a demand being made, providing 80 per cent. of the spindles owned by members of the Federation

signified their willingness to enforce it. The replies in favour of such a course numbered 75½ per cent. only, but, notwithstanding their doing so was a breach of faith, the Employers' Federation issued instructions for notices of the reduction to be posted, and this was done, the notices terminating on November 7th. This decision led to a lock-out, in which a greater number of operatives (46,000) are involved than in any previous dispute in the history of the cotton trade. No sooner were hostilities actually commenced than the Federation found it had, with its eyes open, undertaken a task which, unaided, it was not equal to, and its energies from the first have been devoted to embroiling other employers and districts in the dispute by inducing them to either close their mills entirely, or to adopt short time. Strenuous efforts have been made by the Federation to induce the Bolton employers to throw in their lot with the former. All sorts of promises have been held out to win the support of the latter, but in vain. Whatever inclination some Bolton employers may have had to assist in giving the operatives a good drubbing was nipped in the bud by the improvement experienced in the demand for Bolton yarns. The events connected with the struggle are of so recent date, and have been accorded such wide publicity, that it is unnecessary we should deal with them at further length. We can only add our regret at having to record that we close the year with the dispute in full operation, and with little hope of an immediate settlement, unless the proposals, which rumour has it, have been made between representatives of the Employers' Federation and the Amalgamated Spinners may lead to a resumption of work. The compromise suggested is one which the operatives have from the first shown a disposition to regard favourably, and it remains to be seen what reception it will receive from the rank and file of both parties to the contest. One outcome of the present condition of this industry has been the declaration of the operatives in favour of a 48 hours' week, and they have already prepared a Bill to be submitted in the coming session of Parliament limiting the factory week to 48 hours. Locally, we have had very few disputes between employers and workpeople to record. What little misunderstandings have arisen have, in a majority of cases, been arranged by the representatives of the joint associations, or where, in two or three cases, these have not been called in to act, strikes of a few hours' duration only have resulted, and in this respect we close the year with a clean slate."

North-East Lancashire Amalgamated Weavers' Association.

"Since the issue of our last annual report the society has been reconstructed, owing to the withdrawal of several of the districts. . . . . The state of the weaving trade during the past year has not been all that could be desired. The exports of cloth during 1892 show a decrease in value of 7½ per cent., and during the first three months of 1893 show a decrease of nearly 14 per cent. below those of the same period of last year."

Blackburn and District Power-Loom Weavers' Association.

"In issuing the report for 1892, in accordance with the confidence reposed in us, we are extremely sorry to state that we are unable to indicate a better prospect for our industry, that is, the staple trade of the county; what with a scarcity of the raw material, and the greed of the limited companies to make a dividend out of the pockets of the workers, who, being wealth producers, ought to have a fair share. We do not claim anything more than that which belongs to us; but, feeling that a fair proportion is our due, we are determined to have it, if such can be obtained by legitimate means. We are in no wise desirous of being aggressive, but shall on all occasions, where our interests are concerned, act on the defensive when we are attacked, no matter what the strength of the enemy may be."

Amicable Society of Woolstaplers.

"Your auditor in his report states that, having gone carefully through the accounts, he finds them satisfactorily kept and perfectly correct; but, in referring to the annual report, he wishes to call the attention of members to the heavy withdrawals from the funds of the society, which he, however, attributes to the slackness of the trade in the stapling districts, and which must have rendered it very difficult for the members to hold their own. He, however, trusts that this depression will not be lasting, and that, under the present legislature, together with a more hopeful state of things in America, a beneficial change will take place during the present year."

Leeds, Halifax, and Bradford Stuff Pressers' Trades' Union Society.

"In presenting this, the twelfth annual report and balance sheet, I am sorry to say our expenses have been heavy during the last year, owing to the continued depression of our trade and other causes. We have paid more to our unemployed than has been paid for any of the last six or seven years."

BOARD OF TRADE.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS.
(LABOUR DEPARTMENT.)

REPORT

BY THE

CHIEF LABOUR CORRESPONDENT

ON THE

STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS OF 1893.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, E.C., and
32, Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.; or
JOHN MENZIES & Co., 12, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, and
90, West Nile Street, Glasgow; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., Limited, 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

1894.

[C.—7566.] *Price* 2*s.* 4*d.*

CONTENTS.

REPORT BY CHIEF LABOUR CORRESPONDENT TO THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Page

I. GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY - - - - - - - - - - 8

II. STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET:—

(a.) Its Relation to Disputes - - - - - - - - - - 10
(b.) Nature of the Information - - - - - - - - - - 11
(c.) Statistics of Unemployed Members of Trade Unions in Recent Years - - - 11
(d.) Special Trade Fluctuations - - - - - - - - - - 12
(e.) Employment in 1893 - - - - - - - - - - - 12

III. GENERAL REVIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL STRIKES OF THE YEAR:—

(a.) The Coal Trade - - - - - - - - - - - 13
(b.) The Building Trades - - - - - - - - - - 26
(c.) Textile Trades - - - - - - - - - - - 27
(d.) Boot and Shoe Trade - - - - - - - - - - 27
(e.) Shipbuilding - - - - - - - - - - - 27
(f.) Iron Manufacture - - - - - - - - - - 28
(g.) Dock Labour - - - - - - - - - - - 28
(h.) Glass Trade - - - - - - - - - - - 29
(i.) Chain Trade - - - - - - - - - - - 29
(j.) General - - - - - - - - - - - - 29

IV. GENERAL ANALYSIS OF STRIKE STATISTICS OF 1893:—

(a.) Nature of the Data - - - - - - - - - - 30
(b.) Distribution of Strikes and Lock-outs by Trades - - - - - - 30
(c.) Comparative Table of Disputes and Numbers affected for Four Years - - - 32
(d.) Distribution of Strikes and Lock-outs by Districts - - - - - - 33

V. DISPUTES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CAUSES, OBJECTS, AND SUCCESS OR FAILURE - - - - - - - - - - - 45

(a.) Disputes as to Wages - - - - - - - - - - 48
(b.) Disputes on other Questions - - - - - - - - - - 48
(c.) General Statistics of Success and Failure of Strikes - - - - - - 49
(d.) Success or otherwise of Strikes and Lock-outs as affecting Special Trades - - 49

VI. MAGNITUDE OF STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS:—

(a.) Numbers of Persons affected - - - - - - - - - - 52
(b.) Average Duration of Disputes - - - - - - - - - - 53
(c.) Duration in Connection with Number of Persons affected - - - - - 53
(d.) Duration of Disputes in Special Groups of Trades - - - - - - - 55

VII. METHODS OF ARRANGEMENT OF DISPUTES - - - - - - - - 55

VIII. LOSS AND GAIN FROM STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS:—

(a.) Elements of Loss to Employers - - - - - - - - - - 56
(b.) Elements of Loss or Gain to Workpeople - - - - - - - - - - 57

IX. OPINIONS AS TO BEST MEANS OF PREVENTION OR SETTLEMENT - - 58

APPENDICES.

Appendix I.—STATISTICS OF STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS:—

Table I.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

General list of strikes and lock-outs, showing cause, date, result, and mode of settlement so far as ascertained - - - - - - - - - - - - 60

Table II.—NUMBERS AFFECTED.

Showing number of persons affected by strikes and lock-outs - - - - - - - - - - 113

Table III.—GROUPS, MAGNITUDE.

Showing strikes and lock-outs in groups, according to magnitude, with the total number of persons affected, and the duration of each dispute in working days, where ascertained - 124

Page

Table IV.—Success or Failure.
Showing success or otherwise of strikes and lock-outs in trades, with causes or objects - 130

Table V.—Success, &c., and Numbers.
Showing number of persons engaged in successful and unsuccessful strikes and lock-outs, as per preceding table - - - - - - - - 136

Table VI.—Abstract of Employers' Returns.
Showing number of persons directly and indirectly affected by strikes and lock-outs, amount of weekly wages earned, value of fixed capital laid idle, other elements of loss to capital, and suggestions as to the prevention of strikes, the particulars being extracted from the Strike Returns received from employers - - - - - - - 140

Table VII.—Abstract of Trade Union Returns.
Showing particulars extracted from Trade Union Returns as to attitude of union, weekly wages earned before and after strike or lock-out, estimated amount of wages that would have been earned during period of strike or lock-out, weekly gain or reduction in wages to those affected, number of members and non-members involved, cost to union, persons going in to work during the strike or lock-out, and suggestions as to settlement or prevention of labour disputes - - - - - - - - 162

Appendix II.—NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.
General observations upon the strikes and lock-outs in the preceding tables, based upon or quoted from the statements of employers and employed - - - - - 186

Appendix III.—CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.
I.—Introduction - - - - - - - - - - 219
II.—Summary of Work of District Boards in 1893 - - - - - - 222
III.—Summary of Work of Trade Boards in 1893 - - - - - - 225
(*a.*) Mining - - - - - - - - 225
(*b.*) Iron and Steel Trades - - - - - - - - 227
(*c.*) Other Metal Trades - - - - - - - - 228
(*d.*) Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering - - - - - - 228
(*e.*) Boot and Shoe Trade - - - - - - - - 229
(*f.*) Textile Trades - - - - - - - - - 237
(*g.*) Printing Trade - - - - - - - - - 237
(*h.*) Pottery Trade - - - - - - - - - 238
(*i.*) Building Trade - - - - - - - - - 238
(*j.*) Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - - 239
IV.—Attempts to form Boards of Conciliation - - - - - - 239
V.—Conciliation and Arbitration by Individuals - - - - - - 240
VI.—Conciliation by Trades Councils - - - - - - - 241
VII.—Selections from Reports of Proceedings of Boards - - - - - 242
District Board:—
London Labour Conciliation and Arbitration Board - - - - 242
Trade Boards:—
(i.) Northumberland Coal Trade Joint Committee - - - - - 243
(ii.) Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board - - - - - - - 244
(iii.) Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Manufactured Iron and Steel Trade of the North of England - - - - - 247
VIII.—Rules of Certain Boards - - - - - - - - - 248
District Boards:—
(i.) Dewsbury and District Board of Conciliation - - - - 248
(ii.) Dublin Conciliation Board - - - - - - - - 249
(iii.) Keighley and District Board of Conciliation - - - - 251
Trade Boards:—
(i.) Durham Coal Trade Joint Committee - - - - - - 252
(ii.) Bristol Boot and Shoe Trade Board of Arbitration and Conciliation - - 253
(iii.) Amended Rules of the Board of Arbitration and Conciliation for the Boot and Shoe Trade of the East of Scotland - - - - - - - 254
(iv.) No. 2 Board, Boot and Shoe Trade of Kettering and District - - 255
(v.) Leicester Boot and Shoe Trade Board - - - - - - - 255
(vi.) Northampton „ „ „ - - - - - - 256
(vii.) Norwich „ „ „ - - - - - - - 256
(viii.) Rushden, Higham Ferrars, and Irthlingborough Boot and Shoe Trade Board - 257
(ix.) Board of Conciliation for Huddersfield and District Dyers - - - 257
(x.) South Staffordshire Bolt and Nut Trade Wages Board - - - 258
(xi.) Edinburgh and Leith House Carpenters' and Joiners' Conciliation Board - 259
(xii.) Extracts from Local Working Rules in the Building Trades - - 259

Appendix IV.—DISPUTE BENEFIT PAID.
Amount of dispute pay disbursed by trade unions in 1893 - - - - - 260

Appendix V.—EXTRACTS FROM TRADE UNION REPORTS.
Extracts from reports of trade unions with regard to the state of trade in 1893 - - 267

TO THE CONTROLLER-GENERAL OF THE COMMERCIAL, LABOUR, AND STATISTICAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Sir,

I have the honour to present to you the Sixth Annual Report by Mr. Burnett, the Chief Labour Correspondent, with regard to the Strikes and Lock-outs of 1893.

The arrangement of the Report and Appendices follows the same general lines as that of the previous year, but I would draw attention to Appendix III., which deals in a more comprehensive manner than has hitherto been customary in these reports, with the settlement of Trade Disputes by Conciliation and Arbitration.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. LLEWELLYN SMITH,
Commissioner for Labour.

Labour Department,
Board of Trade.

REPORT BY THE CHIEF LABOUR CORRESPONDENT TO THE BOARD OF TRADE.

In presenting the Sixth Annual Report on labour disputes in the United Kingdom, I may observe that the attention now paid to labour disputes as they arise by the "Labour Gazette" has, while assisting in bringing about an earlier publication of this Report, also tended to render haste in its preparation less necessary. This organ of the Department publishes from month to month, the simpler particulars of all disputes of which information is obtained as they occur. It also roughly summarises the monthly details shortly after the end of the year to which they refer, and thus the elementary facts of the yearly dispute movement are placed very quickly in the hands of the public. A preliminary summary of the information so published for the year 1893, appeared in the "Labour Gazette" for March 1894, and in the Abstract of Labour Statistics presented to Parliament, together with the Annual Report of the Department. The details thus obtained, however, require considerable revision, and much supplementary information is needed before all the features of such disputes can be duly presented. Even in point of number of disputes the preliminary list thus presented in the "Labour Gazette" is not quite complete, and when the annual reports of the trade unions come in later in the year, traces of disputes are found which have, up to then, escaped the observation of the Department and its agents.

The particulars of such additional disputes have then to be obtained, but however desirous the Department may be to push forward the work, they cannot proceed until employers of labour and trade unions return the inquiry forms sent out to them.

The mere tabulation of the replies sent in is not a matter requiring much time, but the due summarising and analysis of the tables, without which the Report would be comparatively valueless, is a work requiring much care and patience. Under such conditions undue haste would mean incompleteness, and it is felt that fulness and accuracy are of more importance in such a case than an early date of publication, especially as the preliminary summaries already in the hands of the public are sufficient for current and immediate purposes.

A few words as to the general plan of this volume may be of advantage. In the first place all the facts of importance in connection with the disputes of the year are divided into sections and tabulated in detail. Each section is intended to bring out certain particulars more or less closely related to each other, such as causes and objects, dates of commencement, termination, and modes of settlement, numbers of persons affected both directly and indirectly, and also duration as another chief element of magnitude. The results of the disputes, and the relative importance to the parties of those in which they have been successful or unsuccessful are also brought out in these tables. An attempt is also made to show from the returns made to the Department the elements of material loss which affect most severely both employers and employed by reason of these disputes, and also any elements of possible gain from altered conditions of labour. Expressions of opinion from both sides as to the best means of preventing or settling such disputes are invited by the Department, and these also are duly tabulated. Now, while it is necessary, if a complete record of the disputes of the year is to be kept, that all these tables should be published in full, it is obvious that in that form they are not immediately available for general information. Thus although forming the basis of the Report, they are published as appendices after having been digested and summarised in such a way as to enable the Department to present general results and conclusions in the briefest possible form. These summaries and digests are therefore used as the chief material of this preliminary Report, and are subject to such

analysis therein as may be deemed desirable. There are also added appendices which deal with the general notes and observations made by the parties to disputes, or of important special facts in connection with them. The amount of dispute benefit expended by the trade unions is tabulated, and extracts are published from the reports of the chief unions as to the condition of their several industries during the year under notice. Fuller particulars are given of the work of Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration, a section which in this Report has received special attention and which promises to become sufficiently important to be treated eventually in a separate Report. Hitherto the standard rates of wages and hours of labour as established by trade unions in various districts have also been published in this volume, but the section has grown so large that these must in future be dealt with in special volumes.

It is again thought desirable, before going into detailed treatment of the subjects dealt with, to make some remarks as to the general condition of industry during the year, after having first brought together in a concise form some of the chief conclusions to be drawn from the tables as compared with those of the previous year.

I.—GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

During 1893 the depression of trade which made itself felt in the previous year continued, and may indeed be said to have increased in intensity.

The average per-centage of unemployed members of trade unions in certain skilled trades during 1893 was 7 · 5 as against 6 · 33 in the previous year. During the first half of the year, however, some improvement took place, and in June the per-centage of unemployed in these same trade unions was but 5 · 8. A considerable increase in the number of strikes took place as compared with the year preceding. Owing to the great stoppages in the coal trade there was an altogether disproportionate increase in the number of persons affected. There were in all 782 distinct disputes, 768 of which were classified as strikes and 14 as lock-outs. The total number of disputes in the previous year was 700. While, however, the number of persons affected in 1892 was but 371,799, the total of those concerned in the disputes of 1893 was 636,386. The number of separate establishments concerned in these disputes was, as nearly as can be ascertained, 4,472, of which 1,500 are an estimated number of mines closed during the great dispute in the coal trade. 19 · 9 per cent. of the total number of disputes took place in the mining group of industries, but the numbers of workers in those industries who were affected formed close on 80 per cent. of all the persons engaged in the whole of the disputes of the year. Disputes were again numerous in the building trades, which were responsible for more than one-fifth of the disputes of the year, but as usual the number of persons concerned in them was but small, forming only 2 · 8 per cent. of the total. Shipbuilding with 7 · 5 per cent. of the disputes of the year had but 2 · 5 per cent. of the total persons engaged. Engineering had but 3 per cent. of the disputes, and only · 38 per cent. of the total persons. The clothing group had 10 per cent. of the disputes, and 1 · 7 per cent. of the total persons. The textile trades furnished 13 per cent. of the total disputes, and 7 · 1 per cent. of the total persons.

The chief causes or objects of disputes in 1893 were much the same as in previous years. It may be accepted as a general principle that the great majority of labour disputes arise out of questions of wages. These again divide themselves into disputes about reductions or advances. In 1893 out of 782 strikes and lock-outs 475 were due to questions of wages. This is 60 · 7 per cent. of all the disputes of the year as against 58 · 8 per cent. in the previous year. But the proportion of persons engaged in the wages disputes of 1893 was 89 per cent. of the persons engaged in all the disputes of the year, so that in respect of importance wages disputes were even more preponderant in 1893 than in the previous year, when the proportion of persons concerned in disputes of this class was 66 per cent. In classifying disputes according to the success or otherwise of the workpeople, it is to be understood that by success is solely meant the attainment of the immediate demands put forward, and no conclusion can be drawn as to the ultimate effect on the trade. Of these 475 wages disputes, the workers were successful in 190, or 40 per cent., but these embraced no less than 65 · 4 per cent. of all the persons engaged in this class of dispute as compared with 17 · 8 in the previous year. 23 · 2 per cent. of persons involved in disputes were partially successful and but 11 per cent. not at all successful, the small balance of persons remaining being accounted for under the head of "result indefinite" or "unknown." This heavy preponderance of success on the part of the workpeople in wages disputes is due to the result of

the great dispute in the coal trade against a reduction of wages in which the miners were successful. Of these 475 wages disputes, 258, or 54·3 per cent., were due to demands for advance, as against 65·7 per cent. in the year preceding. The number of persons engaged in this class of wage dispute was 188,578. which is 29·6 per cent. of those engaged in all the disputes of the year. In the disputes of this class the amount of success achieved was not large, for though 45 per cent. of them succeeded, the proportion of persons engaged in the successful ones was only 19·3 per cent. of those concerned in them, as against 49 per cent. in the preceding year.

This disparity in number of persons is chiefly due to the fact that a large number of these successful strikes took place in the building trades in which the numbers of persons involved were comparatively small. On the other hand the strikes for advanced wages which were partially successful, while forming only 22·3 per cent. of the whole number of advance disputes, as against 22·7 per cent. the year before, embraced 60·7 per cent. of the total persons involved in such disputes, as compared with 31·6 in the previous year. 29·3 per cent. of the advance strikes were not at all successful, and these included 24 per cent. of the total persons engaged in such disputes, as against 16·5 per cent. in the previous year. The strikes against reductions of wages formed 42 per cent. of the total wages disputes as against 34·3 per cent. the year before, and 25·3 per cent. of all the disputes of the year. This group includes the great coal dispute and thus embraces 66 per cent. of all the persons engaged in wages disputes generally, and over 58 per cent. of those engaged in all the disputes of the year. Therefore, the successful disputes under this head count, in point of importance, very heavily. Of the 199 disputes about reductions, 69 or 34·7 per cent. succeeded, as against 32·2 per cent. in the preceding year. But whereas in 1892 the proportion of persons engaged in the successful disputes of this class was but 6·7 per cent., in 1893 it was 89 per cent. Thus in regard to wages disputes generally as measured by numbers of persons affected the balance of success was largely on the side of the workpeople.

Comparatively, as to importance, the number of disputes arising out of other causes and objects, is so small as to require no special analysis beyond what is given on page 48.

The general effect of the summary dealing with success or failure in the disputes of the year is to show that the workpeople were successful in 38 per cent. of these disputes as against 41·4 in the previous year, but as these included 385,381 persons, or 62·1 per cent. of all those concerned in the disputes of the year, as against 20·6 in the year preceding, they present by far the most important group. The disputes in which the workpeople were partially successful embraced 24·9 per cent. of the total persons, and those in which they were unsuccessful 12·3 per cent.

Of the special classes of workpeople concerned in the disputes of the year the operatives in the building trades were again highly successful. In these industries the workmen were successful in 46·4 per cent. of the disputes, which included 48 per cent. of the persons engaged in all the disputes of those trades. It is also important to note that 46·4 per cent. of the disputes in these trades have been for advances of wages, and that 46·6 per cent. of such strikes were successful, and these embraced 31 per cent. of the persons engaged in such advance strikes, while 30 per cent. of them with 40·4 per cent. of the total persons were partially successful. In these trades the disputes as to reductions of wages were few, had not many persons engaged in them, and the workpeople were mainly successful.

Dealing with the disputes of the year in point of magnitude as measured by numbers affected and duration, it may be said that the returns as to these two points are in this report very complete.

The number of persons both directly and indirectly affected by the disputes of the year was, as has already been stated, 636,386. The proportion of this number who were only indirectly affected was about 6 per cent. as compared with 11·4 per cent. in the previous year. The average duration of all the disputes as to which information on this point was obtained was 28·1 days as against 32 days in 1892. The full importance of duration, however, can only be ascertained by taking it in relation with numbers of persons, and thus bringing out the average working time lost per individual. As in the two previous years, the largest disputes in point of numbers were also the longest in duration, and thus the average time lost per individual comes out much

higher than the average per dispute. Altogether the aggregate number of working days lost by the individuals affected was 31,205,062, which is much in excess of the figures of the previous three years, as may be seen from a comparative statement on page 54. The average number of days lost per individual was thus 49·7, or about one-sixth of the total working time of the whole year for each individual affected by the disputes. It is sometimes the custom to build up on these figures more or less ingenious speculations as to the total wage loss sustained by those concerned in the disputes of the year. If the aggregate number of days' work lost actually represented the loss of a day's wages, never to be overtaken or recovered, to each person involved, it would be quite easy to approximately fix the loss sustained in this way. It is absolutely impossible, however, as has often been explained in these Reports, to determine what is really lost, and how much may simply be wage-earning deferred to a later period. However, apart from this objection, it can easily be shown what the money value of those lost days would have been if turned into labour. The general average value of each day's work included in the above figures would probably be about 4*s.* 3*d.*, which would give an aggregate wage value to the periods of stoppage or of suspended labour of 6,581,075*l.* An estimate worked out in proportion from actual wages figures paid by a considerable number of firms concerned in the disputes gives a total of 6,603,135*l.* On a similar principle figures as to wages of those engaged in disputes supplied by the trade unions concerned afford grounds for an estimate of 5,530,000*l.*, but in this case the weekly wages not paid are estimated only, while in the other the amount is taken from the employers' books.

Returns supplied by employers show, that in the case of 488 firms, the estimated value of fixed capital laid idle was 16,160,325*l.*, while in 373 firms the rateable value of the property laid idle was 710,239*l.* 428 firms report that the total cost of closing down and restarting their works, and paying fixed charges during stoppage, amounted to 344,858*l.* In 39 cases in which employers' associations were engaged in fighting the disputes, the expenditure by these associations amounted in the aggregate to 7,188*l.*

The returns from trade unions show that in 272 disputes in which 241,661 persons were concerned, the weekly wages paid before the dispute amounted to 261,696*l.* These same returns show that in 214 disputes, embracing 237,964 persons, the wages paid before the disputes amounted to 256,557*l.*, but after the strikes to 266,916*l.*, a difference in favour of the strikers of 10,359*l.* This cannot be said to be altogether due to increased rates of pay, however, but is largely due to the fact that in many cases after the great coal dispute the pits were working more days per week than before the dispute. The total amount expended by the unions in support of 245 disputes, in which 93,386 unionist workpeople were concerned, was 154,721*l.*, a sum which does not represent one-fourth of the known total of dispute benefit paid by trade unions in 1893.

The vast majority of the disputes of the year were settled by conciliatory means, and in four very important cases the conciliation was brought about by the intervention of mediators. These four cases affected over 300,000 workers, and the immediate results were favourable to them. Twenty disputes were referred to arbitration, but these were not important in point of numbers of persons affected, the total number involved being only 6,311.

II.—STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

(a.) Its Relation to Disputes.

Though it is often difficult to trace any direct connection between the state of the labour market, and the frequency or otherwise of trade disputes, and though it is perhaps impossible to lay down any general principle as to the relation between the two, there can be no doubt that such a relation does exist. Very often this may but be the relation of cause and effect, but even this cannot always be asserted with confidence. What may be safely stated, however, is that disputes are most frequent and numerous during transition states of trade. Thus, when after a period of depression a revival of industry has commenced, there arises among workmen a desire for an improvement in the conditions under which they have been labouring, and to which they may have been reduced by reason of the depression. Revival, however, is a gradual process; its first indications are not always certain or clear, and before its completeness or full effect can be determined with sufficient exactness to enable new conditions of

labour to be fixed, disputes are sure to arise. In like manner when trade begins to decline employers of labour wish to cheapen production and seek to reduce wages, but, just as in the other case, disputes arise as to the necessity for a change, and stoppages of work result in consequence. When industrial prosperity has become general, or when industrial depression everywhere prevails, there is less tendency to dispute; the facts are obvious and strikes as a rule are less frequent. Therefore, in dealing with the trade disputes of any year some attention must be paid to the general condition of the labour market.

(b.) Nature of the Information.

The actual state of the labour market at any time can only be judged approximately. Even this, as has often been explained in these Reports, is a work of some difficulty. There is not in existence any method by which the number of workers who cannot find employment can be definitely determined. There are in operation, however, in some large trades all over the kingdom, monthly collections of figures made by trade unions, which, so far as these trades and localities are concerned, afford a valuable indication of the state of the labour market. The number of workpeople covered by these returns is gradually increasing, and though, as yet, they form but a fraction of the labouring population, they serve to illustrate generally the state of trade throughout the kingdom. Previous to the existence of the Labour Department these trade returns were used only for the immediate purposes of each union, but the Department is now able to collect a large number of them, and by the publication of a summary each month, to circulate general information as to the state of the labour market, which is of the greatest importance to the unions themselves. During 1893, upwards of 50 trade unions supplied monthly reports to the Department, and these societies have a membership of about 360,000. The industries represented include such large trades as shipbuilding, engineering, and other branches of the iron and steel trades, which are so well covered by these Reports that their monthly statistics of unemployed members may be taken to really represent not only those who are organised but also those who are not. The building, furnishing, clothing, textile, printing, and book trades are also reported upon, and, to some extent, mining. Mining is, however, a trade which, in respect to employment, differs considerably from the other trades referred to. In most other industries when trade is bad all those workers who are superfluous are suspended or dismissed. In mining bad trade is met by working short time rather than by the dismissal of men. The great bulk, however, of the workmen included in these returns is accounted for by the engineering, shipbuilding, metal, and building trades, which, being especially liable to periodic variations in employment, afford a very sensitive index of changes in the labour market.

(c.) Statistics of Unemployed Members of Trade Unions in recent Years.

The following table shows for a series of years the result of the monthly returns of unemployed members of trade unions as deduced from the returns made to the Department:—

STATEMENT showing the PER-CENTAGE of UNEMPLOYED MEMBERS of certain TRADE UNIONS at the end of each Month in the years 1887 to 1893.

Month.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
January	9·9	7·8	3·1	1·44	3·37	4·97	9·96
February	10·3	7·6	2·8	1·4	2·6	5·66	9·49
March	8·5	5·7	2·2	1·7	2·85	5·7	8·7
April	7·7	5·2	2·0	1·96	2·69	5·4	6·9
May	6·8	4·4	2·0	1·96	2·98	5·9	6·2
June	8·5	4·6	1·8	1·88	2·86	5·15	5·8
July	8·0	3·9	1·7	2·28	3·28	5·02	6·2
August	8·5	3·9	2·5	2·28	4·23	5·12	7·1
September	8·3	4·8	2·1	2·6	4·48	6·25	7·3
October	7·5	3·5	1·8	2·4	4·45	7·33	7·3
November	8·6	3·1	1·5	2·4	3·81	8·27	7·2
December	6·9	3·3	1·75	3·05	4·37	10·2	7·9

A table in this form has appeared in previous Reports, but for this Report it has been revised, and the figures in each column now refer to the per-centage of unemployed members actually out of work in the month to which they refer, whereas, in previous Reports, they were made to refer to the month in which they were published. As these figures are based upon the actual totals of members and unemployed sent in by the unions, it is also necessary to explain that during 1893 the number of unions making returns to the Department was gradually increasing. Many of those added to the list, however, represented trades in which for some reason or other the normal per-centage of unemployed is somewhat lower than among the trades covered by the previous years of this table. This fact should be borne in mind when comparing the later and the earlier columns of the table, the effect of this admission of new societies being to reduce slightly, for comparative purposes, the per-centages of 1893.

As has already been pointed out these figures refer to but a limited section of the working population, but it may be safely said about the statement generally, that when a low per-centage of unemployed workmen is shown by it, the general state of industry throughout the kingdom is good, and that when the per-centage is high trade is bad.

(d.) Special Trade Fluctuations.

This is illustrated by the following table which is based upon an analysis of the previous statement by groups of trades, a method of treatment which will bring out more clearly how great some of the differences of fluctuation are :—

STATEMENT showing the PER-CENTAGES of UNEMPLOYED MEMBERS of certain TRADE SOCIETIES, at the end of each Month, 1887–1892, by GROUPS of TRADES.

Trade.	Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly Averages.
1. Shipbuilding, General Engineering, Trades: Iron and Steel.	1887	11·4	9·5	9·3	7·9	8·2	9·5	9·3	9·1	9·3	9·8	10·5	9·5	9·44
	1888	9·2	7·8	6·5	5·9	5·8	5·5	6·7	5·3	5·4	5·3	4·5	3·6	5·96
	1889	3·3	2·8	2·6	2·0	2·2	2·6	2·1	1·9	2·1	2·7	1·6	1·4	2·27
	1890	1·8	1·3	1·2	1·6	1·7	2·1	2·2	2·6	2·6	3·3	3·1	3·0	2·2
	1891	3·2	3·5	2·8	3·1	3·4	3·7	3·4	4·3	5·2	5·5	6·1	5·3	4·12
	1892	5·5	6·1	7·2	7·5	7·2	7·0	7·3	7·1	7·3	8·7	10·5	11·1	7·7
	1893	12·0	11·6	10·8	10·4	10·5	10·0	10·7	11·4	12·2	12·2	12·4	12·6	11·4
2. Building Trades	1887	8·7	10·8	8·2	6·7	3·5	4·6	4·9	4·3	3·8	4·6	4·7	6·1	5·9
	1888	8·4	10·1	10·7	8·5	5·2	3·5	2·8	3·3	3·4	3·3	3·2	3·3	5·48
	1889	6·0	6·7	6·4	4·7	3·7	1·9	1·7	1·7	1·5	1·5	1·6	1·7	3·26
	1890	3·3	3·0	3·0	2·8	2·0	1·6	1·8	2·0	1·5	1·4	1·5	1·9	2·15
	1891	5·0	5·5	3·0	2·8	1·5	2·5	1·9	1·1	1·9	1·3	1·4	1·5	2·45
	1892	3·3	3·8	4·4	4·5	2·8	2·3	2·3	2·1	2·1	2·4	3·2	3·0	3·0
	1893	6·1	5·0	3·8	2·5	2·5	2·6	2·8	2·8	3·1	3·9	4·0	6·5	3·8
3. Cabinet and Furnishing Trades.	1887	6·4	7·5	5·5	3·7	3·3	1·8	3·5	4·3	4·6	4·7	6·0	5·1	4·7
	1888	6·0	4·3	2·5	2·2	3·3	4·2	3·3	3·5	3·6	3·5	2·5	3·0	3·5
	1889	5·0	5·0	4·2	2·5	2·0	1·3	1·3	1·5	1·4	1·8	1·4	1·0	2·37
	1890	1·4	1·8	1·4	1·1	1·0	0·8	0·8	1·7	1·7	4·0	1·5	1·9	1·6
	1891	1·5	3·0	2·5	2·6	1·0	1·1	2·0	1·7	2·7	2·9	1·3	1·5	1·98
	1892	1·5	5·8	5·7	5·0	4·3	4·0	2·7	2·7	2·7	3·5	2·5	2·5	3·57
	1893	5·7	5·9	5·1	3·8	2·1	3·3	4·4	3·7	4·0	4·4	4·0	4·9	4·3
4. Printing and Book Trades.	1887	3·0	2·1	0·82	2·0	1·3	1·7	2·0	4·6	6·4	7·0	2·6	0·7	2·85
	1888	0·7	2·3	2·1	2·0	2·0	1·4	1·7	4·3	4·4	4·2	3·0	0·9	2·41
	1889	1·5	2·3	1·5	1·2	1·6	1·6	2·7	2·6	4·1	6·7	2·7	0·9	2·45
	1890	1·8	1·9	1·6	1·6	0·8	1·9	1·7	2·5	5·0	4·1	1·8	2·0	2·22
	1891	3·7	3·0	1·8	4·8	2·25	2·7	4·3	4·3	8·0	7·0	4·3	1·7	3·98
	1892	4·6	5·0	2·9	2·9	2·3	3·4	3·2	4·3	4·3	7·7	6·3	3·7	4·3
	1893	3·8	3·3	2·8	2·6	2·6	2·8	3·0	6·3	6·3	5·2	3·8	6·0	4·05

(e.) Employment in 1893.

It will be seen that during 1893 no change of great importance took place in the general condition of the labour market. The depression in employment which began to manifest itself in the autumn of 1891 developed in extent during the whole of 1892. During the first three months of 1893 the usual causes of want of employment were complicated by the great dispute in the cotton trade which had been carried forward from the previous year. As the spring advanced there were

some indications of improvement, and by the month of June the per-centage of unemployed had somewhat decreased. In the following month all hope of a decided revival died away. Financial difficulties in Australia and America reached their height, the great stoppage in the more central English coalfields commenced, and, from that point to the close of the year, the returns of trade unions showed a gradual rise in the numbers of their members out of work. The trades chiefly affected by this change were the shipbuilding, engineering, iron and general metal trades, in which the proportion of unemployed was much higher than in any other group of trades. The comparative prosperity and regularity of the building trades over the greater portion of the period covered by the table is remarkable, more especially when it is remembered that the returns of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Society include a considerable number of ship joiners thrown out of work by the depression in shipbuilding.

These remarks relate exclusively to the state of the labour market, but their reflex may be found in the returns of pauperism for certain selected industrial districts, published from month to month in the "Labour Gazette." It will be seen from those tables that in May of 1893, the number of persons in receipt of poor relief reached its lowest point for the year, gradually increasing again as the year advanced. On the other hand the monthly figures as to the number of trade disputes were highest during the first six months of the year, but gradually diminished during the last six months, being least in the month of December. The general opinion of trade union officials as to the condition of their respective trades will be found in Appendix V. (p. 267).

III.—GENERAL REVIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL STRIKES OF THE YEAR.

Some of the strikes of 1893 were not only large and important in themselves, but at the same time indirectly affected trades other than those in which they occurred to a serious extent. This was especially the case in the coal trade, in which the disputes were of a magnitude and duration hitherto without parallel in British industry. The supply of coal is so necessary to the work of other trades that frequent, lengthy, or extensive stoppages of coal production, have the inevitable result of throwing idle large numbers of men engaged in other occupations. As has been seen, the state of employment during the year was variable, a condition of things which is favourable to the growth of disputes, and the strike figures show an increase over those of the preceding year, both as to number of disputes, and in number of persons affected. This increase is, however, chiefly due to the unsettled state of the coal trade and to the great dispute in that industry, which, beginning in July, did not terminate until November. In commenting briefly upon the principal strikes of 1893, precedence may be given to those which took place in:—

(a.) The Coal Trade.

As illustrating the extent to which the strike statistics of the year are affected by the course of events in this industry it may be said that while the number of strikes in coal mining was only 18 per cent. of the total number of the strikes of the year the number of persons concerned in these strikes was close on 80 per cent. of the total persons concerned in all the disputes of 1893. This enormous preponderance over all other industries as to numbers of persons, arises, as a matter of course, from the great struggle of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain against a proposed reduction of 25 per cent. on the standard rate of wages. The districts covered by the dispute were Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, Cumberland, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, part of Staffordshire, Warwickshire, the Forest of Dean, North Wales, Somerset and Monmouth, and these districts were generally called the Federation districts. Northumberland and Durham had also, just at this time, become affiliated to the Federation, although differing essentially from the majority of the societies composing that organisation as to the best method of dealing with wages questions. Many of the issues raised by this dispute were, if not quite new in character, of such a kind as to make the dispute memorable, not only as to its magnitude and duration, but also as to some of the principles involved. It has, therefore, been thought desirable to summarise the leading features of the dispute at greater length than has been customary in this section of the Report, the material for doing so being chiefly supplied by the reports of the "Labour Gazette" on the dispute as they appeared from month to month during its progress.

During the few years of prosperous trade between 1888 and 1890 the miners of the greater portion of the Federation districts had received advances of wages amounting in all to 40 per cent. upon the rates prevailing in 1888. With a few local exceptions the wage rate thus attained had not varied from the beginning of 1891, though in other districts reductions had taken place. During this interval the leaders of the Federation had been strongly advocating the application to the treatment of wages questions of a principle, not in itself new, but seldom practically insisted upon as a leading element in the settlement of such questions. Hitherto the generally accepted economic theory had been, that wages must depend upon prices. The Federation refused to recognise this principle as just in its application to their case and formulated as a more correct statement of what the position ought to be, the theory that prices must depend upon wages. They held that, in the first place, the miner must be assured of a "living wage," and that the market price of coal must be an entirely secondary consideration.

This was one of the vital points of difference between the Federation and the miners' associations of Durham and Northumberland, which still held to the old view that wages must depend on prices. It is probable that the strong position taken up by the Federation upon this point may have, for a time, delayed any general movement in their district for a reduction of wages. There had been undoubtedly a great change in the condition of the coal trade during 1892, and everywhere, except in the principal part of the Federation district, reductions of miners' wages had taken place. Thus, from the beginning of 1891 the rates prevailing elsewhere had fallen, by successive stages, for Northumberland 16¼ per cent., for Durham 15 per cent., and, after the prolonged strike reported in the volume of last year, 20 per cent. had been taken off in Cumberland, 37½ in Fife and Kinross, and 42½, under the sliding scale, in South Wales. It was therefore felt that when it became absolutely necessary to raise the question of a reduction of wages in the Federation districts a great struggle was likely to arise. By the middle of 1893 the coalowners of the federated districts were of opinion that some reduction of wages was necessary to enable them to carry on their trade. On the 30th June, after a conference with representatives of the men, the employers passed a resolution demanding a reduction of 25 per cent. in the rates of wages. This notice of reduction was made to take effect not later than July 28th. At first the exact effect of this notice was not quite clear. It was in some cases understood that the reduction demanded was upon the then current rate of wages, and meant that the men were to give up one-fourth of the rate they were then earning. It was afterwards explained, however, that the 25 per cent. was to be calculated, not on the full wages of the miners, but only upon the standard rates of wages prevailing in 1888, since which advances of 40 per cent. had been received, the proposed reduction therefore amounted to about 18 per cent. from current wages. Even in this form the Federation displayed no desire to accept the terms of the coalowners, or even to enter into further negotiations with them when arbitration was proposed. The Federation contended that the rate of wages they had then arrived at should be regarded as a standard rate, below which, whatever might be the changes in the price of coal, wages should not fall. The present rate of wages, they urged, was really the lowest on which it was possible for a miner to maintain a reasonable standard of comfort, and they asserted their determination to uphold it as a minimum.

Throughout what may be termed the Federation districts proper, that is in the districts in which the local associations had been in the Federation from its establishment, and which were in complete accord with its policy, the greatest unanimity prevailed against an acceptance of the reduction proposal of the employers. In districts outside the Federation, or which had but recently joined it, opinion was more divided. The Durham and Northumberland men, who were not threatened with any reduction, voted against a strike so far as they were concerned. At a conference of Federation delegates, at which representatives of these two counties were present, it was decided by 198 votes to 50 that no reduction whatever should be submitted to. Further, and as a means of bringing the two northern counties into line, it was resolved that those districts belonging to the Federation which had suffered reductions of wages should give notice for a return of the amounts by which they had been reduced during the past two years. Failing compliance by any such district it was to cease to be considered part of the Federation. It was also decided that a large number of men in the Federation districts who had not received notice of reduction should give notice to leave their employment. On this point, however, there

was considerable difference of opinion; the delegates from the Midlands were opposed to it, and it was only carried by 149 to 101 votes, each vote representing 1,000 members. Statistics presented to the conference showed that the proportion of men who had received notice of reduction varied very greatly in different districts. In Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, and Leicestershire, practically the whole of the miners were under notice. In Yorkshire and Lancashire about 90 per cent. had received notice, while in the Midlands no fewer than 21,000 miners had not received notice of reduction, the number in North Staffordshire being only 1,000 out of 13,000. Nor were Durham, Northumberland, Monmouth, or Cumberland touched by the notices. The policy of the Federation was to make the stoppage of production as widespread and general as possible, and efforts were made, but without success, to induce the Scotch miners to join in the dispute. In the Federation districts proper the men remained firm, and after the 28th July over 200,000 underground workers and a large number of surface men left their work. By the third week in August the number affected had increased to nearly 300,000.

The funds of many of the local associations forming the Federation were not large, those of the unions in Derbyshire and Yorkshire being the highest; in fact at the end of 1892 the funds and property in the possession of the Yorkshire Association amounted to 2*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* per member. In order to make the available funds go as far as possible no strike pay was paid for the first week, and in some places the miners decided not to draw strike pay until the third week. Naturally the stoppage of production over nearly one-half of the entire coal-field of the kingdom had an effect upon the remaining portions of the coal-fields and a considerable rise in price took place.

Even before the stoppage commenced the Northumberland miners in pursuance of the resolution of the conference had applied for an increase in wages of 16¼ per cent., the equivalent of all the reductions since 1891. A few days later the Durham miners requested an advance of 15 per cent., and the Cumberland miners an advance of 20 per cent., or to leave work on August 11th. These demands were all refused, and in Northumberland and Durham votes were taken for and against a strike. In the former county there was a small majority against a strike, but in the latter a small majority for a strike, not sufficient, however, to give the majority of two-thirds required before a strike could be entered on.

In Scotland also similar tactics were adopted. Demands for an advance of 1*s.* per day were made in some districts, but, at a conference held in Glasgow on the 27th July, it was decided not to strike, but to restrict work to four days a week. On August 8th, however, this decision was reversed and a strike policy, failing an advance, was adopted by 24,110 votes to 10,632.

During the early weeks of the stoppage the course of events in the districts not directly affected, attracted quite as much attention as the general dispute itself, and these events were not without influence upon the course of the struggle. The position of Cumberland, although a Federation district, has always been peculiar owing to its position, circumstances, and trade, and has, therefore, always received somewhat exceptional treatment from the Federation. The general strike policy had therefore not been applied to this district and work continued as usual, but, as the demand the Cumberland men had made for an advance of 20 per cent. was not complied with, many of them left work on August 11th. An advance of 10 per cent. was then conceded and the men returned to work. Later in August a demand was made for a further advance of 10 per cent. which was not successful.

In the middle of August the North Wales miners gave notice to cease work, and most of them had joined the strike movement before the end of the month.

In Scotland the course of affairs was now largely affected by the increased demand for coal and the rise in price caused by the English dispute. In Lanarkshire and Ayrshire a rise of 6*d.* per day was refused by the men in August, 1*s.* advance being demanded. Fife and Clackmannan asked for an advance of 25 per cent., and the Lothians for 10 per cent. Several stoppages took place. In Ayrshire and Lanarkshire the coalowners conceded a rise of 1*s.* per day commencing from August 15th and then conceded a further 1*s.*, to take effect from August 24th. Stirlingshire also obtained this double advance. The Lothians received a 10 per cent. rise on August 23rd, but came out on strike for a further rise of 20 per cent., to date from August 30th. This demand was referred to arbitration. On October 12th the arbitrator decided against the men, but on the 16th October the demand was again raised and a rise of 10 per cent. was conceded after a stoppage of one day only on the 1st November.

On August 18th the Fife and Clackmannan coal owners offered a 12½ per cent. advance instead of the 25 per cent. demanded, and the Fife men came out on strike, but returned after a fortnight's stoppage at the 12½ per cent. advance, the Clackmannan men only being on strike two days before accepting the advance. On September 29th the Fife coalowners refused an application for another 12½ per cent. advance, but a fortnight later they agreed to submit their books to an accountant to ascertain whether the men were entitled to an advance or not. The result was announced on November 2nd, and was adverse to the men's claim, but the miners believing that the then existing prices justified an advance made a further request for an advance of 6*d.* per day. They obtained an advance of 6¼ per cent. on November 23rd, and a like rise on December 15th. While these advances were being obtained many of the miners in Scotland were of opinion that production should be restricted to four days per week. Several conferences were held with a view to obtain united action on this point, but as the employers threatened to reduce wages if a policy of restricted output was insisted upon, the movement came to nothing, and at least five days per week continued to be worked.

In Northumberland a demand for an advance of wages was made in September, but at a conference between the associations of coalowners and miners on the 20th the application was refused. A few weeks later the application was renewed, and on November 4th the miners were conceded an advance of 5 per cent., to remain in force for three months.

In Durham feeling ran higher, and several applications for an advance were made but were refused, but on October 12th an advance of 5 per cent. for three months was offered by the coalowners. After a vote, with a strike as an alternative proposition, it was decided by 27,161 votes against 19,345 to accept the offer of 5 per cent. instead of the 15 per cent. asked for.

While these events were occurring in the northern districts outside the Federation area, the wages in South Wales, being under a sliding-scale arrangement, remained comparatively stationary, although early in August a great conflict broke out over a portion of that coal-field in consequence of the small amount of advance given by the scale. This dispute, however, only arose indirectly out of the Federation dispute, and must be referred to separately.

The main dispute in its early stages was comparatively uneventful, but after a few weeks feeling amongst men in some districts began to run very high, and in some districts deplorable acts of disturbance were committed by the men. The slender funds of most of the associations were soon exhausted, and in many districts distress reached an acute stage before the middle of September. The stoppage in the supplies of coal began also to seriously affect other trades, and, thus, the indirect effect of the dispute was to cause much distress among those engaged in other branches of industry.

Although, as has been seen, there was going on an increased production of coal in the districts not directly concerned, the policy of the Federation in respect to those of their own body who had not received notices of reduction was still adhered to. There was still much difference of opinion as to the wisdom of this course. The Midland delegates at the Federation conferences had voted in favour of a reverse policy, but, being defeated, had acquiesced in the decision, and in most cases the notices to leave were handed in by the men. In the Pelsall district of Staffordshire 3,000 men continued their work at the old wages, and in Somerset many of the men not affected by the notice of reduction also went on working. The whole question was re-opened at a meeting of delegates on August 22nd, when the following resolution was passed:—"That no pit in the "Federation be allowed to work until a general settlement is made for all to com-"mence at one and the same time." This decision was not received with satisfaction in Staffordshire, Nottinghamshire, and other Midland districts. It was felt that while coal production was going on at an increased rate in other localities not immediately touched by the dispute, it was unwise to prevent men in the Federation districts from working at the old rates of pay. By allowing these men to work the principle for which they were contending would not be affected; there would be so many thousands of men less to support, and more to subscribe, and that the chances of success would thus be increased. It was also urged that if a considerable number of coalowners were enabled to carry on their pits at the old rates, the natural effect would be the secession of other coalowners from the policy of the Coalowners' Association. With the miners of the other districts, however, these considerations had but little weight as against their desire to present an absolutely unbroken front. In one district of Staffordshire, however, an arrangement was made under which 10,000 men returned to work provi-

sionally at the old rate of wages. This conference also put forward a resolution suggesting a basis of settlement to the employers as follows:—"That this conference "hereby agrees that, subject to the coal owners withdrawing the notices for a 25 per "cent. reduction, we pledge ourselves to resume work at once, and not to ask for an "advance of wages until prices reach the 1890 level." It was also agreed that the conference should offer to assist the employers to prevent underselling. On August 29th the federated coalowners met in London, and, after re-affirming the necessity for a reduction of wages, and emphasising the connection of prices and wages, resolved, "That the coalowners cannot accept such a combination as being to the "advantage of the trade, the miners, or the public, and believe it would result in "disaster to both employers and employed." They, therefore, refused the proposals of the miners, but declared that the offer to refer the whole dispute to arbitration was still open.

Two days later the Miners' Federation met again in London and decided to submit to a ballot vote of the men the following propositions:—

1. Will you agree to a 25 per cent. reduction of wages or any part thereof?
2. Will you accept the employers' offer of arbitration?
3. Shall all men resume work who can do so at the old rate of wages?

A fortnight later the result of the ballot was announced at a conference of the Federation held at Nottingham. To the first question 226 voted in the affirmative, but 145,195 in the negative. To the second 406 answered affirmatively, but 141,566 voted negatively. As to the third question, opinion was more equally divided, and while 92,246 voted in the negative, 61,496 voted in the affirmative. This conference also reaffirmed the previous decisions as to wages, but an offer was made to meet the employers to discuss the necessity of the demand for a reduction being withdrawn. On September 21st the federated coalowners met, and while regretting that the miners had decided that no reduction of wages could be assented to, decided that, therefore, any meeting on this basis could have no definite result.

There were by this time indications that an increasing number of coalowners were willing to re-open their pits at the old rates of wages. The distress in all the dispute districts was now intense, and on all sides public movements were started for relieving the most urgent needs of the women and children. The price of coal was rapidly rising, and some important employers in the Midlands were known to be willing to resume at the old rates if their men were in a position to do so. So, in the last week of September, it became evident that in the ranks of the Federation a great change of opinion was going on among many of the men hitherto opposed to any partial resumptions of work upon the old terms. On September 29th a meeting of the Federation at Chesterfield, formally reversed the previous policy of the organisation on this point and allowed men to return to work on local or partial settlements at the old rates of pay. Men so resuming work were called upon to pay a levy of 1*s.* per day in aid of those still on strike. The meeting also resolved not to meet the Federation of coalowners to discuss the question of reduction. A few days later events began to develop rapidly, and on October 2nd an important attempt at mediation was made by the mayors of the following towns, all more or less directly concerned in the results of the dispute:—Sheffield, Leeds, Bradford, Nottingham, Derby, and Barnsley. A meeting of these authorities was held in Sheffield, at which it was decided to invite the Coalowners' and Miners' Federations to send representatives to a joint Conference to be held on October 9th in Sheffield. On the following day a meeting of coalowners, held in London, decided to accept the invitation of the mayors asking them to take part in a Conference, the object of which was to be the settlement of the dispute.

The meeting also regretted the resolution of the Miners' Federation at Chesterfield, and affirmed that no meeting could be arranged at which the question of reduction was not to be open to discussion. The invitation of the mayors was also accepted by the Miners' Federation, and on October 9th the parties met at the offices of the Town Clerk in Sheffield. The mayors of the towns already named were present, and they were met by three representatives and a secretary from the Coalowners' Federation, and four representatives and a secretary from the Miners' Federation. The Mayor of Sheffield presided. After a few preliminary remarks, the mayors left the immediate parties to the dispute to discuss their differences, in the hope that a mutual arrangement might be agreed to. After a considerable interval the mayors were invited to return, and were informed that the owners and miners had not been able to agree to terms.

Thereupon the Mayor of Sheffield submitted the following proposals, which the six mayors considered would form a satisfactory settlement of the dispute :—

1. Seeing that the price of coal will not at once recede (except in cases where contracts are pending) to the prices prevailing prior to the strike, the miners be allowed to commence work at the old rate of wages ; and
   That the miners submit to a reduction of 10 out of the 40 per cent. advanced since 1888, six weeks after the pits are open and free for work, say, on and after Monday, December 4th, 1893.
2. That all men be allowed to return, where possible, and as far as practicable, to their former places.
3. That the representatives of the Miners' Federation be requested to ballot the men (with the least possible delay) upon the proposed suggestions.
4. That the Coalowners' Federation be requested to issue at the earliest possible moment pit head and other notices that their pits will be opened on the suggested terms.
5. That representatives of the Miners' and Coalowners' Federations should meet at an early date to formulate a scheme for the establishment of a tribunal of conciliation, with a view of dealing with the question of wages.
6. That as soon as it is decided to open the pits for the resumption of work the coalowners be requested, in consideration of the severe distress now prevailing in the mining districts, to make advances to the men, such advances to be repaid by weekly instalments.

These proposals were submitted for answer to the respective constituents of the Coalowners' and Miners' Federations.

The coalowners on October 10th met at Derby, and, having considered the proposals of the mayors, affirmed the following propositions :—

1. That the coalowners record their grateful acknowledgments to the Mayors of Sheffield, Leeds, Bradford, Nottingham, Derby, and Barnsley for their intervention and suggestion of terms as a basis for the settlement of the present labour dispute.
2. That whilst re-affirming their conviction that the state of trade entitles them to the reduction asked for, and regarding the present inflated prices as entirely artificial, yet with the object and desire to end the widespread distress and general dislocation of trade, and in deference to the appeal made to them as contained in the suggestions of the mayors, they make the following offer :—
   (1.) That the miners be allowed to commence work at a present reduction of 15 out of the 40 per cent. advanced since 1888, and that pit head notices be given on Thursday next that work can be resumed on Monday next, the 16th inst., at that reduction ;
   (2.) That all men be allowed to return where possible, and as far as practicable, to their former places ;
   (3.) The coalowners agree to meet the representatives of the miners at an early date and to use their best endeavours to formulate and agree upon a scheme for the establishment of a tribunal of conciliation, with a view of dealing with the question of future advances or reductions in wages ;
   (4.) That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Mayor of Sheffield, to the secretary of the Miners' Federation, and to the press.

From what followed during the next few days, however, it would appear that the views expressed in the above resolutions were not shared to the full by some of the coalowners. In a number of cases independent action was taken, and offers were made to at once re-open pits on the terms suggested by the committee of mayors. Indeed, in the Midland counties a number of pits were thrown open to the men at the old rate of wages, without any definite condition as to the future. So strong had this movement become in the Midlands, including Notts, that arrangements were made under which about 30,000 men might return to work in this part of the Federation district. These events marked a great change in the conditions of the dispute.

So far as the various sections of the Miners' Federation were concerned, it soon became evident that the proposal of the committee of mayors providing for an early reduction of 10 per cent. off the 40 per cent. advanced would not be accepted.

The representatives of the Miners' Federation met at Birmingham on the 12th October, and, after discussion of the proposals submitted for consideration, passed the following resolution:—

"That this Conference, while recognising and appreciating the good intentions of the mayors, at the same time are still of opinion that no reduction of wages is necessary, and none can be accepted; and, further, we call upon all men to stay away from any colliery unless and until opened at the old rate of wages."

In the Forest of Dean events in the meantime had taken a peculiar turn. Early in September the funds of the men were exhausted, and little support was being received. On September 14th the employers and miners of Dean Forest met and arranged that work should be resumed on September 18th, but the terms of agreement were not made public until the date of resumption of work. It then appeared that the miners had accepted the following arrangement:—The pits to be re-opened at a 20 per cent. reduction for a fortnight, after which wages were to be regulated by the price of best block coal at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per 6*d.* per ton above or below 9*s.* 6*d.* per ton at the pit. A committee was to be formed consisting of the agent and five other representatives of the men, who should confer with the employers on an intimation being given of any alteration in price, the employers undertaking to give full information as to such alteration. This arrangement was to be permanent, and only to be terminated by six months' notice from January in any year. On October 2nd, under the above arrangement, the wages of the district were restored to the rate prevailing before the dispute. One week later a further advance of 15 per cent. was made owing to the continued rise in the price of coal, and work was carried on at high pressure.

On the 18th October the representatives of the Coalowners' Federation at Manchester agreed to the following resolutions:—

(1.) The coalowners, though willing to meet the men in endeavouring to find a reasonable method of bringing the present disastrous dispute to a close, regret that the proposal contained in the men's resolution of October 12th cannot be accepted.

(2.) That the coalowners again repeat and confirm the resolution passed at Derby, that the men may resume work at 15 per cent. reduction off the advances given.

(3.) The owners are further prepared to agree that this reduction shall not be taken by either side as a final settlement of the dispute, but as a means of removing the present deadlock; and they are quite willing to submit the whole question of the reduction or no reduction to a committee formed by an equal number of coalowners' representatives and workmen's representatives, with an independent chairman.

(4.) That the coalowners' executive committee is empowered to meet the men's committee to discuss the above resolutions whenever the latter is invested with power to deal with them.

(5.) That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to Mr. Ashton, secretary of the Miners' Federation, and also to the Press.

Some ambiguity attached to the third resolution quoted above, but this was removed on October 25th, when the coalowners offered to meet the miners' representatives to discuss the whole question without prejudice, and at the same time explained the third resolution passed at Manchester as meaning that the proposed 15 per cent. reduction should be returned to the men if the suggested Board of Conciliation decided in their favour. On October 30th the executive committee of the Miners' Federation accepted the invitation to a Conference with the employers, and the Conference took place at Westminster on November 3rd and 4th. The following were the proposals submitted to the Conference by the coalowners and men respectively:—

(1.) Coalowners:—

There shall be a meeting of an equal number of coalowners' and miners' representatives, with the general secretary of each body as *ex-officio* members, and three other persons appointed to act as conciliators, and at such meeting or such adjourned meetings as may be agreed upon, an endeavour shall be made to arrange terms of settlement. The gentlemen appointed to act as conciliators shall be agreed upon between the coalowners' and the miners' representatives

within —— days from this date, or, if not so agreed upon, some person in high official position shall be requested to nominate them, and they shall be appointed by the joint committee. The duty of the conciliators in the first instance shall be to consider and inquire into the causes of difference which may arise between the coalowners' representatives and the miners' representatives, and endeavour to bring about a settlement of such differences. If a settlement is not arrived at by arrangement or conciliation within ———— from the first meeting of the joint committee and conciliators, any difference which shall remain unsettled shall be decided by a majority of the Conciliation Board, including the conciliators.

Pending the final settlement, work to be immediately resumed on the following terms:—

(*a.*) The 15 per cent. off the advances now in dispute shall not be retained by the employers, or paid to the workmen, but shall be paid by each coalowner who is a party to this arrangement each week into a separate account at the bank to the joint credit of the conciliators, to abide the decision of the Conciliation Board.

(*b.*) When the final settlement of the present dispute has been arrived at, the amount so paid into the bank, with any accretions, shall be distributed to the employers or the workmen in accordance with the terms of settlement.

The coalowners suggest the above as a means of settling the dispute, and as an arrangement whereby work might be resumed pending a settlement, so that each party may be in a position to have the full benefit of any arrangement which may be agreed or decided upon, as if it had been made on the day that work was resumed; and the coalowners are quite prepared to consider the establishment of such a tribunal for a settlement not only of the present, but also of future difficulties.

(2.) Miners:—

(1.) That the men resume work at the old rate of wages until April 1st, 1894.

(2.) That the minimum or standard rate of wages be 30 per cent. above the wages rate of January 1st, 1888.

(3.) That a Board of Conciliation be formed to deal with wages questions in the future from the above-named date—that is, April 1st, 1894.

(4.) That the Board, when formed, should have power to determine the rate of wages on and from April 1st, 1894.

(3.) Coalowners' alternative proposals:—

(1.) A Board of Conciliation, consisting of 10 representatives of owners and 10 representatives of miners from different districts of the Federation should be formed forthwith, to meet next Wednesday.

(2.) The Board should proceed first to choose a chairman umpire, to be independent of both sides, failing which at that meeting such chairman umpire should be appointed by some person of high official position.

(3.) The Board should have powers to deal with the present difficulty, and to decide the rate of wages from the resumption of work, and to deal with the general wages question.

(4.) To settle the present difficulty each party to be entitled to bring what evidence it pleases before the Board at two full days' sittings of the Board, and after that has been done the chairman umpire may be called upon by either side to give his decision as to the rate of wages from the above date, and his decision shall be binding on both parties.

(5.) That the pits shall re-start work immediately after the decision of the Board on the terms of the decision.

The Conference broke up without effecting a settlement, and at a meeting of the miners' delegates, held after the Conference, it was decided to submit the owners' proposals to the men in the various districts. On November 7th the Miners' Federation issued a circular to the men, stating that they could not recommend the acceptance of the owners' terms. Lancashire and Yorkshire were now the chief centres of the dispute. In the Midlands there had been an extensive resumption of work. In Nottinghamshire, Warwickshire, North Staffordshire, and Leicestershire the majority of the men had resumed work upon the old terms either unconditionally or on the understanding that they should abide by the terms of any general settlement afterwards made. In

Derbyshire and in Cannock Chase the resumption of work was much less general, while in Lancashire and Yorkshire only a few scattered collieries had resumed operations.

On November 11th the council of the Yorkshire Miners' Asscciation met at Barnsley and resolved to decline the owners' suggested terms of settlement. They further resolved—

> That all, as far as possible, work at the old rate of wages until April 1st, 1894, and that a Board of Conciliation be formed to deal with the following questions:—
>
> (*a.*) The 30 per cent. as minimum rate of wages.
>
> (*b.*) Whether the difference in the suggested rate of wages, namely, 40 per cent. on the 1888 rate, shall be dealt with on the rates ruling prior to the stoppage, or from the time work is resumed, until April 1st, 1894.

On November 13th a conference of the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation at Wigan rejected the owners' proposals and passed a resolution in favour of a Conciliation Board.

On November 9th the Leicestershire miners, who had resumed work at the old rates, issued notices for an increase of 30 per cent. on the standard rate of wages.

In two cases (one in Derbyshire and one in Lancashire) offers were made during the month by coalowners to re-open their collieries at *time-rates* of wages, but the men declined the terms.

The dislocation of trade caused by the stoppage had now become very general, but the effect was, of course, most marked in industries in which coal is a large factor in production. Thus the iron trade suffered terribly and the number of furnaces in blast fell in three months from 90 to 43 in the principal districts affected by the dispute. There was a considerable increase in the number of paupers in the mining districts affected by the dispute. The stoppage had therefore assumed the dimensions of a national calamity and called for exceptional measures of intervention with a view to bring about a settlement. Throughout the whole period covered by the stoppage the dispute engaged the serious attention of the Board of Trade, and the Labour Department kept itself continually informed both through its local correspondents and by means of special inquiries on the spot with regard to the state of affairs in various districts. It was not, however, considered expedient to take any active step towards intervention so long as there was any reasonable hope that a settlement might be effected by mutual negotiations between the parties or by the exercise of the good offices of some other mediators such as the mayors of the six towns referred to above. But after the break up of the Conference of November 3rd and 6th, it appeared evident that at least for the time the efforts to effect such a settlement were exhausted, apart from the exercise of friendly offices by some third party while the widespread character of the dispute appeared to make it almost impossible for any local conciliatory action to be effective.

Acting therefore upon the information obtained by the Board of Trade, the Government determined to invite the parties to a conference to be presided over by Lord Rosebery, with a view to the settlement of the dispute. No action was taken until it was publicly known that the miners of Lancashire and Yorkshire had officially rejected the terms proposed by the coal owners at the previous conference. As stated above these terms were rejected at the meeting of the Yorkshire Miners' Association on Saturday, November 11th, and at that of the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation on Monday, November 13th. On the night of Monday, November 13th, the following letter was despatched by the Government by special messenger to the secretaries of the Federated Coalowners' and the Miners' Federations:—

"10, Downing Street,
"13th November 1893.

"SIR,

"THE attention of Her Majesty's Government has been seriously called to the widespread and disastrous effects produced by the long continuance of the unfortunate dispute in the Coal Trade, which has now entered on its sixteenth week. It is clear from information which has reached the Board of Trade that much misery and suffering are caused not only to the families of the men directly involved, but also to many thousands of others, not engaged in mining, whose employment has been adversely affected by the stoppage. The further prolongation of the dispute cannot fail to aggravate this suffering, especially in view of the approach of winter, when the greatly increased price of fuel is likely to cause distress amongst the poorer classes throughout the country.

"Moreover, the Government have little doubt that the effect of the stoppage on industry is rapidly extending and increasing, and that unless an early settlement is

effected, lasting, if not permanent, injury may be done to the trade of the country. The Government have not up to the present considered that they could advantageously intervene in a dispute the settlement of which would far more usefully be brought about by the action of those concerned in it than by the good offices of others. But having regard to the serious state of affairs referred to above, to the national importance of a speedy termination of the dispute, and to the fact that the Conference which took place on the 3rd and 4th November did not result in a settlement, Her Majesty's Government have felt it their duty to make an effort to bring about a resumption of negotiations between the employers and employed under conditions which they hope may lead to a satisfactory result.

"It appears to them that advantage might accrue from a further discussion between the parties of the present position of matters, under the chairmanship of a member of the Government who, it is hoped, will not be unacceptable to either side.

"Lord Rosebery has consented, at the request of his colleagues, to undertake the important duty which such a position involves.

"I have therefore to invite the [Miners' or Coalowners'] Federation to send representatives to a Conference to be held forthwith under his chairmanship. In discharging this duty it is not proposed that Lord Rosebery should assume the position of an arbitrator or umpire, or himself vote in the proceedings, but that he should confine his action to offering his good offices in order to assist the parties in arriving between themselves at a friendly settlement of the question in dispute.

"I am, your faithful servant,

"W. E. GLADSTONE."

The following replies were received from the two Federations on November 14th:—

From FEDERATED COALOWNERS.

"SIR,

"I HAVE submitted the letter which I have had the honour to receive from you to the coalowners' emergency committee, and I am instructed to reply that the committee accept on behalf of the coalowners the invitation of Her Majesty's Government to a Joint Conference, such as is suggested in your letter.

"I have, the honour to be, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"T. RATCLIFFE ELLIS."

From MINERS' FEDERATION. [TELEGRAM.]

"Miners' Federation Great Britain.—Conference decided attend joint meeting with coalowners, on lines of invitation in your letter received by me this morning. Miners' representatives are prepared to meet as early as you can possibly convene meeting.

"ASHTON."

The conference was fixed for Friday, November 17th, at 11 a.m., at the Foreign Office, and each side was asked to send 14 representatives. A preliminary meeting of the general committee of the miners was held before the conference at the Westminster Palace Hotel, and, during the course of the day, both this committee and the general committe of the coalowners met in rooms in the Foreign Office, so as to enable the representatives of each side to consult their colleagues without delay. In both cases the representatives present at the conference, subject to the assent of their respective general committees, were armed with full powers to effect a settlement.

The following are the names of the representatives of each side, and of the districts with which they were connected:—

Coalowners: Lancashire and Cheshire: Messrs. A. Hewlett, John Knowles, Richard Pilkington, and T. Ratcliffe Ellis (secretary); Yorkshire: Messrs. A. M. Chambers, J. D. Ellis, D. Davy, and T. Currer Briggs; Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire: Messrs. J. Jackson and F. Wright; Cannock Chase: Captain Harrison and Mr. W. Bidder, Q.C.; North Wales: Mr. H. Dennis; Gloucester and Somerset: Mr. John Batey.

Miners: Lancashire: Messrs. S. Woods, M.P., T. Aspinwall, R. Isherwood, and Thomas Ashton (secretary); Yorkshire: Messrs. B. Pickard, M.P., E. Cowey, W. Parrott, and J. Frith; Cannock Chase: Mr. A. Stanley; Staffordshire: Mr. E. Edwards; Derbyshire: Messrs. J. Haslam and W. E. Harvey; Nottinghamshire: Mr. W. Bailey; Somersetshire: Mr. S. H. Whitehouse.

The conference lasted (with certain intervals for consultation) from 11 a.m. to 5.15 p.m., when the following terms of settlement were agreed to:—

"Terms of settlement of the coal dispute agreed upon between representatives of the Federated Coalowners and of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain at a conference held at the Foreign Office on Friday, November 17th, 1893, Lord Rosebery, K.G., in the chair.

"(1.) That a Board of Conciliation be constituted forthwith to last over the year at the least, consisting of an equal number of coalowners' and miners' representatives, 14 each. They shall, before the first meeting, endeavour to elect a chairman from outside, and should they fail, will ask the Speaker of the House of Commons to nominate one, the chairman to have the casting vote. That the Board, when constituted, shall have power to determine from time to time the rate of wages on and from February 1st, 1894. The first meeting to be on Wednesday, December 13th, 1893, at the Westminster Palace Hotel.

"(2.) That the men resume work at once at the old rate of wages until February 1st, 1894. It is agreed that all collieries, so far as practicable, be re-opened for work forthwith, and that, so far as practicable, no impediment be placed in the way of a return of the men to work.

"We, the undersigned chairman and secretary of the Federated Coalowners and of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, on behalf of those represented at this conference, agree to the above terms of settlement of the present coal dispute.

"Signed on behalf of the Coalowners—
"A. M. Chambers, Chairman.
"Thomas Ratcliffe Ellis, Secretary.

"On behalf of the Miners' Federation—
"Benjamin Pickard, Chairman.
"Thomas Ashton, Secretary.

"Rosebery, Chairman of Conference.
"H. Llewellyn Smith, Secretary of Conference."

In some districts work was partially resumed on the very next day, but in other districts the state of the workings prevented an immediate renewal of operations, and sections of the men were not provided with work for some time, the process of settling down again being of a gradual character. Thus terminated one of the greatest disputes known in the whole history of British industry. It directly involved 300,000 workers, and extended over a period of 16 weeks, during the greater part of which time great privations were endured by the miners and their families. Various estimates may be made as to the loss which it caused directly and indirectly to the interests involved, but speculation on this point, in the absence of exact knowledge, is just as likely to fall short of, as to exaggerate, the far spreading results of this disastrous struggle.

Before this summary of the leading events of the dispute can be considered complete it is necessary to carry it to a point at which something like definite effect was given to the general terms of settlement agreed to at the Foreign Office.

The Conciliation Board formed in accordance with the terms of settlement met for the first time on December 13th, when, with a few exceptions, the representatives on both sides were the same as those who attended the Foreign Office Conference. The Board could not agree as to an independent chairman, and the Speaker of the House of Commons was therefore requested to nominate one. The appointment referred to the Speaker was not made for some time after this, but in the meantime the Conciliation Board held several meetings and proceeded with the arrangement of its rules. The first of these meetings was held on January 15th, and as it adjourned until February 14th without mention of any proposal to reduce wages on February 1st, the date fixed by the terms of settlement for the continuance of the old rate of wages, it was felt that another difficulty had been surmounted.

Meanwhile the Speaker nominated Lord Shand as chairman of the Conciliation Board. The representatives of the miners were anxious to have the establishment of a minimum wage provided for in the constitution of the Board. This was really the principal point of difference between the parties when they met under the presidency of Lord Shand for the first time on April 3rd. On the point of procedure his lordship ruled against the miners, and decided that the principle of a minimum wage could not be provided for as a rule of the Board, but must be decided on its merits when the point arose in a concrete form. No further meeting of the Board was arranged for, and

when, in the month of June, the coalowners' section of the Board desired to convene a joint meeting to bring about an alteration in wages, considerable dispute arose as to whether a meeting could be called together on a mere general demand for an alteration of wages without specific details being given. Two meetings were held at which the miners declined to attend, but on the 6th of July an informal meeting of the parties took place in London, which resulted in an understanding being arrived at. Certain proposals were provisionally agreed to, and were submitted to the votes of the constituents of the Board. On the 19th July a further meeting of the Board was held and the following terms of agreement, which had been voted on, were mutually accepted :—

1st.—(1.) That the present rate of wages be reduced as from August 1st, 1894, by taking off the last two advances of 5 per cent. each, and that the wages remain at that rate until January 1st, 1896 ; (2) that for a period of two years from August 1st, 1894, the rate of wages shall not be lower than 30 per cent. above the rate of wages of 1888, nor more than 45 per cent. above the rate of wages of 1888 ; (3) that from January 1st, 1896 to August 1st, 1896, the rate of wages shall be determined by the Conciliation Board within the above-named limits ; (4) that the Conciliation Board shall be continued for this purpose for two years from August 1st, 1894.

"2nd.—That the above terms shall apply to the collieries whose names, firms, or companies shall be handed to Mr. Thomas Ashton by Mr. T. Ratcliffe Ellis on or before July 31st, 1894.

"3rd.—That the new rate of wages shall be paid on the Friday or Saturday, August 10th or 11th next."

The date (31st July) mentioned in clause 2 was afterwards extended by agreement to 6th August, and the following is an analysis by districts of the firms or companies that agreed to abide by the terms of the settlement :—

District.	No. of Firms or Companies.	District.	No. of Firms or Companies.
Lancashire	100	Leicestershire	10
Yorkshire : South	45	Cannock Chase	13
" West	53	Warwickshire :	
North Wales	19	Nuneaton District	9
North Staffordshire	29	Tamworth District	6
Derbyshire	45	Cheshire	4
Nottinghamshire	18	Shropshire	1

Over the whole of the districts here represented the conditions were generally agreed to and were accepted by large numbers of coalowners outside the Coalowners' Federation not accounted for in these figures.

The South Wales Dispute.

The South Wales miners were not associated with the Federation, though a considerable section of them had for some time been agitating for affiliation with it. Wages in South Wales were arranged under a sliding scale, and to have joined the Federation would have meant a repudiation of the sliding-scale arrangement. Consequently, when, on August 5th, shortly after the commencement of the great English dispute, the sliding scale gave to the Welsh miners an advance of but $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., a considerable amount of dissatisfaction existed. This feeling found its strongest expression among the hauliers, who formed about 10 per cent. of those employed in the mines. The wages of this class are paid by day rate, which rises and falls in accordance with the sliding scale. They struck for an advance of 20 per cent., and their absence from work threw the great mass of colliers idle. There is no doubt, however, that though thus idle by no action of their own many of the miners were not sorry to have an opportunity of protesting against the sliding-scale arrangement which had given them an advance they considered quite insufficient under the circumstances. A few non-associated coalowners gave the desired advance, but the Monmouth and South Wales coalowners refused to entertain any proposal to depart from the sliding-scale arrangement. Meetings of men adverse to the sliding scale were held, and

disputes took place between them and those in favour of the sliding scale. The representatives of the men on the sliding-scale committee advised the men to return to work, and between the 18th August and the end of the month the bulk of them had returned to work at the advance of 1¼ per cent. So far as the hauliers were concerned they did not return to work until September 6th. This strike, in the case of the hauliers, lasted close on five weeks, affected about 90,000 workers, and was entirely futile.

The Disputes in Scotland.

The mining industry in Scotland was also much disturbed during the time of the English dispute by stoppages of work which resulted from the conditions raised in that country.

Thus, in the third week of August, the Fife and Kinross miners having demanded an advance of 25 per cent., refused to accept 12½ per cent., came out on strike to the number of 8,000, and after a stoppage of a fortnight returned to work at the 12½ per cent. advance. 1,000 Clackmannan miners came out on August 30th for the same reason, but after a two days' stoppage accepted the 12½ per cent. advance. In the Lothians 2,600 miners having received a 10 per cent. advance to take effect on August 23rd, came out for a further rise of 20 per cent., but after losing three days agreed to refer the matter to arbitration. The result of the arbitration was against the men, but on November 1st they struck for an advance of 10 per cent., and after a stoppage of one day were successful. The most serious of these disputes, however, was that which took place in the West of Scotland just after the termination of the English dispute. As has already been explained, the miners in the western districts had received advances in August amounting to 50 per cent. on the July rates. On the very day which marked the close of the English dispute the West of Scotland miners decided to demand a further advance of 1*s.* per day. This was refused by the coalowners and a strike resulted from about the 24th November, over the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, Stirling, Dumbarton, and Ayr, except at a few collieries owned by non-associated employers who provisionally conceded the advance.

On the 29th of November an attempt was made by a prominent citizen of Glasgow to negotiate a settlement on the basis of an advance of 6*d.* per day until 1st February 1894, after which date wages should be dealt with by a Conciliation Board. This proposal, which had been put forward on behalf of the men, was rejected by the Associated Owners. Shortly afterwards the Lord Provost invited representatives of the Coalowners' and Miners' Associations to attend a Conference at the municipal buildings. This invitation was accepted by the men, but the Associated Owners declined to send representatives. Some influential coalowners, however, attended the Conference in their individual capacity. The miners' delegates repeated their terms as given above, and the coalowners present suggested that if the miners returned to work at the rates paid prior to the outbreak of the strike no change would be made until the 1st of March 1894, and that in the event of the December prices realising 6*d.* per ton over the October prices, an advance of 6*d.* per day would be paid to the men from the time of their return to work until February 1894. The Conference broke up without any result being arrived at. On the next day, 2nd of December, the Lanarkshire Coalowners' Association posted the following notice at their collieries:—

> The miners of this colliery are invited to resume work at the old rate of wages, which will be maintained until February 1st, 1894.

On the 4th of December another meeting took place. The initiative was taken by the miners, who invited the Lord Provost to preside, and endeavoured to obtain the presence of representatives of the three Associations of Coalowners at the meeting. The men also agreed to meet the owners without any conditions. The Airdrie, Slamannan, and Bathgate Association of Coalowners accepted the invitation of the miners, and a few non-associated coalowners were also present. The Lanarkshire and Ayrshire Associations did not, however, send representatives, and on this ground the meeting was not proceeded with.

On the 6th December the miners' conference decided, by 55 votes to 7, to call out the men who had received the third advance of 1*s.* per day, and at the same time an

appeal was made by the chairman of the Miners' Federation for the Government to intervene, with the result that the following reply was sent by the Prime Minister:—

"10, Downing Street, Whitehall,

"DEAR SIR, "December 6th,

"I RECEIVED last night the telegram which you had addressed to me during an important discussion in the House of Commons, and I perused it with the utmost interest. The Government regard with high satisfaction the action of Lord Rosebery in the English coal dispute and its result, but any failure in the proceeding would have had a mischievous effect, and the failure was avoided by an exact observation of the circumstances of the case. Both parties were then before the Government in one and the same attitude, whereas the telegram you have sent me is written on behalf of one side only, and I doubt whether you would wish me to proffer any request to the Scotch coalmasters concerned. But the main point of difference is this. We had in the English case full proof of repeated efforts at conciliation by direct communication between the parties themselves, and it was also apparent that their powers of obtaining a settlement by independent efforts were exhausted. On the other hand, those efforts had not been futile, for they had served to bring about approximations such as to afford a hopeful prospect if the Government in a capacity limited were introduced. I have not learned that an equal amount of such independent and local effort at agreement has been used in the Scottish case, and there is no proof before me that the power of such efforts has been exhausted. There is, therefore, a want of parallelism in the two instances at the present moment. I must remind you that the moral influence of an administration or of a single Minister in such a matter is not an instrument to which it would be prudent to revert habitually, or upon the occurrence of difficulties which might be otherwise surmountable. We should pause before assenting to use it unless satisfied that a state of facts existed analogous to that which made the action of Lord Rosebery practicable and expedient. I have, however, in consequence of your telegram, communicated with the President of the Board of Trade. He will send down to the North a competent officer of his Department to observe and report upon the state of things. In the meantime I hope that what I have written may assist you, and those with whom you act, to judge whether the controversy now unhappily subsisting in Scotland is likely to assume such a character as would warrant the consideration of the subject with a practical view by the Government.

"I remain, dear Sir,

"Your very faithful and obedient,

"W. E. GLADSTONE."

Following up the promise in the above letter, a member of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade was directed to make inquiries on the spot for the information of the Department.

On the 9th of December the miners' delegates met in conference in Glasgow, and decided to advise the men to resume work on Monday, the 11th inst., on the employers' terms, namely, present rates until the 1st February 1894. There were 32,000 men directly affected by this dispute, which lasted a fortnight. The chief indirect result was to cause the stoppage of iron production over a considerable area, whereby from 25,000 to 30,000 men were thrown out of work.

Into the lesser disputes in this branch of industry it is unnecessary to enter. It may, however, be pointed out that in 115 coal-mining disputes 491,589 persons were directly involved, and that the total coal production of the United Kingdom was 17,461,076 tons less than in the year preceding, a much less falling off than might have been looked for under the circumstances.

(b.) The Building Trades.

There were again a large number of strikes in the various branches of the building industry, but few of them involved large numbers of persons. Some of them were, however, of considerable duration, as, for instance, a lock-out at Blackburn of 2,500 of all branches, which lasted from July to November (111 days). It was intended by the lock-out to bring to an end a strike of plasterers which began in March and did not end until January of 1894, the men in the non-affected branches having refused to work in company with non-union plasterers. The lock-out was successful in so far that the other branches consented to work beside the non-unionists, but in the case of the original plasterers' dispute, the men succeeded in obtaining half of the advance they came out for.

At Oldham 600 joiners were on strike 92 days for an advance of ½*d.* per hour, and obtained one-half of that amount on resuming work, the remainder to follow in five months.

400 carpenters, bricklayers, and labourers came out in May at Brighton for an increase of ½*d.* per hour and a code of working rules. After remaining out until September, a period of 130 days, they obtained the advance of wages but not the code of rules.

At Northampton 500 builders' labourers were out seven weeks for an advance of 1*d.* per hour. They did not obtain the advance, but succeeded in establishing a code of working rules.

2,000 brickmakers in the Cowley district of Middlesex were out eight days in May for an advance of 4*d.* per 1,000, but were not successful.

(c.) Textile Trades.

In this group of trades there was, again, a large number of disputes, though, with but one exception, large numbers of persons were not affected. The special instance referred to was the five days' stoppage of the 23,360 jute-workers in Dundee against a reduction of 5 per cent. in wages. The operatives were successful.

There is also to be noted a strike of weavers at Haworth in Yorkshire against a reduction of 5 per cent., which lasted 14 days, and in which the operatives were successful.

(d.) Boot and Shoe Trade.

In the clothing group of trades the only dispute of great importance was a strike of boot and shoe operatives at Kingswood, Bristol. The cause of the stoppage was a delay, alleged by the men against the employers, in adopting a system of classification of boots under a newly arranged wages settlement. 7,000 operatives were concerned in the dispute, which lasted 15 days, and they attained a certain measure of success, the employers promising to hasten the classification as much as possible.

(e.) Shipbuilding.

In the shipbuilding trade the list of disputes was somewhat heavy, there being in all 58, in which 15,000 persons were concerned. Of these the two most important were stoppages of shipjoiners on the River Clyde. In June and July, disputes arose at Clydebank, between the shipwrights and shipjoiners as to the demarcation of the work of their respective trades. In the first case the joiners struck against the employment of shipwrights in making sun-decks. Next day this work was conceded to the joiners by the firm. A few days later (July 3rd) the shipwrights struck against this allotment of work to the joiners. This stoppage of shipwrights continued until September 11th, when, with a view to terminate the dispute between the two branches the associated shipbuilders locked out both sections to the number of about 2,500. This measure had the desired effect. It was agreed that the line of demarcation should be laid down by a joint committee of nine members of each trade. One point of difference was referred to an independent arbitrator, who decided in favour of the shipwrights. The men returned to work on September 20th, the strike of shipwrights at Clydebank having lasted 12 weeks and the general lock-out nine working days. An exactly similar dispute between these two sections commenced at Renfrew on July 25th, and was terminated with the general settlement referred to.

Nine or 10 days later (September 29th) the ship joiners at Clydebank again came out to enforce one of their byelaws as to overtime.

The men generally engaged in the firm were working short time of 40 hours per week, but one section of the shipjoiners were required to work 52½ hours. For this extra 12½ hours it was asserted that the overtime rate of time and one-half should be paid. The firm refused to comply with this byelaw, and were confirmed in their action by the Associated Shipbuilders, who, on October 7th, locked out the whole of their shipjoiners. The grand total of persons directly or indirectly affected was 2,843, but, as the stoppage continued, it gradually affected indirectly still larger numbers of men. During December two unsuccessful efforts at conciliation were made by the Lord Provost of Glasgow. On January 18th, 1894, the Greenock Trades Council, acting under resolution, requested the President of the Board of Trade to intervene, and take such steps as were necessary to bring the parties together, and endeavour to arrange a settlement of the dispute. In compliance with this request an official of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade proceeded to Glasgow, and after communication with

representatives of both of the parties to the dispute, succeeded in arranging a joint conference under the presidency of the Lord Provost. This conference, acting as a Board of Conciliation, drew up a code of byelaws, all of which were agreed to, except a clause as to the amount and conditions of overtime to be worked, which was referred to the arbitration of Sheriff Berry, whose award is contained in one of the appendices to this Report (*see* p. 208). The total duration of the strike and lock-out was over 17 weeks.

On the River Tyne 606 shipjoiners were out from the 7th June until the 19th July in resistance to a reduction of 1*s.* per week in wages, and were successful; the strong point in their favour being that, although the shipbuilding trade was very depressed, house building, for which their labour is almost equally available, was in a prosperous condition.

Also on the River Tyne 250 platers' helpers were out from August 21st to September 4th on account of a dispute with another trade union which had procured the discharge of a member of the union to which the helpers belonged. This stoppage of 250 labourers indirectly threw out of work 300 other workmen.

At Belfast from the 6th October to the 16th October 894 shipjoiners were out in opposition to the employment of cabinet-makers in fitting up the saloons of vessels, but were unsuccessful.

At Middlesborough 600 shipyard labourers refused to work daily short time owing to slackness of work, preferring to work one day less per week. After a stoppage of 12 days, full time was resumed by the firm and the dispute thus came to an end.

(f.) Iron Manufacture.

The disputes in this group of trades give rather a high average of persons affected, but only two of them call for special mention. On January 23rd 576 men employed about blast furnaces at Barrow-in-Furness, came out for four days to enforce a demand for the use of an additional locomotive in the work of removing slag from the furnaces. 2,711 other men were indirectly affected by this stoppage, which ended in the men resuming work as before.

2,000 rollers and roughers in the hoop-iron trade at Coatbridge were on strike eight days in March against a reduction of 1*s.* per ton, and succeeded in cutting down the amount of reduction to 8*d.* per ton.

(g.) Dock Labour.

One of the most notable strikes of the year was that of dock labourers and seamen in Hull which lasted 39 working days in April and May. The object of the strike was to resist the establishment in Hull of a "British Labour Exchange" or registry for what was called "free labour" as opposed to union labour. For some time previous to this dispute there had been developing a gradually increasing degree of friction between the unions of dock labour and the shipowners of the port. It was said by the latter that the unions were becoming too dictatorial, and insisted unduly upon preference being given to trade union labour, even to the exclusion of non-union labour. In some cases it was complained that work had been stopped several times and ships delayed on purely trade union grounds. With a view of putting an end to this alleged dictation of the trade unions the British Labour Exchange was opened in Hull, as similar institutions had been established in other towns, by the Shipping Federation, an organisation formed expressly to counteract the influence of the labour unions in the shipping trade. Nominally the British Labour Exchange was distinct from the Shipping Federation, inasmuch as it embraced employers of labour other than shipowners. Each labourer desiring employment through the Exchange had to subscribe his name to a declaration of "his willingness to "work in harmony with any other workman who may be engaged, whether he is a "member of a trade union or not." Labourers signing this declaration received a metal disc with a number, and were entitled by the Shipping Federation "Free labourers." Men so registered were entitled to preference of employment, but, if in a union, were not compelled to leave it, and the Federation disclaimed any intention or desire to break up the unions. The object of the Exchange was stated to be the formation of a local reserve of labourers, pledged to work with unionists and non-unionists alike, which might be available in case of disputes with the unions arising out of the refusal of the unionists to continue at work. The Dockers' Union and the committee of the Federated Trade Unions determined, however, to resist the introduction of the Exchange on the ground that it was, in spite of professions to the contrary, an attempt to destroy the

unions, or, at least, to cripple their power. After some fruitless efforts at negotiation the dockers decided upon a general strike against the introduction of "free labour" and to obtain the closing of the Labour Exchange. This action was taken by the men in opposition to the advice of their leaders. The dispute entered the acute stage on April 5th. There came out from 8,000 to 9,000 dock labourers and in addition 2,500 other workers such as sailors, firemen, lightermen, cranemen, and others in sympathy with the dockers. The sailors also demanded, on their own account, the abolition of the "Federation ticket."

Early in the dispute the union leaders offered to make some slight concessions, and promised that union men should work with local non-union men provided no pressure or special inducement was employed. They even offered to agree to a Labour Exchange provided it were not under the exclusive control of employers, but was put under neutral management. On April 12th a special meeting of the Employers' Federation decided to refuse further negotiations with the union leaders, a refusal strongly resented by the men. The dispute continued for seven weeks, and during the greater part of the time great excitement prevailed in Hull. The Shipping Federation exerted itself to the utmost to obtain other men to replace those on strike, while on the other hand, the trade unions generally supported the dockers so freely that the committee was enabled to afford relief to the strike hands at the rate of 5*s.* to 6*s.* per week, 14,000*l.* being subscribed to the dispute fund. The Shipping Federation seemed to experience little difficulty in obtaining men from other centres, but their arrival had the effect of greatly exciting those on strike. There was a considerable amount of rioting and stone-throwing. There were several large fires near the docks, some of which were said to be caused by incendiaries. Extra police and military were brought into the town, and the condition of things existing there was the subject of debate in Parliament. After many unsuccessful attempts at conciliation from various quarters negotiations were, on May 11th, entered into between representatives of each party to the dispute, and these ultimately resulted in a settlement being arrived at on May 19th, and work was resumed on May 23rd. In the terms of settlement, which will be found stated in full on page 217, mutual concessions were made, the balance of advantage, however, being decidedly in favour of the shipowners concerned. The imported free labourers, who were said to number from 3,000 to 4,000, left the town after the conclusion of the dispute.

(h.) Glass Trade.

Early in the year a stoppage of work took place in the Yorkshire Glass Bottle Trade, and this extended a few weeks later to the Lancashire and Dublin districts, each district being affiliated to the International Union of Glass Workers. 3,650 workers were involved in this dispute, which was caused by an attempted reduction of wages in Yorkshire and Dublin, and by an attempt on the part of the workmen in the Lancashire district to recover the amount of a reduction already made. In Yorkshire the dispute lasted 16 weeks, in Dublin nine weeks, and in Lancashire 11 weeks, the workmen in each case succeeding in retaining the conditions of 1892.

600 glass bottle makers in Scotland were out 153 days in a strike for an advance of wages to English rates, and for a reduction of working hours from 52½ to 50 per week. A very partial degree of success attended the strike. In the clear glass district a reduction of 1*s.* per week was submitted to, but the output of work was decreased. In the dark glass trade an advance of 1*s.* per week was obtained, but the amount of work to be done was also increased.

(i.) Chain Trade.

720 operatives engaged in the "dollied" chain trade of Staffordshire were out 70 days in a strike for a restoration of what was called the 5*s.* list, a change equivalent to an advance of 10 per cent. The employers conceded the advance required individually at different times, and eventually all but one complied with the request of the operatives.

(j.) General.

None of the other disputes of the year call for special notice here, the general facts stated in the appendices being sufficient in themselves.

IV.—GENERAL ANALYSIS OF STRIKE STATISTICS OF 1893.

(a.) Nature of the Data.

Information as to the labour disputes of 1893 has been collected, generally, in the same way as in preceding years, with, in addition, the assistance of the local correspondents of the Department, which has been considerable, and has made it possible to record and give details of many disputes which would otherwise have escaped observation.

The original method of applying for information to both sides has, however, still been observed, and in cases in which there has been any conflict of statement on important points, an endeavour has been made to clear up contradictions, or, failing that, to publish the statements of both disputants.

It is hardly now necessary to describe the process of collecting information from the parties to each dispute. This has been done in previous years, and it is now only desirable to explain that a form of inquiry (A.) is sent out to the employer, or employers' association concerned, and a similar form (B.) to the workmen, or trade union affected. The questions put to each are intended to bring out so far as is possible all the facts of importance in connection with each dispute, with a view to demonstrate their economic and other effects. The nature of the questions put may be easily gathered from the tables in the Appendix to this Report, in which the replies are tabulated.

The number of A. Schedules sent out to employers during the year was 2,145, and of these 928 were filled in and returned. There were also received 120 letters in connection with them. Of the B. Schedules 835 were sent out and 513 were returned, a proportion of 61 · 5 per cent. as against 55 per cent. returned in the previous year.

Forms reminding the parties to whom schedules were sent that they had not made replies were sent to 1,331 employers and 404 trade unions or workmen. The excess in the number of schedules sent to employers is due to the fact that while one strike might only concern one trade union, it might involve a very large number of employers.

The strikes and lock-outs of 1893, of which sufficient information has been obtained to justify their inclusion in the tables appended, number 782, of which 768 are classified as strikes and 14 as lock-outs.

(b.) Distribution of Strikes and Lock-Outs by Trades.

The following statement will show in detail the extent to which different branches of industry have been affected by the disputes of the year, the number of disputes and of persons affected being given in each case :—

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of STRIKES and LOCK-OUTS of 1893 according to TRADES, with the NUMBER of PERSONS affected thereby.

Trade.	Strikes.			Lock-Outs.		
	Number.	Number in which Particulars have been received.	Persons affected by Strikes included in previous Column.	Number.	Number in which Particulars have been received.	Persons affected by Lock-outs included in previous Column.
Bakers	7	7	75	—	—	—
Brush-making	4	4	50	—	—	—
Building trades :—						
Bricklaying	31	24	2,110	—	—	—
Brick and pipe making	5	5	2,323	—	—	—
Builders (generally)	24	24	3,795	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	35	35	3,533	—	—	—
Lathsplitters	1	1	2	—	—	—
Painters and decorators	21	19	1,443	1	1	60
Plasterers	11	9	2,814	—	—	—
Plumbers	6	6	245	—	—	—
Public works construction	5	2	124	—	—	—
Sawyers	1	1	15	—	—	—
Slaters	4	4	56	—	—	—
Stonemasons	24	20	1,195	1	1	23

Trade.	Strikes.			Lock-Outs.		
	Number.	Number in which Particulars have been received.	Persons affected by Strikes included in previous Column.	Number.	Number in which Particulars have been received.	Persons affected by Lock-outs included in previous Column.
Cabinet-making, &c.	19	14	336	1	1	33
Chemical working	2	2	125	—	—	—
Cigar, tobacco, &c. trades	2	2	474	—	—	—
Clothing trades:—						
Boot and shoe manufacture	39	35	9,132	—	—	—
Collar, handkerchief, &c.	6	6	473	—	—	—
Hosiery manufacture	2	2	400	—	—	—
Tailoring	31	26	741	2	2	75
Coachbuilding	3	2	47	—	—	—
Coopers	4	3	2,444	1	1	4
Farriers	2	2	88	—	—	—
Female labour	1	—	—	—	—	—
Gas-making	2	2	45	—	—	—
Glass trade	6	5	4,315	—	—	—
Labour, agricultural, &c.	18	11	811	—	—	—
Metal trades:—						
Iron and steel manufacture	12	12	7,649	—	—	—
Ironfounding	4	4	386	—	—	—
Iron-plate working, &c.	2	1	20	—	—	—
Engineering	23	23	2,385	1	1	50
Shipbuilding	58	55	15,620	1	1	600
Brass working	3	3	47	—	—	—
Chain and anchor making	5	5	1,180	—	—	—
Copper-working	1	1	60	—	—	—
File manufacture	1	1	35	—	—	—
Gun manufacture	1	1	23	—	—	—
Nail-making	1	1	30	—	—	—
Rivet manufacture	2	—	—	—	—	—
Spelter working	1	1	98	—	—	—
Stove grate manufacture	1	1	100	—	—	—
Tin-plate ,,	14	8	1,704	—	—	—
Tube ,,	2	2	124	—	—	—
Wire working	1	1	110	—	—	—
Mining and quarrying:—						
Coal mining	137	116	501,589	2	2	1,472
Iron ,,	3	2	693	—	—	—
Shale ,,	2	2	1,095	1	1	400
Quarrying	11	10	933	—	—	—
Paper manufacture	2	2	254	—	—	—
Pottery trades	5	5	896	—	—	—
Printing trades	4	4	122	1	1	5
Public cleansing	6	6	147	—	—	—
Saddle and harness manufacture	2	2	30	—	—	—
Shops assistants	1	1	6	—	—	—
Textile trades:—						
Bleaching	2	2	265	—	—	—
Carpet manufacture	1	1	13	—	—	—
Cotton ,,	51	42	9,547	—	—	—
Jute ,,	3	3	24,400	—	—	—
Lace ,,	2	2	272	—	—	—
Linen and flax manufacture	6	5	2,862	—	—	—
Rope and twine ,,	2	2	215	—	—	—
Textile dyers, &c.	5	4	1,834	1	1	130
,, machinery manufacture	3	3	106	—	—	—
Woollen and worsted manufacture.	28	23	5,622	1	1	8
Transport (land and sea):—						
Land transport	9	5	450	—	—	—
Ocean-going seamen and firemen	3	2	132	—	—	—
River and canal navigation	2	—	—	—	—	—
Dock and waterside labour	29	27	15,007	—	—	—
White lead manufacture	1	1	257	—	—	—
Total	768	665	633,529	14	14	2,857

The following summary shows the extent to which certain groups of trades have been subject to disputes during the past four years:—

From this it is seen that in the 782 disputes of the year 636,386 persons were involved, nearly all of whom were concerned in strikes as distinguished from lock-outs. As has been already pointed out, the mining industry is the one in which, not only has the number of disputes been larger than in most others, but is the one in which the number of persons engaged is far in excess of all the others put together. Taking together the kindred branches of mining and quarrying there is a total of 156 disputes, which is 19·9 per cent. of the whole number. In numbers affected, however, these disputes involved close on 80 per cent. of the total persons engaged in all the disputes of the year. The chief causes of this proportion have been referred to in the review of the principal disputes of 1893. The building trades group has been again most prolific in disputes, and is responsible for more than one-fifth of the entire number. The numbers of workers involved, however, are not large and form only 2·8 per cent. of the total. Shipbuilding, with 7·5 per cent. of the disputes of the year, had but 2·5 per cent. of the total persons concerned. Engineering had but 3 per cent. of the disputes, and but ·38 of the persons involved. The clothing group had about 10 per cent. of the total disputes, and 1·7 per cent. of the total persons. The textile trades have furnished 13 per cent. of the total disputes, and 7·1 of the total persons. The transport group again furnishes 5·5 of the total disputes, and 2·4 of the number of persons. Thus but for the great disputes in the coal trade the strike figures of 1893 would be below those of recent years.

(c.) Comparative Table of Disputes and Numbers affected for Four Years.

SUMMARISED STATEMENT of STRIKES and LOCK-OUTS in GROUPS of TRADES, with NUMBER of PERSONS affected, for the YEARS 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893.

Groups of Trades.	Number of Disputes reported.				Number for which Particulars of Persons affected have been received.				Number of Persons affected in Disputes shown in previous Column.			
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Building trades	117	149	149	170	83	123	115	152	12,558	25,229	18,175	17,738
Chemical and gas workers	10	4	3	5	7	4	3	5	1,218	118	193	427
Cabinet-making and furniture trades.	18	18	9	20	15	11	7	15	2,142	317	312	366
Clothing trades	78	66	56	80	47	55	49	71	29,317	40,992	36,431	10,821
Coachbuilding and coopers	5	9	6	8	3	8	5	6	200	680	477	2,495
Domestic trades	10	11	8	5	5	7	6	5	487	627	425	56
Food, tobacco, and drink preparation.	21	18	12	9	18	17	12	9	3,704	3,271	1,516	549
Glass and pottery trades	11	12	8	11	6	10	7	10	3,070	3,534	20,369	5,211
Labour (agricultural and general unskilled).	29	18	19	25	21	11	12	17	2,293	1,967	1,031	958
Leather and rubber trades	11	5	5	2	9	3	5	2	498	169	717	30
Metal trades (including shipbuilding).	201	165	129	136	149	123	108	124	81,936	60,502	39,759	30,309
Mining and quarrying	101	132	109	156	80	96	86	133	140,292	51,427	120,386	506,182
Paper, printing, and bookbinding trades.	11	20	7	7	8	14	7	7	356	1,291	708	381
Textile trades	241	217	137	105	183	164	117	89	42,035	44,837	102,722	45,274
Transport	164	62	41	43	105	42	35	34	72,875	32,499	12,878	15,589
Theatrical employés	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	700	—
Total	1,028	906	700	782	739	688	576	679	392,981	267,460	356,799	636,386

(d.) Distribution of Strikes and Lock-outs by Districts.

The following table is of interest as showing the extent to which different parts of the kingdom, and the industries carried on therein, have been affected by the disputes of the year :—

STATEMENT showing the DISTRIBUTION of STRIKES and LOCK-OUTS in 1893 by COUNTIES and TRADES, with the NUMBER of PERSONS affected in cases where known.

I.—Strikes.

County.	No. of Strikes.	No. of Strikes in which the Number of Persons affected is known.	No. of Persons affected by Strikes shown in previous column.	Trades affected.
ENGLAND :—				
Bedfordshire -	1	1	300	Bricklaying.
Buckinghamshire	1	—	—	Public works construction.
Cambridgeshire -	1	1	6	Bricklaying.
	1	1	77	Labour (agricultural and general unskilled).
	2	2	83	
Cheshire -	1	1	20	Bakers.
	2	2	58	Carpenters and joiners.
	1	1	15	Painters and decorators.
	1	1	100	Stonemasons.
	1	1	50	Chemical working.
	1	1	9	Tailoring.
	1	1	90	Engineering.
	4	3	650	Coal mining.
	1	1	90	Cotton manufacture.
	1	1	30	Dock and waterside labour.
	14	13	1,112	
Cornwall -	1	1	350	Engineering.
Cumberland -	1	1	196	Builders (generally).
	1	1	30	Plumbers.
	1	1	5	Engineering.
	2	1	10,000	Coal mining.
	5	4	10,231	
Derbyshire -	2	1	400	Bricklaying.
	1	1	60	Carpenters and joiners.
	1	—	—	Painters and decorators.
	1	1	50	Boot and shoe manufacture.
	1	1	827	Iron and steel manufacture.
	1	1	100	Stove-grate manufacture.
	4	4	5,918	Coal mining.
	3	2	2,500	Cotton manufacture.
	14	11	9,855	
Devonshire -	1	1	254	Builders (generally).
	1	—	—	Stonemasons.
	1	1	20	Boot and shoe manufacture.
	3	2	274	

County.	No. of Strikes.	No. of Strikes in which the Number of Persons affected is known.	No. of Persons affected by Strikes shown in previous column.	Trades affected.
ENGLAND—*cont.*				
Dorsetshire -	1	1	8	Carpenters and joiners.
	1	1	64	Dock and waterside labour.
	2	2	72	
Durham - -	1	—	—	Bricklaying.
	1	1	37	Builders (generally).
	1	1	5	Carpenters and joiners.
	1	1	100	Painters and decorators.
	1	1	75	Chemical working.
	1	1	43	Labour (agricultural and general unskilled).
	1	1	600	Iron and steel manufacture.
	4	4	422	Engineering.
	8	8	962	Shipbuilding.
	1	1	24	Chain and anchor making.
	10	10	6,203	Coal mining.
	1	1	244	Paper manufacture.
	1	1	200	Rope and twine manufacture.
	1	1	257	White lead manufacture.
	33	32	9,172	
Essex - -	1	1	107	Boot and shoe manufacture.
	1	1	47	Labour (agricultural and general unskilled).
	1	1	20	Shipbuilding.
	1	1	39	Dock and waterside labour.
	4	4	213	
Gloucestershire -	1	1	97	Painters and decorators.
	1	1	10	Stonemasons.
	6	6	7,402	Boot and shoe manufacture.
	1	1	16	Tailoring.
	4	4	4,720	Coal mining.
	1	1	204	Quarrying.
	1	1	5	Cotton manufacture.
	3	3	150	Dock and waterside labour.
	18	18	12,604	
Hampshire -	1	1	500	Bricklaying.
	1	1	232	Carpenters and joiners.
	2	2	732	
Hertfordshire -	1	1	7	Brushmaking.
	1	1	76	Builders (generally).
	1	1	15	Carpenters and joiners.
	3	3	98	
Kent - -	3	1	124	Bricklaying.
	1	1	90	Carpenters and joiners.
	1	1	12	Plasterers.
	1	—	—	Labour (agricultural and general unskilled).
	1	1	100	Engineering.
	7	4	326	

County.	No. of Strikes.	No. of Strikes in which the Number of Persons affected is known.	No. of Persons affected by Strikes shown in previous column.	Trades affected.
ENGLAND—*cont.*				
Lancashire -	3	3	24	Bakers.
	1	1	8	Bricklaying.
	1	1	70	Brick and pipe making.
	2	2	110	Builders (generally).
	6	6	796	Carpenters and joiners.
	1	1	5	Painters and decorators.
	2	2	2,591	Plasterers.
	1	1	80	Plumbers.
	1	1	120	Stonemasons.
	1	1	17	Cabinet-making, &c.
	1	1	400	Cigar, tobacco, &c., trades.
	4	4	96	Boot and shoe manufacture.
	3	2	133	Tailoring.
	1	1	10	Coachbuilding.
	2	2	342	Labour (agricultural and general unskilled).
	1	1	3,288	Iron and steel manufacture.
	1	1	86	Ironfounding.
	3	3	240	Engineering.
	13	11	1,069	Coal mining.
	1	1	14	Quarrying.
	1	1	10	Printing trade.
	1	1	20	Public cleansing.
	2	2	265	Bleaching.
	43	35	6,156	Cotton manufacture.
	3	3	334	Textile dyers, &c.
	1	1	100	Ocean-going seamen and firemen.
	1	—	—	River and canal navigation.
	10	10	1,089	Dock and waterside labour.
	111	99	17,473	
Leicestershire -	1	1	8	Carpenters and joiners.
	1	1	250	Boot and shoe manufacture.
	2	2	400	Hosiery manufacture.
	1	—	—	Coachbuilding.
	5	4	658	
Lincolnshire -	1	1	30	Builders (generally).
	1	1	80	Painters and decorators.
	1	1	15	Rope and twine manufacture.
	3	3	125	
London - -	10	7	237	Bricklaying.
	1	1	150	Brick and pipe making.
	7	7	1,438	Builders (generally).
	1	1	58	Carpenters and joiners.
	5	5	607	Painters and decorators.
	1	—	—	Plasterers.
	1	—	—	Public works construction.
	5	3	114	Cabinet-making, &c.
	3	3	107	Boot and shoe manufacture.
	3	2	55	Tailoring.
	2	1	60	Coopers.
	1	1	28	Farriers.
	1	1	113	Labour (agricultural and general unskilled).
	1	1	40	Engineering.
	2	2	90	Printing trades.
	2	2	30	Saddle and harness manufacture.
	3	1	115	Land transport.
	3	2	1,400	Dock and waterside labour.
	52	40	4,643	

County.	No. of Strikes.	No. of Strikes in which the Number of Persons affected is known.	No. of Persons affected by Strikes shown in previous column.	Trades affected.
ENGLAND—*cont.*				
Middlesex -	1	1	2,000	Brick and pipe making.
Monmouthshire -	1	1	30	Builders (generally).
	1	1	200	Iron and steel manufacture.
	2	2	292	Tin plate working.
	2	2	1,700	Coal mining.
	1	1	5	Land transport.
	7	7	2,227	
Norfolk - -	1	—	—	Cabinet-making, &c.
	6	2	24	Labour (agricultural and general unskilled).
	1	1	110	Wire working.
	8	3	134	
Northamptonshire	1	1	500	Builders (generally).
	1	1	35	Painters and decorators.
	4	3	101	Boot and shoe manufacture.
	6	5	636	
Northumberland -	1	1	36	Builders (generally).
	1	1	30	Carpenters and joiners.
	2	2	161	Plasterers.
	1	1	13	Plumbers.
	1	—	—	Cabinet-making, &c.
	1	1	4	Boot and shoe manufacture.
	1	1	105	Labour (agricultural and general unskilled).
	13	11	2,958	Shipbuilding.
	2	2	955	Coal mining.
	1	1	77	Dock and waterside labour.
	24	21	4,339	
Nottinghamshire -	1	1	235	Carpenters and joiners.
	1	—	—	Glass trade.
	1	1	200	Engineering.
	3	3	2,140	Coal mining.
	6	5	2,575	
Oxfordshire -	1	1	27	Bricklaying.
	1	1	43	Brick and pipe making.
	1	1	24	Plasterers.
	3	3	94	
Somersetshire -	1	1	125	Bricklaying.
	1	—	—	Plasterers.
	2	2	75	Boot and shoe manufacture.
	1	1	70	Collar, handkerchief, &c. manufacture.
	5	4	270	
Staffordshire -	1	1	160	Bricklayers.
	1	1	500	Carpenters and joiners.
	1	1	19	Plumbers.
	1	—	—	Stonemasons.
	1	1	70	Boot and shoe manufacture.
	1	1	280	Iron and steel manufacture.

County.	No. of Strikes.	No. of Strikes in which the Number of Persons affected is known.	No. of Persons affected by Strikes shown in previous column.	Trades affected.
ENGLAND—*cont.*				
Staffordshire—*cont.*	1	—	—	Iron-plate working.
	1	1	9	Brass working.
	3	3	952	Chain and anchor making.
	1	1	23	Gun manufacture.
	1	—	—	Rivet manufacture.
	1	1	44	Tube manufacture.
	1	1	200	Coal mining.
	2	2	637	Pottery trades.
	1	1	50	Public cleansing.
	18	15	2,944	
Suffolk - -	1	—	—	Public works construction.
	1	—	—	Cabinet-making, &c.
	1	1	13	Boot and shoe manufacture.
	2	1	10	Labour (agricultural and general unskilled).
	5	2	23	
Surrey - -	1	1	50	Public works construction.
	1	1	15	Stonemasons.
	1	—	—	Boot and shoe manufacture.
	3	2	65	
Sussex - -	1	1	400	Builders (generally).
Warwickshire -	2	2	77	Bricklaying.
	2	2	42	Cabinet-making, &c.
	1	1	190	Boot and shoe manufacture
	1	—	—	Female labour.
	1	1	24	Land transport.
	7	6	333	
Wiltshire - -	1	1	60	Boot and shoe manufacture.
Worcestershire -	2	2	90	Bricklaying.
	1	1	100	Builders (generally).
	1	1	30	Carpenters and joiners.
	1	1	20	Iron-plate working.
	1	1	30	Nail-making.
	1	—	—	Rivet manufacture.
	3	3	31	Quarrying.
	10	9	301	
Yorkshire -	1	1	4	Brush-making.
	1	1	13	Bricklaying.
	1	1	60	Brick and pipe making.
	2	2	200	Builders (generally).
	4	4	434	Carpenters and joiners.
	3	3	184	Painters and decorators.
	2	2	15	Plasterers.
	1	1	17	Plumbers.
	1	1	74	Public works construction.
	1	1	14	Slaters.
	3	3	191	Stonemasons.

County.	No. of Strikes.	No. of Strikes in which the Number of Persons affected is known.	No. of Persons affected by Strikes shown in previous column.	Trades affected.
ENGLAND—*cont.*				
Yorkshire—*cont.*	5	5	54	Cabinet-making, &c.
	2	2	49	Boot and shoe manufacture.
	6	5	265	Tailoring.
	1	1	37	Coachbuilding.
	1	1	30	Gas-making.
	2	2	23	Glass trade.
	1	1	50	Labour (agricultural and general unskilled)
	3	3	293	Iron and steel manufacture.
	1	1	60	Ironfounding.
	4	4	120	Engineering.
	7	7	1,356	Shipbuilding.
	1	1	33	Brass working.
	1	1	35	File-making.
	17	15	5,011	Coal mining.
	1	1	300	Iron mining.
	1	1	60	Quarrying.
	1	1	21	Printing trades.
	1	1	11	Public cleansing.
	1	1	13	Carpet manufacture.
	1	1	560	Cotton manufacture.
	1	1	300	Linen and flax manufacture.
	2	1	1,500	Textile dyers, &c.
	2	2	41	Textile machinery manufacture.
	28	23	5,622	Woollen and worsted manufacture.
	1	—	—	River and canal navigation.
	3	5	11,310	Dock and waterside labour.
	115	105	28,360	
STRIKES EXTENDING OVER MORE THAN ONE COUNTY—				
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire.	1	1	82	Lace manufacture.
Durham and Northumberland.	1	1	350	Builders (generally).
	1	1	606	Shipbuilding.
	2	2	956	
Durham and Yorkshire.	1	1	29	Shipbuilding.
Gloucestershire and Somersetshire.	1	1	500	Dock and waterside labour.
WALES:—				
North - -	1	1	49	Painters and decorators.
	1	1	700	Coal mining.
	1	1	450	Quarrying.
	3	3	1,199	
South - -	1	1	120	Carpenters and joiners.
	1	—	—	Painters and decorators.
	5	4	369	Stonemasons.
	3	3	67	Tailoring.
	1	1	300	Engineering.
	1	1	204	Chain and anchor making.

County.	No. of Strikes.	No. of Strikes in which the Number of Persons affected is known.	No. of Persons affected by Strikes shown in previous column.	Trades affected.
WALES—*cont.*				
South—*cont.*	1	1	60	Copper working.
	1	1	98	Spelter working.
	12	6	1,412	Tin plate manufacture.
	18	15	5,699	Coal mining.
	1	1	6	Shop assistants.
	45	34	8,335	
SCOTLAND :—				
Aberdeenshire -	1	1	464	Carpenters and joiners.
	1	1	19	Tailoring.
	1	1	2,350	Coopers.
	1	1	30	Quarrying.
	1	1	440	Jute manufacture.
	5	5	3,303	
Argyleshire -	1	1	9	Carpenters and joiners.
	1	1	15	Slaters.
	1	1	80	Quarrying.
	3	3	104	
Ayrshire -	1	1	15	Cabinet-making and furnishing trades.
	4	4	313	Boot and shoe manufacture.
	1	1	9	Tailoring.
	1	1	15	Gas-making.
	4	2	174	Coal mining.
	11	9	526	
Buteshire -	1	1	3	Tailoring.
Clackmannanshire	1	1	1,000	Coal mining.
Dumbartonshire -	3	3	3,118	Shipbuilding.
	1	1	170	Coal mining.
	4	4	3,288	
Dumfriesshire -	1	1	11	Tailoring.
Edinburghshire -	1	1	30	Bricklaying.
	1	1	24	Carpenters and joiners.
	1	1	24	Slaters.
	4	4	148	Stonemasons.
	1	1	105	Boot and shoe manufacture.
	1	1	9	Tailoring.
	2	2	150	Shipbuilding.
	5	5	1,532	Coal mining.
	1	1	1,065	Shale mining.
	1	1	64	Quarrying.
	2	2	26	Public cleansing.
	1	1	32	Ocean-going seamen and firemen.
	21	21	3,209	

County.	No. of Strikes.	No. of Strikes in which the Number of Persons affected is known.	No of Persons affected by Strikes shown in previous column.	Trades affected.
SCOTLAND—*cont.*				
Elginshire	1	1	64	Stonemasons.
Fifeshire	1	1	72	Stonemasons.
	1	—	—	Boot and shoe manufacture.
	4	4	284	Coal mining.
	6	5	356	
Forfarshire	1	1	12	Bakers.
	1	1	3	Brushmaking.
	1	1	2	Lathsplitters.
	1	1	22	Painters and decorators.
	1	1	86	Plumbers.
	2	1	12	Stonemasons.
	1	1	27	Cabinet-making and furnishing trades.
	2	2	37	Tailoring.
	1	1	58	Shipbuilding.
	1	—	—	Quarrying.
	2	2	23,960	Jute manufacture.
	1	—	—	Land transport.
	1	1	48	Dock and waterside labour.
	16	13	24,267	
Haddingtonshire	2	2	186	Coal mining.
Inverness-shire	1	1	130	Carpenters and joiners.
Lanarkshire	1	1	36	Brushmaking.
	1	1	23	Builders (generally).
	1	1	74	Cigar, tobacco, &c. trades.
	1	—	—	Boot and shoe manufacture.
	2	2	315	Collar, handkerchief, &c. manufacture.
	1	—	—	Tailoring.
	4	4	2,161	Iron and steel manufacture.
	2	2	240	Ironfounding.
	2	2	139	Engineering.
	3	3	175	Shipbuilding.
	1	1	80	Tube manufacture.
	17	10	2,668	Coal mining.
	2	2	235	Pottery trades.
	1	1	40	Public cleansing.
	2	2	236	Cotton manufacture.
	1	1	190	Lace manufacture.
	1	1	65	Textile machinery manufacture.
	1	1	150	Dock and waterside labour.
	44	36	6,832	
Linlithgowshire	6	6	934	Coal mining.
	1	1	30	Shale mining.
	7	7	964	
Nairnshire	1	1	17	Carpenters and joiners.
Perthshire	1	1	3	Slaters.
	1	1	6	Tailoring.
	2	2	9	

County.	No. of Strikes.	No. of Strikes in which the Number of Persons affected is known.	No. of Persons affected by Strikes shown in previous column.	Trades affected.
SCOTLAND—*cont.*				
Renfrewshire -	2	2	105	Carpenters and joiners.
	1	1	200	Painters and decorators.
	1	1	43	Stonemasons.
	1	1	67	Cabinet-making and furnishing trades.
	13	12	791	Shipbuilding.
	1	1	10	Paper manufacture.
	1	1	24	Pottery trade.
	1	1	6	Land transport.
	1	—	—	Dock and waterside labour.
	22	20	1,246	
Roxburghshire -	1	1	51	Stonemasons.
Ross-shire - -	1	—	—	Tailoring.
	1	—	—	Labour (agricultural and general unskilled).
	2	—	—	
Selkirkshire -	1	1	40	Painters and decorators.
Stirlingshire -	1	1	40	Tailoring.
	1	1	34	Coopers.
	8	5	3,376	Coal mining.
	2	1	393	Iron mining.
	12	8	3,843	
STRIKES EXTENDING OVER MORE THAN ONE COUNTY—				
Ayrshire, Dumbartonshire, and Lanarkshire.	1	1	9,500	Coal mining.
Clackmannanshire, Edinburghshire, and Lanarkshire.	1	1	600	Glass trade.
Dumbartonshire, Lanarkshire, Linlithgowshire, Renfrewshire, and Stirlingshire.	1	1	32,000	Coal mining.
Dumbartonshire, Lanarkshire, and Renfrewshire.	2	2	3,843	Shipbuilding.
Edinburghshire and Haddingtonshire.	2	2	6,000	Coal mining.
Fifeshire and Kinross-shire.	1	1	8,000	Coal mining.
Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire.	1	1	300	Land transport.

County.	No. of Strikes.	No. of Strikes in which the Number of Persons affected is known.	No. of Persons affected by Strikes shown in previous column.	Trades affected.
SCOTLAND—*cont.*				
Lanarkshire and Stirlingshire.	1	1	800	Coal mining.
IRELAND :—				
Antrim - -	1	1	11	Plasterers.
	1	1	120	Boot and shoe manufacture.
	3	3	88	Collar, handkerchief, &c. manufacture.
	1	1	60	Farriers.
	1	1	302	Engineering.
	3	3	1,554	Shipbuilding.
	1	1	5	Brass working.
	2	2	304	Linen and flax manufacture.
	13	13	2,444	
Cork - - -	1	1	15	Builders (generally).
	1	1	16	Carpenters and joiners.
	2	1	40	Tailoring.
	1	1	130	Dock and waterside labour.
	5	4	201	
Dublin - -	1	1	4	Bricklaying.
	1	1	24	Carpenters and joiners.
	1	1	15	Sawyers.
	1	1	42	Glass trade.
	1	1	8	Engineering.
	1	—	—	Ocean-going seamen and firemen.
	1	1	20	Dock and waterside labour.
	7	6	113	
Kildare - -	1	1	9	Bricklaying.
Kilkenny -	1	1	9	Painters and decorators.
Limerick -	1	1	65	Carpenters and joiners.
	1	—	—	Land transport.
	2	1	65	
Londonderry -	1	—	—	Linen and flax manufacture.
Louth - -	1	1	9	Bakers.
Meath - -	1	1	10	Bakers.
Tipperary - -	1	1	17	Tailoring.
Tyrone - -	1	1	2,220	Linen and flax manufacture.
STRIKES EXTENDING OVER MORE THAN ONE COUNTY—				
Antrim and Down	1	1	38	Linen and flax manufacture.
Armagh and Down	1	1	69	Engineering.

County.	No. of Strikes.	No. of Strikes in which the Number of Persons affected is known.	No. of Persons affected by Strikes shown in previous column.	Trades affected.
STRIKES EXTENDING OVER MORE THAN ONE DIVISION OF THE KINGDOM—				
South Wales and Monmouthshire.	1	1	90,000	Coal mining.
Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Dublin.	1	1	3,650	Glass trade.
Cheshire, Derby, Gloucester, Lancashire, Leicester, Monmouth, Nottingham, Somerset, Stafford (part of), Warwick, Yorkshire, and North Wales.	1	1	300,000	Coal mining.

II.—Lock-outs.

County.	No. of Lock-outs.	No. of Lock-outs in which the Number of Persons affected is known.	No. of Persons affected by Lock-outs included in the previous column.	Trades affected.
ENGLAND :—				
Lancashire -	1	1	23	Stonemasons.
London - -	1	1	30	Cabinet-making and furniture trades.
	1	1	27	Tailoring.
	2	2	57	
Yorkshire -	1	1	130	Textile dyers.
	1	1	8	Woollen and worsted manufacture.
	2	2	138	
WALES, SOUTH -	1	1	600	Shipbuilding.
SCOTLAND—				
Aberdeenshire -	1	1	50	Engineering.
Ayrshire - -	1	1	772	Coal mining.
Edinburghshire -	1	1	4	Coopers.
	1	1	700	Coal mining.
	1	1	400	Shale mining.
	3	3	1,104	
Perthshire - -	1	1	60	Painters and decorators.
	1	1	48	Tailoring.
	2	2	108	
IRELAND—				
Dublin County -	1	1	5	Printing trades.

The above tables may be briefly summarised by taking larger geographical divisions as follows :—

SUMMARY of STRIKES and LOCK-OUTS in 1893 in ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND, with total NUMBER of PERSONS affected, as far as ascertained.

	Strikes.			Lock-outs.		
	Total Number.	Where Number of Persons affected is known.	Persons affected by Strikes included in the previous column.	Total Number.	Where Number of Persons affected is known.	Persons affected by Lock-outs included in the previous column.
England - -	506	440	114,649	5	5	218
Wales - -	48	37	9,534	1	1	600
Scotland - -	175	153	110,492	7	7	2,034
Ireland - -	36	32	5,204	1	1	5
Extending to more than one division of the Kingdom.	3	3	393,650	—	—	—
Total -	769	665	633,529	14	14	2,857
Corresponding total for 1892.	*692*	*568*	*236,798*	*8*	*8*	*120,001*

As to the distribution by localities of the principal disputes of the year, those in the coal trade were very peculiar, and the ordinary method of allocating them fails to allow fully for this peculiarity. Several of the disputes not only extended over many counties, but also spread into different divisions of the kingdom. Thus, in the great dispute in the coal trade where several English counties and a portion of Wales were involved, it has been thought better to show the geographical distribution generally, rather than to allocate to each county the numbers in it taking part in this general dispute. These great disputes form so large a portion of the whole, so far as numbers of persons are concerned that this summary is not so important, because not so conclusive as it generally is. In order to obtain the number of persons involved in what may be termed disputes of English origin, it would be necessary to make some additions and deductions. It is quite clear that, so far as the great federation dispute is concerned, it can only be entered in this summary as one dispute. But, as North Wales became involved in it, the North Wales figures as to persons involved, must be included in the general total of the dispute. Therefore, in analysing the summary with a view to accurately determining the number of persons affected in each division of the kingdom, it is necessary to add to the total in the summary shown for England, the total of those engaged in the Federation dispute, less the number of those in North Wales who took part in it. The North Wales figures would in like manner have to be added to the total shown in the summary for Wales. If these allowances are duly made it will be found that, instead of England being but little above Scotland in point of numbers affected, it greatly exceeds that division of the kingdom. If the figures for the Federation dispute only, are allowed for in this way, it will appear that instead of only 18 per cent. of the persons affected being in England, really 65·2 per cent. of the total are chargeable to it. The matter is not, however, of much importance and is only referred to in order to prevent misapprehension. The only other two cases coming under this exceptional head are those of the coal strike in Monmouth and South Wales, and the glass bottle makers' dispute, which affected at the same time Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Dublin, the former of which, if exact figures were available, would greatly increase the proportion of those affected in Wales, while but slightly increasing the English figures. In England but few counties have escaped entirely from trade disputes, and those which have, are chiefly if not entirely agricultural counties.

V.—DISPUTES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CAUSES, OBJECTS, AND SUCCESS OR FAILURE.

This is a section of the Report which is really the most important, inasmuch as it not only shows the causes which chiefly contribute to discontent among British workmen, but also shows to what extent they are able to effect their objects by means of strikes. Causes and objects are stated in full detail in Table IV., of the Appendix, but as much time and trouble would be required on the part of the general reader, to take out such details, a summary is here provided which brings the results given by the detailed tables into a fairly small compass. This process requires that causes of dispute must be classified into a limited number of general groups. The classification is, however, sufficiently wide to give a clear indication of what are the chief causes of industrial contention, and the numbers of disputes which are due to each. Their importance may also be measured by numbers of persons and by results at the same time in the following :—

STATEMENT showing the CAUSES or OBJECTS of STRIKES and LOCK-OUTS in 1893, and whether the workpeople were successful or otherwise, together with the NUMBER of PERSONS affected in those CASES in which DETAILS have been ascertained.

Cause or Object.	Total Strikes and Lock-outs.	Successful.			Partially successful.			Unsuccessful.			Indefinite.			Result not known.		
		Total in Class.	Cases in which Number affected has been ascertained.	Number of Persons affected.	Total in Class.	Cases in which Number affected has been ascertained.	Number of Persons affected.	Total in Class.	Cases in which Number affected has been ascertained.	Number of Persons affected.	Total in Class.	Cases in which Number affected has been ascertained.	Number of Persons affected.	Total in Class	Cases in which Number affected has been ascertained.	Number of Persons affected.
Strikes.																
Wages — For advance	205	91	79	31,840	50	45	107,568	53	43	42,051	2	1	60	9	2	126
Wages — „ and reduced hours	6	3	3	240	—	—	—	3	3	111	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wages — „ and other concessions	34	13	13	2,164	10	10	1,494	11	11	575	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wages — „ as compensation for bad material, breakdowns of machinery, &c.	11	9	9	2,156	—	—	—	1	1	125	—	—	—	1	—	—
Wages — Against reduction	160	59	54	336,336	38	36	10,694	55	46	11,645	2	1	14	6	2	840
Wages — „ alteration in character or amount of work, or altered working arrangements, calculated to cause reduced earnings.	38	13	10	1,872	7	6	1,025	12	11	5,794	2	2	102	4	—	—
Wages — Dispute as to previous wages settlements, retention of earned wages, &c.	18	6	6	1,720	3	2	8,500	7	7	306	—	—	—	2	1	30
Hours — For reduction or uniformity in	6	4	3	315	—	—	—	2	2	55	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hours — Against increase without corresponding advance in wages.	4	2	2	810	1	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Internal working arrangements of Establishments — Against alteration in working arrangements, rules, method of payment, foreign material, short time working, &c.	60	19	17	7,173	12	12	3,428	28	25	2,888	—	—	—	1	—	—
Internal working arrangements of Establishments — For alteration and improvement in working arrangements or method of payment, for new working rules, reduction in required amount of work, and for abolition of over-time and sub-contracting.	45	17	15	1,699	10	9	5,542	15	12	1,549	1	—	—	2	—	—
Internal working arrangements of Establishments — Against system of fines, deductions from wages, &c.	5	2	2	235	1	1	210	2	2	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disputes as to promotion to superior work	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	324	—	—	—	1	—	—
Unionism — Objection to working with non-union men, members of rival unions, and men working at less than the recognised rates.	52	23	20	3,069	6	6	11,681	23	23	3,336	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unionism — In defence of union, union colleagues, rules, customs, delegates, &c.	17	7	7	676	1	1	42	8	8	245	—	—	—	1	1	43
Class disputes — Disputes with other classes of workpeople as to demarcation line of work.	34	13	12	793	9	9	3,679	11	9	1,139		—	—	—	—	—
Class disputes — Disputes with other classes of workpeople as to wages, assistance, "idle" days, &c.	11	5	5	1,018	2	2	287	3	3	254	1	1	140	—	—	—
Class disputes — Disputes as to apprentice, boy, and less-skilled labour.	5	2	2	65	2	2	49	1	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defence of or objection to officials	14	8	7	1,028	—	—	—	5	3	537	—	—	—	1	—	—
„ „ „ fellow-workers (apart from unionism).	28	5	4	6,796	6	5	962	15	14	2,068	—	—	—	2	2	351
Sympathy with other strikes or disputes	10	1	1	136	1	1	77	6	6	3,375	—	—	—	2	—	—
Total	768	303	271	400,141	159	148	155,249	264	233	76,430	9	5	316	33	8	1,393

Cause or Object.	Total Strikes and Lock-outs.	Successful.			Partially successful.			Unsuccessful.			Indefinite.			Result not known.		
		Total in Class.	Cases in which Number affected has been ascertained.	Number of Persons affected.	Total in Class.	Cases in which Number affected has been ascertained.	Number of Persons affected.	Total in Class.	Cases in which Number affected has been ascertained.	Number of Persons affected.	Total in Class.	Cases in which Number affected has been ascertained.	Number of Persons affected.	Total in Class.	Cases in which Number affected has been ascertained.	Number of Persons affected.
Lock-outs.																
Wages — Against advance and other demands - -	2	—	—	—	1	1	8	1	1	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wages — To enforce reduction - - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against or to enforce alteration in working arrangements, rules, method of payment, foreign material, short-time working, &c.	7	1	1	30	4	4	1,799	2	2	750	—	—	—	—	—	—
In resistance to demand for discharge or punishment of non-union men, or members of rival unions.	4	—	—	—	1	1	23	3	3	183	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total - - - - - -	14	1	1	30	6	6	1,830	7	7	997	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Strikes and Lock-outs - -	782	304	272	400,171	165	154	157,079	271	240	77,427	9	5	316	33	8	1,393

(a.) Disputes as to Wages.

It may be accepted as a general principle that the vast majority of labour troubles arise out of disputes as to the question of remuneration. Chiefly they are differences as to amount, although sometimes, they are disputes as to the principle or mode of payment, or of altered systems of working affecting amount or mode of payment. Really, however, all wages disputes divide themselves broadly into questions of advance or of reduction. This fact is again strongly brought out by the above statement, which is a summary made from Tables IV. and V. of the Appendix. Of the 768 strikes dealt with in this summary, no less than 472 arose out of disputes about wages in some form or other, which is 61 · 4 per cent. of all the strikes of the year as against 58 · 8 per cent. for the previous year. Having regard to the importance of these wages disputes measured by the numbers of persons involved, their proportion to the total of the year is much greater even than this, for this group of disputes involved no less than 89 · 5 per cent. of all those affected during the year, as compared with 66 per cent. for the year preceding.

Of the total number of strikes about wages a considerable proportion were successful. Of the 472 strikes under this head, 194, or 41 · 1 per cent., succeeded, 22 · 9 per cent. partially succeeded, 30 · 1 were unsuccessful, while the remaining 6 per cent. were either indefinite in result or the result was not ascertained. The importance of the successful wages strikes appears more strongly, however, when the numbers of persons concerned in them are dealt with. Thus, of all the persons involved in wages strikes, 66 · 3 per cent. were successful; 22 · 8 per cent. were partially successful; 10 . 7 per cent. were unsuccessful; the small balance remaining being either indefinite or not known. During the previous year the proportions of persons concerned in these different divisions of wages strikes were respectively 17 · 8 of persons successful, 60 per cent. partially successful, 20 · 8 per cent. unsuccessful. Thus the balance of results in wages strikes appears to be largely in favour of the strikers. This large preponderance of successful numbers is due to the great dispute in the coal trade, in which the resistance to a reduction of wages was successful.

Of the 472 wages strikes 256 were for advance of wages in some form or other, which is 54 . 2 per cent. of all the wages strikes of the year, as against 65 · 7 in 1892. The number of persons concerned in advance of wages strikes was 188,510, which is about 29 per cent. of all the persons engaged in the strikes of the year. In the strikes of this class the measure of success was not large, for though 49 per cent. of the strikes under this head were entirely successful, the proportion of persons engaged in them was but 19 · 3 per cent. of all those involved in advance of wages strikes, as against 49 per cent. in the previous year. This disparity in number of persons, as will be seen from a later summary, is due to the large proportion of successful strikes in the building trades, in which comparatively small numbers of persons are, as a rule, involved. On the other hand, the partially successful wages strikes for advance, while forming but 23 · 4 per cent., as against 22 · 7 the year before, of the whole number of advance strikes, had 57 · 8 per cent. of the total number of persons involved in them, as compared with 31 · 6 in 1892. Those which were not at all successful formed 25 · 9 per cent. of the total number of advance strikes, as against 22 · 7 in the year preceding, and contributed 22 · 7 per cent. of the total persons involved in advance of wages strikes, compared with 16 · 5 in the previous year. The figures as to indefinite or unknown results are so minute that no analysis is required.

The strikes against reduction of wages in some direct or indirect form numbered 198, which is 42 per cent. of all the wages strikes of the year, as against 34 · 3 per cent. the year before. The largest dispute of the year occurred under this division, and thus it comes that close on 65 per cent. of all those persons engaged in wages strikes generally were resisting reductions of wages.

Indeed so large is the preponderance of numbers under this head that they form 58 · 1 per cent. of all those engaged in the whole of the strikes of the year. From every point of bearing the influence of the great mining dispute is felt on the strike statistics of the year, but especially here, when analysing the figures showing the success or otherwise of this group of disputes. Of the 198 strikes against reductions of wages 72, or about 36 per cent., were entirely successful, as against 32 · 2 the year before. Measured by numbers involved, however, the successful strikes in this group count very heavily indeed. Thus of 368,322 persons concerned in strikes against reductions of wages, 338,208, or 91 · 8 per cent., as against only 6 · 7 per cent. in 1892, were successful, 3 per cent. were partially successful, as against 71 · 8 per cent. in the previous year, while only 4 · 7 per cent. were not at all successful, as against 22 · 8 per cent. in 1892.

(b.) Disputes on other Questions.

Strikes as to working hours have been so few in number or importance as to hardly call for notice. It is sufficient to point out that there have been only 10 strikes during

the year in which the question of working hours was involved, and only 1,191 persons were affected by them. As measured by numbers of persons the strikes were in the vast majority of cases successful, only 66 persons being concerned in those partially or not at all successful. Disputes as to the internal working arrangements of establishments are a common cause of strikes, and, as may be seen from the various sub-heads into which this group is divided, the objects of dispute are not only numerous but complicated. Indeed so varied are they that these causes of dispute range from the general question of working rules to questions affecting promotion from one grade of work to another. They also include objections to work foreign materials, mode of working short time, sub-contracting, and fines, and other deductions from wages.

Under the general head covering all these are grouped 115 strikes, which is 15 per cent. of all the strikes of the year. In these were involved 23,088 persons, which is but 3·6 per cent. of the persons engaged in all the strikes of the year. Success attended 33 per cent. of this special group of strikes, embracing 39·5 per cent of the persons affected by them. In 20 per cent. of the cases, embracing 39 per cent. of persons, the success was but partial, and in 40 per cent., involving 20 per cent. of persons the strikers were defeated.

Strikes arising out of questions of trade unionism were again somewhat numerous, especially in respect to the refusal of union men to work with non-unionists. There were also strikes arising out of their refusal to work with members of rival unions, or with men working for less than the recognised rates of wages. Under the general cause of unionism in some form or other there were 69 strikes, or about 9 per cent. of all the strikes of the year. There were 19,092 persons engaged in this class of dispute, which is 3 per cent. of the persons engaged in all the strikes of the year. As to the results obtained in these strikes 43·5 per cent., embracing 19·1 per cent. of persons engaged in them, were successful, 10·1 per cent. with 61·4 per cent. of persons were partially successful, while 44·6 per cent. with 18·7 per cent. of the number of persons were unsuccessful.

Disputes between workmen of different branches of trade as to demarcation of their respective work have again been numerous, but have not involved such large bodies of operatives as in some recent years. There were 34 of these demarcation strikes, involving 5,611 persons, which is so small a proportion of all the strikes of the year that further analysis is unnecessary. Taking the whole group of strikes by one body of workmen against another, it is found that there were in all 50 of such disputes, which is 6·5 per cent. of all the strikes of the year. The number of persons engaged in them was but 7,437, or 1·2 per cent. of those involved in all the strikes of the year. Success, measured by results to numbers of persons concerned, was achieved by 25·2 per cent.; partial success only by 54 per cent., and no success whatever by 18·9 per cent. of the persons engaged in this class of dispute. The numbers involved in the remaining classes of dispute are so small that further analysis of the above summary is not required.

(c.) General Statistics of Success and Failure of Strikes.

The general effect of this summary is to show that there were 768 strikes during 1893 as against 692 the year before. These involved 633,529 persons compared with 236,798 in the previous year. Full particulars were not obtained in every case, but those not fully accounted for are so insignificant both in numbers and importance that they may be ignored for the purposes of this comparison.

The successful strikes numbered 303, which is 39·4 per cent. of the whole, and affected 400,141 persons, which is 63·2 per cent. of all the persons striking during the year.

There were 159 partially successful strikes, which is 20 per cent. of the whole number, and which concerned 155,249 persons, or 24·5 per cent. of the total persons engaged in the strikes of the year. The unsuccessful strikes numbered 264, which is 34·4 per cent. of the total strikes, and embraced 76,430 persons, which is but 12·1 per cent. of all the persons striking in 1893. The small balance unaccounted for falls under the head of "indefinite" or "results not known." Thus, measured by numbers of persons, the general results of the strikes of the year have been in favour of those striking. The lock-outs are so unimportant as to call for no separate notice in this analysis.

(d.) Success or otherwise of Strikes and Lock-Outs as affecting Special Trades.

The preceding summary deals only with strikes, their causes, and their results generally, but does not show how far or to what extent special industries may be contributory to the general result. It is important that this view of the strikes of the year should also be presented, and this is done in the following :—

Summary showing Success or otherwise of Strikes and Lock-outs in Groups as affecting Special Branches of Industry.

Success or otherwise of Workpeople.	Total Disputes in Groups of Trades.			Disputes concerning Wages. For Increase or Improvement.			Disputes concerning Wages. Against Reduction.			Hours of Labour. For Reduction or Uniformity.			Hours of Labour. Against Increase.			Unionism.			Working Arrangements.			Other Causes or Objects.			
	No. in Group.	Where Number of Persons is known.	Persons affected.	No. in Group.	Where Number of Persons is known.	Persons affected.	No. in Group.	Where Number of Persons is known.	Persons affected.	No. in Group.	Where Number of Persons is known.	Persons affected.	No, n Group.	Where Number of Persons is known.	Persons affected.	No. in Group.	Where Number of Persons is known.	Persons affected.	No. in Group.	Where Number of Persons is known.	Persons affected.	No. in Group.	Where Number of Persons is known.	Persons affected.	
Building and Furnishing Trades, Coach-making, and Coopers. — Successful	92	84	9,798	40	37	3,988	7	5	786	2	1	15	—	—	—	15	15	1,596	26	24	3,353	2	2	60	Successful — *Building and Furnishing Trades, Coach-making, and Coopers.*
Partially successful	38	35	5,945	27	25	5,409	3	2	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	287	4	4	146	—	—	—	Partially successful
Unsuccessful	60	53	4,826	23	23	3,743	8	8	495	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	251	15	10	283	2	1	50	Unsuccessful
Indefinite	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	Indefinite
Result not known	7	1	30	4	1	30	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	Result not known
Total	198	173	20,599	94	86	13,170	21	16	1,388	2	1	15	—	—	—	29	29	2,134	48	38	3,782	4	3	110	Total.
Clothing Trades (including Saddle and Harness Trade). — Successful	35	33	1,753	14	12	608	13	13	368	2	2	300	—	—	—	2	2	69	2	2	235	2	2	173	Successful — *Clothing Trades* (including Saddle and Harness Trade).
Partially successful	17	15	8,295	6	4	7,193	9	9	885	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	217	—	—	—	Partially successful
Unsuccessful	28	25	803	10	9	305	5	4	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	154	5	4	264	1	1	10	Unsuccessful
Indefinite	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indefinite
Result not known	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Result not known
Total	82	73	10,851	30	25	8,106	29	26	1,323	2	2	300	—	—	—	9	9	223	9	8	716	3	3	183	Total.
Domestic Trades, comprising Food and Drink Preparation, Tobacco, Brushmakers, and Glass and Pottery Trades. — Successful	4	4	4,229	2	2	575	2	2	3,654	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Successful — *Domestic Trades*, comprising Food and Drink Preparation, Tobacco, Brushmakers, and Glass and Pottery Trades.
Partially successful	5	5	1,146	3	3	1,069	1	1	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	Partially successful
Unsuccessful	15	15	441	4	4	137	3	3	218	1	1	12	—	—	—	3	3	15	3	3	53	1	1	6	Unsuccessful
Indefinite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indefinite
Result not known	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Result not known
Total	25	24	5,816	10	9	1,781	6	6	3,907	1	1	12	—	—	—	4	4	57	3	3	53	1	1	6	Total.
Labour: Chemical and Gas Workers, Public Cleansing, Agricultural, General, Unskilled, and Female Labour. — Successful	8	6	275	5	3	130	2	2	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	75	Successful — *Labour*: Chemical and Gas Workers, Public Cleansing, Agricultural, General, Unskilled, and Female Labour.
Partially successful	8	7	436	2	1	18	1	1	50	—	—	—	1	1	11	1	1	257	2	2	80	1	1	20	Partially successful
Unsuccessful	13	9	674	7	3	61	2	2	123	1	1	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	170	1	1	277	Unsuccessful
Indefinite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indefinite
Result not known	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Result not known
Total	30	22	1,385	15	7	209	5	5	243	1	1	43	1	1	11	1	1	257	4	4	250	3	3	372	Total.
Metal Trades (including Shipbuilding, Engineering, &c.). — Successful	57	50	8,280	14	11	1,163	20	19	3,248	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	101	15	14	2,672	4	3	1,096	Successful — *Metal Trades* (including Shipbuilding, Engineering, &c.).
Partially successful	33	31	12,692	6	6	1,390	11	10	2,826	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14	8,076	2	1	400	Partially successful
Unsuccessful	44	43	9,337	7	7	169	14	13	4,982	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	650	19	19	2,684	2	2	552	Unsuccessful
Indefinite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indefinite
Result not known	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Result not known
Total	136	124	30,309	27	24	3,022	47	42	11,056	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	751	48	47	13,432	8	6	2,048	Total,

Success or otherwise of Workpeople.	Total Disputes in Groups of Trades.			Disputes concerning Wages.						Hours of Labour.						Unionism.			Working Arrangements.			Other Causes or Objects.			
				For Increase or Improvement.			Against Reduction.			For Reduction or Uniformity.			Against Increase.												
	No. in Group.	Where Number of Persons is known.	Persons affected.	No. in Group.	Where Number of Persons is known.	Persons affected.	No. in Group.	Where Number of Persons is known.	Persons affected.	No. in Group.	Where Number of Persons is known.	Persons affected.	No. in Group.	Where Number of Persons is known.	Persons affected.	No. in Group.	Where Number of Persons is known.	Persons affected.	No. in Group.	Where Number of Persons is known.	Persons affected.	No. in Group.	Where Number of Persons is known.	Persons affected.	
Mining and Quarrying. — Successful	41	36	338,345	13	13	24,324	16	12	302,308	1	1	800	—	—	—	2	2	1,077	6	5	3,500	3	3	6,336	Successful
Partially successful	40	38	111,939	11	10	100,120	14	13	7,294	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	3,983	3	3	542	Partially successful
Unsuccessful	59	51	54,676	14	11	37,548	26	21	10,234	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	959	7	7	1,940	8	8	3,995	Unsuccessful
Indefinite	4	3	166	1	—	—	2	2	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	140	—	—	—	Indefinite
Result not known	12	5	1,056	4	2	126	3	2	840	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	90	Result not known
Total	156	133	506,182	43	36	162,118	61	50	320,702	2	1	800	—	—	—	6	6	2,036	27	25	9,563	17	15	10,963	Total.
Paper, Printing, and Book Trades. — Successful	2	2	31	1	1	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Successful
Partially successful	2	2	254	1	1	10	1	1	244	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Partially successful
Unsuccessful	3	3	96	2	2	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	Unsuccessful
Indefinite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indefinite
Result not known	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Result not known
Total	7	7	381	4	4	122	1	1	244	—	—	—	1	1	10	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total.
Textile Trades — Successful	50	45	36,125	30	28	7,114	11	10	27,754	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	6	1,037	2	1	220	Successful
Partially successful	17	17	5,111	8	8	2,361	5	5	282	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	2,468	—	—	—	Partially successful
Unsuccessful	29	24	3,641	6	5	510	4	3	1,039	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	195	9	9	1,466	7	5	431	Unsuccessful
Indefinite	1	1	90	—	—	—	2	1	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indefinite
Result not known	8	2	307	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	43	2	—	—	2	1	264	Result not known
Total	105	89	45,274	45	41	9,985	24	19	29,165	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	238	21	19	4,971	11	7	915	Total.
Transport (Land and Water). — Successful	15	12	1,335	3	3	197	1	1	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	902	5	3	216	—	—	—	Successful
Partially successful	5	4	11,261	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	11,160	2	1	24	1	1	77	Partially successful
Unsuccessful	20	17	2,933	3	2	364	4	3	278	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	1,535	4	3	97	4	4	659	Unsuccessful
Indefinite	2	1	60	1	1	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	Indefinite
Result not known	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Result not known
Total	43	34	15,589	8	6	621	5	4	298	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	12	13,597	12	7	337	5	5	736	Total.
Total — Successful	304	272	400,171	122	110	38,120	72	64	338,208	5	4	1,115	1	1	10	30	27	3,745	60	54	11,013	14	12	7,930	Successful
Partially successful	165	154	157,979	64	58	117,570	45	42	11,719	—	—	—	1	1	11	8	8	11,746	40	39	14,994	7	6	1,039	Partially successful
Unsuccessful	271	240	77,427	76	66	43,228	68	58	17,443	2	2	55	—	—	—	34	34	3,764	65	57	6,957	26	23	5,980	Unsuccessful
Indefinite	9	5	316	2	1	60	4	2	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	140	—	—	—	Indefinite
Result not known	33	8	1,393	12	3	156	10	3	840	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	43	4	—	—	5	2	354	Result not known
Grand total	782	679	636,386	276	238	199,134	199	169	368,326	8	6	1,170	2	2	21	73	70	19,298	172	151	33,104	52	43	15,333	Grand total.

The above statement affords at a glance information on many points of the first interest in connection with the strikes of the year. The industries affected are grouped in nine divisions. The causes or objects of the strikes are grouped under five general heads, and the general results both as to numbers of disputes and numbers of persons in respect to success or otherwise are shown for each group under each head.

From this table it appears that, as in 1892, the building, furnishing, and woodworking trades group had the largest number of disputes. The total of disputes for this group of trades is 198, which is 25·3 per cent. of all the disputes of the year. Having regard to numbers of persons affected, however, it is seen that these disputes are not of great importance, being generally local, and often confined to single firms in which large numbers of men are not employed. Thus, in all the disputes of this group of trades, but 20,599 persons were engaged, which is only 3·2 per cent. of the total persons affected in all the disputes of the year. Success attended 92, or 46·4 per cent. of the disputes of this group, including 48 per cent. of the total number of persons engaged in them. It is significant as to the state of the building trades that 47·5 per cent. of its disputes, embracing 63·9 per cent. of the total persons, should have been for advance of wages, and that of these advance strikes 42·5 per cent., embracing 30·3 per cent. of the total persons, should have been successful, and 28·7 per cent., with 41·1 per cent. of persons, partially successful. The strikes against reduction of wages in these trades were comparatively few, involved small numbers of persons, and were mainly successful. Disputes as to working arrangements were somewhat important in this group, and, measured by numbers of persons, were largely successful.

The mining and quarrying group, however, include the most important disputes of the year, if not the largest number. There were in these trades 156 disputes, which is 19·9 per cent. of all the disputes of the year, but they had engaged in them close on 80 per cent. of all the persons engaged in the whole of the disputes of the year. 26·3 per cent. of these strikes were successful, and included 66·8 per cent. of all the persons engaged in mining disputes. The great bulk of these disputes were on questions of wages, and those against reduction were, on account of the great Federation dispute, the most successful. Naturally, also, this dispute in its indirect effects caused, as will be seen, a large amount of success to those engaged in strikes for advance of wages in other mining centres.

In the textile trades a large proportion of successful strikes is shown, but there, as in the mining group, the proportions are somewhat unduly affected by one large strike—that in the jute trade—in which 23,360 persons successfully resisted a reduction of wages. For so important a group of trades as those included under metal, shipbuilding, and engineering trades, the dispute figures are not heavy, the strikes on wages questions involving less than one-half of all the persons engaged in the disputes of this group. A striking feature in the figures of all the groups, and indeed in all the statistics showing success or otherwise of the workpeople engaged in disputes, is the large proportion usually included under the category of "partially successful." Even during 1893, when the result of the great mining strike gave such importance to the figures of complete success, the proportion of workpeople engaged in disputes which were partially successful was about one-fourth of those engaged in all the disputes of the year. In almost every case disputes falling under the head of "partially successful," are those in which, either by conciliation or in some other way a compromise has been arranged, or the "difference has been split," a process which, it might have been thought, could just as easily have been performed without a cessation of work or by previous arbitration.

VI.—MAGNITUDE OF STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS.

(a.) Numbers of Persons affected.

The first point of importance in determining the magnitude of labour disputes is the number of persons involved in them, directly and indirectly. Information on this point is supplied in the following statement, which is this year so complete, that no reference need be made to the disputes for which details on this point have not been obtained :—

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of PERSONS directly and indirectly affected by STRIKES and LOCK-OUTS in the Year 1893, so far as ascertained.

	Number of Persons affected.	Number of Strikes or Lock-outs for which the Information is available.
I. Strikes:—		
Directly affected - - -	595,727	665
Indirectly affected - - -	37,802	
Total - - -	633,529	665
II. Lock-outs:—		
Directly affected - - -	2,807	14
Indirectly affected - - -	50	
Total - - -	2,857	14
Total affected by strikes and lock-outs -	636,386	679

Information as to numbers of persons was obtained in respect to 86·6 per cent. of all the disputes of the year, and the remaining 13·4 per cent. were of so small and insignificant a character that they may be entirely disregarded, and for all practical purposes the figures of this summary may be taken as complete. The total of those included in all the disputes as both directly and indirectly affected was 636,386 as against 356,799 in the previous year.

(b.) Average Duration of Disputes.

In determining the magnitude of disputes, the second point of importance is their duration. Indeed from the point of view of loss sustained by capital, the question of duration is the most important, on account of the value of plant and machinery laid idle.

Information as to duration was obtained in regard to a little over 77 per cent. of the disputes of the year, and in this proportion are included all the important disputes in point of numbers. The average duration per dispute comes out at over 28 days, as against 32 days in the previous year. As, however, the full importance of the duration of disputes can only be fully appreciated when brought into relation with numbers of persons affected, a further summary is given below.

(c.) Duration in connection with Numbers of Persons affected.

The number of persons affected by labour disputes, and the duration of such disputes, though interesting in themselves, become much more important when brought into relation to each other. When this is done, as in the statement here supplied, it becomes possible to form some estimate of the general loss sustained from

them by employers and employed. It has, in fact, been common in the past to take these two factors, and by ascertaining the aggregate number of days' work lost, to estimate as wages lost, a sum equivalent to the average wages of that number of days. It has been repeatedly shown in these Reports, however, that, for various reasons, such an assumption is altogether fallacious. It is impossible to say that a sum thus calculated would represent even approximately wages actually lost. Some portion may really have been utterly lost to the strikers, but in a great many cases it is only the period of earning and of payment which has been deferred. This, however, is a point which may be better discussed at a later stage, but numbers affected and duration being two of the most important elements in connection with labour disputes, the following table, which is a summary of Table III. of Appendix I., is here presented :—

STATEMENT, showing NUMBER of PERSONS affected, arranged in GROUPS according to MAGNITUDE, with DURATION in WORKING DAYS, AGGREGATE NUMBER of WORKING DAYS lost, AVERAGE DURATION per DISPUTE, and AVERAGE NUMBER of WORKING DAYS lost per HEAD.

Groups according to Magnitude.	Total Disputes.		Where Duration and Numbers affected are known.			
	Disputes in which Number of Persons affected is known.	Total Number of Persons affected in such Disputes.	Disputes in which Number of Persons affected and the Duration are known.	Number of Persons affected in such Disputes.	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost.	Average Number of Working Days lost per Head by those involved.
Strikes and lock-outs affecting 5,000 persons and upwards.	10	495,960	10	495,960	27,304,700	55·1
Strikes and lock-outs affecting 1,000 to 5,000 persons.	31	61,112	30	60,112	1,604,746	26·7
Strikes and lock-outs affecting 500 to 1,000 persons.	39	24,516	36	22,316	850,495	38·1
Strikes and lock-outs affecting 100 to 500 persons.	183	39,732	166	36,420	1,039,656	28·5
Strikes and lock-outs affecting under 100 persons.	416	15,066	344	13,161	405,465	30·8
Total - 1893	679	636,386	586	627,969	31,205,062	49·7
Corresponding Totals 1892	*576*	*356,799*	*503*	*351,243*	*17,248,376*	*49·1*
Corresponding Totals 1891	*687*	*267,460*	*606*	*258,718*	*6,809,371*	*26·3*
Corresponding Totals 1890	*738*	*392,981*	*652*	*373,650*	*7,317,469*	*19·5*

Lock-outs as well as strikes are included in this table, and, as will be seen, particulars both as to duration and numbers of persons have been obtained in a vast majority of cases. The fraction unaccounted for is therefore quite insignificant, and may be disregarded. As in 1892 the largest disputes in point of numbers were also those in which the duration was the longest. For this reason, although the average duration per dispute as grouped by magnitude comes out at 29 · 6 working days, the average number of working days lost per person involved was 49 · 7, which is a fraction more than in the previous year. The aggregate number of working days lost in the disputes of the year amounts to 31,205,062, and upon this figure it is possible to build up various estimates as to the amount of what it is customary to call "wage loss," a phrase which is not strictly accurate. Nothing but actual working days are counted as days lost, and all holidays are, so far as possible, kept out of the totals. If every one of these days not worked by reason of a dispute meant that a day's wages had been irretrievably lost by each of those involved in the dispute nothing would be easier than to form an estimate of the aggregate amount of wages lost in the labour disputes of the year, which should very nearly approximate to the actual amount involved. As thus, the average wage per day of those concerned, would, in all probability, be very near 4*s.* 3*d.* per day, possibly a little more. Taking this as the figure, however, the aggregate money equivalent of those days would be 6,581,075*l.* At a later stage of the analysis this point will be more fully gone into, and other estimates may be made based upon figures as to actual wages supplied by employers and by trade unions.

(d.) Duration of Disputes in Special Groups of Trades.

The following table is interesting as showing the variations in duration among different groups of trades:—

STATEMENT showing DURATION of STRIKES and LOCK-OUTS, and AGGREGATE NUMBER of WORKING DAYS LOST, arranged in GROUPS of INDUSTRIES.

Groups of Trades (comprising same Industries as in a previous Summary, p. 50).	Strikes and Lock-outs occurring in Group.	Number reporting Duration and Persons affected.	Number of Persons affected in such Disputes.	Total Duration in Working Days.	Average Duration per Dispute.	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost.	Average Number of Working Days lost per Head of Persons affected.
Building Trades Group -	198	155	19,976	5,882	37·9	866,971	43·4
Clothing do. -	82	59	10,266	1,885	31·9	204,513	19·9
Domestic do. -	25	16	5,529	501	31·3	388,569	70·3
Labour do. -	30	19	1,247	134	7·0	7,646	6·1
Metal do. -	136	113	29,662	3,802	33·6	863,578	29·1
Mining do. -	156	110	501,724	3,063	27·8	27,977,893	55·7
Printing do. -	7	4	286	116	29·0	7,119	24·9
Textile do. -	105	80	44,790	1,582½	19·8	422,184	9·4
Transport do. -	43	30	14,489	370	12·3	466,589	32·2
Total - -	782	586	627,969	17,335½	29·6	31,205,062	49·7

VII.—METHODS OF ARRANGEMENT OF DISPUTES.

In the Reports of 1891 and 1892 some information was given as to the work of Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration in the settlement of labour disputes. In the present case it is thought desirable to treat this branch of the subject somewhat more fully, and special details in connection with it will be found in Appendix III. This section of the Report contains full particulars, so far as supplied to the Department, with regard to the disputes and cases settled by such bodies during 1893. It also includes a summary of the proceedings and work of permanent Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration, and of those connected with the Chambers of Commerce and usually with the Trades Councils, in various localities. It also deals with the operations of the principal Trade Boards of employers and employed in particular trades, in dealing with disputes affecting those trades. It has also been found that in certain cases Trades Councils have acted in a mediatorial capacity between the parties to a dispute, and some details are given as to such cases, with other general information on the subject. Eleven Boards are connected with Chambers of Commerce, and frequently, also, with the Trades Councils, and these are not confined to particular industries. The remaining boards are connected with special trades, among which they are distributed as follows:—

Mining - - - -	5	Boot and shoe - -	13
Iron and steel - -	6	Printing - - -	1
Shipbuilding and marine engineering - - -	2	Pottery - - -	1
Other Metal Trades -	3	Textile - - -	3
Building - - -	3	Miscellaneous - - -	2
		Total - -	39

A Table summarising the work of the District Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration shows that 18 cases and disputes were dealt with during the year by those bodies, 12 being disposed of by mediation and conciliation, and 6 by arbitration.

The various methods adopted for the settlement of the disputes of the year, taken as a whole, are summarised in the following statement:—

SUMMARY of METHODS of SETTLEMENT of the STRIKES and LOCK-OUTS of 1893, with NUMBER of PERSONS affected in CASES where ascertained.

		Number of Strikes and Lock-outs.	Cases where Number of Persons affected is known.	Number of Persons affected by disputes included in previous column.
	Strikes.			
Settled by	Mutual conciliation	388	347	132,393
	" " (by mediation)	8	8	300,622
	" " and submission	44	43	114,277
	" " and hands being replaced	5	5	789
	" " and arbitration	4	4	2,970
	Arbitration	20	19	6,311
	" after mediation	1	1	2,843
	Submission of workpeople	119	104	63,676
	Hands being replaced	104	90	4,273
	Conciliation, submission, and hands being replaced	1	1	14
	Submission and hands being replaced	22	20	1,977
	Works or establishments closed indefinitely	7	7	1,250
	Disappearance or withdrawal of cause without mutual arrangement.	3	3	425
Indefinite, it being impossible to allot success to either side		9	5	316
No details obtainable of settlement		33	8	1,393
	Total strikes	768	665	633,529
	Lock-outs.			
Settled by	Conciliation	5	5	1,080
	Submission of workpeople	3	3	158
	Hands being replaced	2	2	9
	Conciliation and submission	2	2	1,472
	" and hands replaced	1	1	8
	Submission and hands replaced	1	1	130
	Total lock-outs	14	14	2,857
	Grand total	782	679	636,386

As usual, most of the disputes of the year were settled in the end by the process of conciliation in some form or other. In a large majority of cases the conciliation is mutual, and arises naturally between the parties themselves. In a few cases where the nature of the issue at stake, or the amount of feeling engendered on one or both sides, renders this method impossible, conciliation is sometimes brought about by the intervention of a mediator, who brings the disputants together and assists in the process of smoothing over difficulties. The most striking instance of this form of conciliation during 1893 was that furnished by the final stages of the great coal dispute. In all, eight disputes were conciliated through the intervention of a mediator, and in four of these, affecting 300,551 persons, the result arrived at was favourable to the workmen. In three minor cases the results were in the nature of compromise. Twenty disputes were referred to arbitration, and in nine of these, affecting 748 workpeople only, the result was in favour of the men. In four cases, involving 1,377 persons, the results gave a partial success to the workmen, but in six cases, affecting 4,186 persons, the awards were in favour of the employers.

VIII.—LOSS AND GAIN FROM STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS.

(a.) Elements of Loss to Employers.

An effort is usually made to obtain from the employers affected by the disputes of the year, certain details as to the wages of those workers who came out, and also as to

the chief elements of loss caused to themselves by the stoppages resulting. Of course there are some elements of loss which cannot possibly be shown, or indeed estimated, but information as to some of those which are most important, and can be most easily determined, will be found in the following :—

SUMMARY of PARTICULARS with regard to COST of STRIKES and LOCK-OUTS extracted from RETURNS received from EMPLOYERS. TABLE VI. of APPENDIX I. (p. 140).

Headings to which the Particulars in Column I. relate.	Column I. Amount. (Shillings and Pence are omitted.)	No. of Strikes and Lock-outs, and Persons engaged, to which Figures in Column I. relate.		No. of Firms concerned in such Strikes and Lock-outs, and reporting Particulars.
		Strikes and Lock-outs.	Persons.	
	£			
Weekly wages earned before dispute by persons affected :—				
Directly	178,812	263	140,005	1,107
Indirectly	25,666	43	18,714	159
Estimated fixed capital laid idle by strike or lock-out.	16,160,325	125	120,899	488
Estimated annual rateable value of property laid idle.	710,239	82	104,105	373
Estimated outlay by employers in stopping and re-opening works, and in payment of fixed charges, salaries, &c.	344,858	112	136,137	428
Amount paid in defence against strike or in support of lock-out by organisations of employers.	7,188	6	8,487	39

In respect to amount of wages paid it will be seen that information has been supplied by 1,107 separate firms, but these employed only a little over one-fourth of all the persons concerned in the disputes of the year. The total persons employed by these firms amounted to 158,719, and the weekly wages earned by them before the disputes to 204,478*l.* Applying these figures in proportion to the whole of the persons engaged in all the disputes of the year, the aggregate weekly wages earned by them before the disputes would be somewhat over 800,000*l.*

The estimated value of the fixed capital laid idle in the case of 488 firms which reported on this point was 16,160,325*l.*, while in 373 firms the rateable value of property laid idle was 710,239*l.* 428 employers reported on the special cost of closing down and restarting works, and fixed charges, and these amounted in the aggregate to 344,858*l.* In 39 cases employers reported that the organisations with which they were connected had expended 7,188*l.* in fighting six disputes in which they were concerned.

(b.) Elements of Loss or Gain to Workpeople.

Efforts have been made each year to obtain from trade unions information on the special points of interest classified in the statement hereto appended. These are chiefly matters of economic rather than of general importance, and it is always difficult to procure details in reference to them. This year the particulars received on these heads is even more scanty than usual, so that it is exceedingly difficult to supply any of that special kind of information as to the gains or losses of the workers in connection with strikes, the first demand for which came from some of the unions themselves. Forms were sent in referring to 393 strikes, and of these 378 contained information as to numbers of persons, but in 117 cases the information as to wages was defective, while in 15 cases bare particulars of the dispute only were supplied. The details thus

furnished are fully set forth in Table VII. of Appendix I, but are summarised here as follows :—

SUMMARY of PARTICULARS relating to LOSS and GAIN from STRIKES AND LOCK-OUT contained in RETURNS received from TRADE UNIONS, TABLE VII. of APPENDIX I (p. 162).

	Amount. (Shillings and Pence are omitted.)	Number of Strikes and Lock-outs and Persons to which Particulars relate.	
		Strikes and Lock-outs.	Persons.
	£		
Total weekly wages earned before strike or lock-out (in all cases where such information is given).	261,696	272	241,661
Total weekly wages earned before and after strike or lock-out (in those cases in which both the wages *before* and *after* are given)—			
(i.) Before strike or lock-out—			
By persons directly affected	247,471	214	231,169
„ indirectly „	9,086		6,795
(ii.) After strike or lock-out—			
By persons directly affected	257,174		231,169
„ indirectly „	9,742		6,795
Actual weekly gain in wages to those affected	8,182	74	116,899
„ „ reduction „ „	320	21	2,523
Estimated loss of wages during strike or lock-out	1,849,749	228	225,422
Number striking or locked out who belong to trade unions	—	322	90,646
Total amount expended in support of strike or defence against lock-out by trade unions.	130,101	245	93,386
Total amount expended in support of strike or defence against lock-out from other funds.	24,620	39	21,535

Thus in 272 disputes reported on, 241,661 persons were affected, whose aggregate wages before the disputes are stated as 261,696*l.* per week. If this amount is worked out in proportion to the whole of the disputes of the year it gives a weekly wage bill of about 752,000*l.*, an estimate which is about one-sixteenth less than that based upon the figures supplied by the employers making returns. Particulars as to aggregate wages paid before and after the disputes are supplied in respect to 214 disputes involving 237,964 persons, whose weekly wages before the dispute amounted to 256,557*l.*, and after the disputes to 266,916*l.*, an apparent increase of 10,359*l.* per week, but much of this is probably due to the fact that in a few cases, notably that of the coal trade dispute, more time was worked by the men after the dispute than before, and thus the total wage bill would be higher without any rise having taken place in the wages of those involved. The only other point of special interest in this table is, that in support of 245 disputes involving 93,386 unionist workpeople, a sum of 130,101*l.* was expended from trades union funds, 24,620*l.* being, in addition, supplied from other funds specially raised. As may be seen from Appendix IV. (p. 260), however, these amounts form but a fraction of the total dispute expenditure of the trade unions generally, as shown by the reports of such bodies.

IX.—OPINIONS AS TO BEST MEANS OF PREVENTION OR SETTLEMENT.

The following statement is an abstract from Tables VI. and VII. of Appendix I., in which the opinions of employers and employed, as to the best means of preventing or settling trade disputes are summarised :—

Suggestions and Opinions.	By Employers.	By Trade Unions.		
		Number of Unions suggesting.	Number of such Unions, giving Number of Members involved.	Number of Members involved in the Disputes.
Special arbitration	46	47	41	3,140
Compulsory arbitration	9	17	14	4,768
State mediation, arbitration, and conciliation, or State appointed umpire.	19	23	18	3,007
Local boards of arbitration and conciliation, committees and conferences of employers and employed, deputations to employers, sliding scales, &c.	122	132	111	39,727
Strong and responsible organisations, and federations of organisations on both sides.	3	24	18	5,008
Profit-sharing, co-operation, &c.	1	8	7	344
Nationalisation or municipalisation of land and industries, and direct employment by State or municipal bodies.	1	13	13	4,669
Trade union wages and conditions of labour in all public employment, abolition of piece-working, sweating, &c.	—	7	6	229
The eight hours day	—	3	3	9,026
Suppression of picketing and intimidation, and protection for non-unionists.	16	—	—	—
Suppression of trade unions, or limitation of their power	2	—	—	—
Miscellaneous and collective suggestions	22	12	10	1,089
Total	241	286	241	71,007

From this summary it appears that there is again an advance of opinion in the direction of the adoption of definite methods of conciliation and arbitration. Thus, there are this year 19 employers and 23 trade unions who express a desire for mediation, arbitration, and conciliation by the State, as against 7 and 15 respectively expressing a similar opinion in the preceding year. For local boards with similar objects there are in this case 122 employers and 132 trade unions expressing a preference as against 75 and 126 respectively in 1892. The total of those making suggestions of any kind under this head is also larger than in the previous year.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. BURNETT,
Chief Labour Correspondent.

Commercial, Labour, and Statistical Departments,
Board of Trade.
12*th March* 1895.

APPENDIX I.

TABLE I.—GENERAL LIST of STRIKES and LOCK-OUTS, showing CAUSE, DATE, RESULT, and MODE of SETTLEMENT, so far as ascertained.

STRIKES.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		BAKERS.			1893.	1893.			
1	1	Bakers	Navan	With the view of reducing overtime and to give work to unemployed society men.	15 Apr.	—	Entirely replaced by non-union and other men.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
2	1	Do.	Drogheda	Objection to working with van-men who had left their union and refused to rejoin.	28 Aug.	28 Aug.	Replaced by non-union men.	Do.	Do.
3	1	Do.	Liverpool	Against proposed reduction in wages.	30 Aug.	2 Sept.	Do.	Do.	Do.
4	—	Do.	Stockport	For advance in wages, reduction in hours, and improved sanitary conditions.	Sept.	—	Places gradually filled by other men. Some of the strikers started a co-operative bakery, which did not succeed.	Do.	Do.
5	1	Do.	Liverpool	Against alternation of night work, instead of all working two nights per week as formerly. (*See* note, p. 186.)	11 Sept.	12 Sept.	Replaced by non-union men.	Do.	Do.
6	1	Do.	Do.	Objection to employment of non-unionists.	22 Sept.	23 Sept.	Do.	Do.	Do.
7	—	Do.	Kirriemuir	For reduction in hours to 9½ on week days and 7½ on Sunday, extra hours to be paid for as overtime.	30 Sept.	Dec. (Lasted 12 weeks.)	Work resumed on previous terms by all but one man, who obtained work elsewhere.	Do.	Submission and hands replaced.
		BRUSH MAKING.							
8	1	Brush makers	Govan	Against introduction of machinery to be worked by female labour.	3 Jan.	7 Feb.	Submitted to arbitration, which decided that employers were entitled to work machinery by what labour they might choose. (*See* note, p. 186.)	Do.	Arbitration.
9	1	Do.	Bradford	Against proposed reduction in wages.	15 May	—	Places filled by other men at the reduced rate desired.	Do.	Hands replaced.
10	1	Do.	St. Albans	For advance in piece-work prices.	May (Exact dates not known.)	—	Average advance of about 15 per cent. granted.	Successful	Conciliation.
11	1	Do.	Dundee	Against employment of non-union men, and to compel sons of employer to join men's union.	28 Nov.	—	Places filled by non-union men.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
		BUILDING TRADES.							
		BRICKLAYING.							
12	1	Bricklayers	Failsworth, Lanc.	To enforce observance of union rules with regard to walking time.	Jan. (Taken as 11 weeks.)	18 Mar.	Employer agreed to conform to union rules.	Successful	Conciliation.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		BRICKLAYING —*cont.*							
					1893.	1893.			
13	30	Bricklayers and labourers.	Portsmouth	For advance in wages and a code of working rules.	1 Mar.	8 Mar.	Advance of ½*d.* per hour granted, with code of working rules. (*See* note, p. 186.) Carpenters and plasterers, who did not strike, also obtained similar concessions.	Successful	Conciliation.
14	1	Bricklayers -	London, E.C.	Against employment of labourers upon paving work.	Mar.	Mar.	Contractor stated to be in favour of bricklayers doing the work in question. Full details not obtainable.	Indefinite	—
15	1	Do. -	London, E. -	For payment of all hours beyond nine per day as overtime at 1¼ time rate.	11 Mar.	8 May	Replaced by non-unionists and job closed to union men.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
16	1	Do. -	Streatham, S.W.	Objection to employment of slaters upon tiling work.	Mar.	29 July	Pickets withdrawn, union allowing branch to exercise their discretion as to whether they declared the job blocked.	Do.	Do.
17	1	Do. -	London, S.E.	Against employment of other than bricklayers upon tiling work.	About 13 Mar.	10 June	Employer agreed to employ bricklayers only upon tiling work.	Successful	Conciliation.
18	—	Bricklayers' labourers.	Hartlepool -	For advance in wages to a minimum rate of 6*d.* per hour.	3 Apr.	24 May	Advance granted -	Do.	Do.
19	1	Bricklayers -	Birmingham -	Against employment of tilers by sub-contract on roofing work.	17 Apr.	4 May	Sub-contractor removed and work to be done by bricklayers.	Do.	Do.
20	12	Do. -	Bridgwater -	For advance in wages of 1*d.* per hour.	20 Apr.	24 June	Advance granted, with a code of working rules.	Do.	Do.
21	1	Do. -	London, N. -	Against employment of slaters upon tiling work.	27 Apr.	17 June	Tiling to be done by bricklayers in the future.	Do.	Do.
22	14	Bricklayers and labourers.	Gravesend and Northfleet.	For advance in wages of 1*d.* per hour to labourers and a code of working rules to bricklayers.	1 May	13 May	Advance of ½*d.* per hour granted to labourers, and the desired working rules to the bricklayers.	Partially successful.	Do.
23	14	Bricklayers -	Kidderminster	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour.	1 May	29 May	Immediate advance of ½*d.* per hour with remainder in August.	Successful	Do.
24	7	Do. -	Dudley	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour, with a revised code of working rules.	1 May	4 May	Demands conceded -	Do.	Do.
25	1	Bricklayers' labourers.	Ramsgate -	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour.	1 May	—	No details of settlement.	—	—
26	1	Bricklayers -	Leith - -	Objection to employment of two non-union men.	17 May	30 May	Entirely replaced by non-unionists.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
27	1	Do. -	London, W.C.	Against employment of labourers upon tiling work alleged to belong to bricklayers.	May	June	Employer agreed to employ bricklayers on tiling work in future.	Successful	Conciliation.
28	1	Do. -	Woolwich -	Against employment of slaters upon tiling work.	1 June	10 June	Slaters removed from work in question.	Do.	Do.
29	1	Do. -	Ilkeston -	Against employment of labourers upon bricklaying work.	June	19 Aug.	Establishment blocked by union, and strike closed.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
30	30	Bricklayers and labourers.	Bedford -	For advance in wages of 1*d.* per hour.	5 June (Lasted 10 weeks)	—	Work resumed on previous terms.	Do.	Submission.
31	1	Bricklayers -	Wimbledon -	Against employment of slaters upon tiling work. (*See* note, p. 189.)	8 June	26 June	Slaters to be removed from the job.	Successful	Conciliation.
32	1	Do. -	Newbridge, Co. Kildare.	Alleged to be due to the use of insulting language by an official with respect to union men.	14 June	19 July	Employer tendered an apology.	Do.	Do.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		BRICKLAYING —*cont.*							
33	49	Bricklayers and labourers.	Derby - -	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour. (*See* note, p. 189.)	1893. 1 July	1893. 28 Dec.	Work resumed on previous terms, the bricklayers, however, obtaining a promise of the advance in May 1894.	Unsuccessful for the present.	Submission.
34	1	Bricklayers -	London, W. -	Against employment of labourers upon bricklayers' work.	3 July	25 Sept.	Work carried on by non-union labour.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
35	1	Do. -	Dublin - -	Objection to work on a job with a sub-contractor who employed non-union men.	8 July	—	Places entirely filled by non-unionists.	Do.	Do.
36	1	Do. -	Lydd, Kent -	For advance in wages of 1*d.* per hour.	Aug.	—	No details of settlement.	—	—
37	1	Do. -	Birmingham -	Against dismissal of a foreman, and objection to his successor.	26 Aug.	4 Sept.	Work resumed under a foreman satisfactory to union.	Successful	Conciliation.
38	1	Do. -	Oxford - -	Against employment of slaters upon tiling work.	2 Sept.	11 Sept.	Slaters removed from the work in question.	Do.	Do.
39	1	Do. -	Cambridge -	Do.	Sept. (Taken as	7 Oct. 3 weeks.)	Job closed to union men.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
40	1	Do. -	York - -	Against refusal of employer to pay the walking allowance usual in the district.	10 Nov.	—	Places filled by other men and by subletting the contract.	Do.	Do.
41	1	Do. -	London, S.W.	Against employment of tilers upon roofing and pointing work.	20 Nov.	18 Dec.	Tiling and pointing work to be done by bricklayers in future, but present job to be completed by sub-contractor.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
		BRICK AND PIPE MAKING.							
42	3	Brickmakers -	Headington, Oxford.	For advance in wages of 1*s.* per 1,000 bricks.	1 Apr.	4 Apr.	Advance of 6*d.* per 1,000 conceded.	Do.	Do.
43	15	Do. -	Tottenham, Walthamstow, and district.	For advance in prices of 5*d.* per 1,000 bricks.	1 Apr.	6 May	Advance conceded -	Successful	Do.
44	12	Do. -	Cowley district of Middlesex.	For advance in prices of 4*d.* per 1,000.	2 May	10 May	Work resumed at previous prices.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
45	1	Do. -	Liverpool -	For increase in prices to rate obtaining in 1887.	21 Oct.	1894. 3 Feb.	Advance gained of 1*s.* 3½*d.* per 1,000 bricks.	Successful	Conciliation.
46	1	Brick and pipe makers.	Conisborough, Rotherham.	Against proposed reduction of 10 per cent. in wages.	4 Dec.	1893. 6 Dec.	Reduction accepted. A few men lost their employment.	Unsuccessful	Submission and hands replaced.
		BUILDERS (generally).							
47	6	Bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers, &c.	Penge, Beckenham, and district.	For application of new London working rules and wages to the district. *See* note, p. 189.)	Jan.	—	Employers filled up places by non-union or "free" labour.	Do.	Hands replaced.
48	1	Builders' labourers.	Gainsborough	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour.	30 Jan.	1 Feb.	Advance of ½*d.* per hour conceded.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
49	17	Masons' and bricklayers' labourers.	Carlisle -	For advance in wages of 1*d.* per hour.	1 Mar.	15 Mar.	Advance of ½*d.* per hour granted to ladder and gangway men, others resumed on previous terms.	Do.	Conciliation and submission.
50	1	Masons, carpenters, plasterers, &c.	Maesycwmmwr	Wages for previous week not having been paid.	6 Mar.	—	No details of settlement.	—	—
51	12	Builders' labourers.	Burnley -	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour and a code of working rules.	30 Mar.	20 Apr.	Men to receive advance according to merit, working rules to be abandoned, and men to be reinstated as far as possible.	Partially successful.	Conciliation and submission.
52	1	Masons' and bricklayers' labourers.	Glasgow -	Against reduction in wages of ½*d.* per hour.	7 Apr.	22 Apr.	Places filled by non-union men.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
53	40	Builders' labourers.	North and South Shields.	For advance in wages to a minimum of 6½*d.* per hour, with a code of working rules.	12 Apr.	26 Apr.	Demands conceded, the advance averaging ¾*d.* per hour per man. (*See* note, p. 189.)	Successful	Conciliation.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		BUILDERS (generally)—*cont.*			1893.	1893.			
54	45	Bricklayers, carpenters, and labourers.	Brighton	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour, with a code of working rules.	1 May	30 Sept.	Advance in wages granted, but not the working rules desired.	Partially successful.	Conciliation and submission.
55	46	Builders' labourers.	Northampton	For advance in wages of 1*d.* per hour.	1 May	24 June	Work resumed without the desired advance, but a code of working rules was arranged for all trades. (*See* note, p. 190.)	Do.	Do.
56	10	Bricklayers and plasterers.	Watford	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour to bricklayers, with a code of working rules. Plasterers came out in sympathy.	1 May	31 Aug.	Places filled by non-union men.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
57	28	Builders' labourers.	Harrogate	For adoption of a code of working rules, including an advance in wages. (*See* note, p. 191.)	1 May	19 June	A few non-resident contractors accepted the rules, but all the Harrogate builders withstood the demand.	Partially successful.	Conciliation and submission.
58	13	Do.	Wakefield	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour, and improved working rules.	1 May	19 Aug.	Work resumed on previous wages and conditions.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
59	1	Do.	Cork	Objection to employment of non-union men.	8 May	—	Places entirely filled by non-union men.	Do.	Hands replaced.
60	1	Bricklayers, carpenters, &c.	London, S.E.	Against employment of a non-unionist whose conduct was obnoxious to them.	9 May	16 May	Work resumed, men promising to work with the man in question, who agreed not to make himself objectionable.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
61	54	Builders' labourers.	Plymouth	For advance in wages to a uniform rate of 5½*d.* per hour to scaffold men, &c., and of 5*d.* to excavators.	10 May	3 June	Advance to uniform rate of 5*d.* per hour to all men. Code of working rules granted (see p. 191).	Do.	Conciliation and submission.
62	7	Do.	Redditch	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour.	13 May	4 July	Work resumed upon previous conditions by those whose places had not been filled by outside men.	Unsuccessful	Submission and hands replaced.
63	1	Building trade employés (generally).	London, W.	Against exclusion from works of a union delegate who had demanded the production of union cards by all other men.	1 day in May.		Work resumed, the man in question being reinstated.	Successful	Conciliation.
64	1	Do.	London, W.C.	Against employment of non-union men by a sub-contractor for the upholstering section of certain work in progress.	2 days in June.		Non-union men withdrawn from the job.	Do.	Do.
65	1	Do.	London, S.W.	For dismissal of a non-union carpenter.	21 June	—	All trades resumed work unconditionally within a week, with the exception of bricklayers, who picketed the works for 8 weeks.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
66	1	Builders' labourers.	Liverpool	Against reduction in wages of ½*d.* per hour—from 6*d.* to 5½*d.*	15 July	—	Places filled by other men at the reduced rate.	Do.	Hands replaced.
67	1	Plumbers, bricklayers, joiners, &c.	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Against payment of plumbers by a York contractor at the rate of wages obtaining in York.	17 July	25 July	Work resumed on previous terms, the plumbers being stated to have failed in their part of agreement to strike the shop at York.	Do.	—

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		BUILDERS (generally)—*cont.*			1893.	1893.			
68	1	Builders' labourers.	Jarrow - on - Tyne.	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour.	22 Aug.	23 Aug.	Advance conceded -	Successful	Conciliation.
69	1	Bricklayers, carpenters, &c.	London, W. -	Objection to employment of a man who would not join the union of his trade.	23 Oct.	2 Nov.	Compromised by the man being discharged, but allowed to return at intervals to instruct others in his work.	Partially successful	Do.
70	1	Bricklayers, carpenters, and labourers.	Do.	Bricklayers objected to the pointing being done by other men on piece-work.	1 Dec.	18 Dec.	Places filled up by other men.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
		CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.							
71	8	Carpenters and joiners.	Bridlington Quay.	For advance in wages of 1*d.* per hour.	4 Mar.	27 Mar.	Advance granted -	Successful	Conciliation.
72	8	Do. -	Nairn - -	Do. -	6 Mar.	7 Mar.	Immediate advance of ½*d.* per hour granted, with promise of remainder in June.	Do.	Do.
73	14	Do.	Buxton -	For advance in wages of ¾*d.* per hour.	27 Mar. (Lasted 15 months)	1894. June	Advance of ¼*d.* per hour conceded.	Partially successful.	Do.
74	1	Do. -	Dunoon -	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour which had been generally granted.	2 days in	1893. March	Advance conceded -	Successful	Do.
75	3	Do. -	Colne - -	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour.	3 Apr.	13 Apr.	Advance granted -	Do.	Do.
76	26	House joiners -	Greenock -	Do. -	15 Apr.	24 Apr.	Advance of ¼*d.* per hour granted.	Partially successful.	Do.
77	1	Carpenters and joiners.	Blackburn -	For discharge of a non-union plasterer who had worked during a strike of the unionist plasterers.	17 Apr.	17 Apr.	Work resumed alongside the man in question.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
78	1	Do. -	Runcorn -	For advance in wages of ¾*d.* per hour and reduction of 1 hour generally conceded.	1 May	2 May	Demands conceded -	Successful	Conciliation.
79	23	Do. -	Nottingham -	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour, the employers desiring, however, a revision of the rule allowing time and quarter rate for overtime. (*See* note, p. 192.)	1 May	13 May	Advance granted, and overtime mutually arranged at time and one-eighth for eight months in the year, and time and quarter other four months.	Do.	Do.
80	70	Do. -	Potteries district.	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour and alteration of local working rules.	1 May	29 June	Demands conceded -	Do.	Do.
81	—	Carpenters, joiners, and labourers.	Pontypridd -	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour and increased rate for overtime, the employers desiring a reduction of 1*d.* per hour.	1 May	16 May	Both demands withdrawn.	Partially successful.	Do.
82	13	Carpenters and joiners.	Barnet and Finchley district.	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour and reduction of hours to the London rate.	1 May (Taken as	Dec. 7 months)	Strike closed by union in December. Employers state that advance was not given, and that other men were obtained.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
83	60	Do. -	Oldham and district.	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour.	1 May	17 Aug.	Immediate advance of ¼*d.* per hour given, with promise of remainder in January 1894.	Successful	Conciliation.
84	1	Do. -	Dublin - -	Against employment of certain non-union men.	8 May	20 May	Non-union men consented to join union.	Do.	Do.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		CARPENTERS AND JOINERS—*cont.*			1893.	1893.			
85	3	Carpenters and joiners.	Garston	For advance in wages and reduction in summer hours which had been granted in Liverpool, the employers resisting on the grounds that they had not received proper notice.	1 May	8 May	Submitted to the arbitration of the Liverpool Stipendiary Magistrate, who decided that the Liverpool notice did not bind the Garston employers, but adjudged that the increased wages ($\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour) and reduction in hours (to 50 per week in summer) should commence on 1st July. (*See* p. 192.)	Successful	Arbitration.
86	1	Do.	Birkenhead	For advance in wages of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour, with reduction in hours of labour generally granted in district.	15 May	—	Places filled up by other men on the existing terms. (*See* note, p. 192.)	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
87	20	Do.	Inverness	To rescind a decision of November 1892 respecting finished work imported from other districts.	15 May	17 June	Settled in favour of the men.	Successful	Conciliation.
						1894.			
88	1	Do.	Cork	For discharge of a man alleged to have broken the rules of the union.	16 May	24 Feb.	Employer agreed to engage union men only.	Do.	Do.
89	1	Do.	Limerick	Against importation of foreign ready-made joinery. (*See* note, p. 193.)	22 May	19 Feb.	Employer agreed to discontinue importation of foreign made joinery. Settled by mediation of the Limerick Trades Council.	Do.	Do. (by mediation).
						1893.			
90	7	Do.	Redditch	For advance in wages of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour and a local code of working rules.	1 June	1 July	Advance of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour granted by some employers only.	Partially successful.	Conciliation and submission.
91	5	Do.	Great Harwood.	For advance in wages of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour and increased rate for overtime.	1 June	22 June	Demands conceded, and Sunday labour to be paid for at double rate.	Successful	Conciliation.
92	—	Do.	Southampton	For advance in wages of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour.	5 June	31 Aug.	Advance conceded by the majority of employers.	Partially successful.	Do.
93	16	Do.	Chatham and Rochester.	For advance in wages of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour and extra payment for overtime.	5 June	18 Aug.	Advance of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour granted, with a code of rules including fixed rate of payment for overtime. (*See* note, p. 193.)	Do.	Arbitration.
94	6	Do.	Hexham	For advance in wages of 1$d.$ per hour.	19 June	28 June	Advance granted	Successful	Conciliation.
95	1	Do.	Near Dorchester.	For advance in wages of 1$d.$ per hour.	8 July	12 July	Work resumed upon original terms.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
96	40	Do.	Sheffield	For advance in wages of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour and improved local working rules.	10 July	7 Aug.	Demands conceded	Successful	Conciliation.
97	1	Joiners	Armley, Leeds	Against refusal to pay the extra rate for overtime arranged to come into force in the district on 1st July.	5 Aug.	—	Replaced by non-unionists, most men obtaining employment elsewhere.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
98	1	Carpenters and joiners.	Horwich	For abolition of piece working, and for advance in wages to a uniform rate.	5 Aug.	14 Oct.	Some men resumed work on previous conditions, others were replaced.	Do.	Submission and hands replaced.
99	1	Do.	Armley, Leeds	Against refusal to pay the extra rate for overtime arranged to come into force in the district on 1st July.	16 Aug.	—	Replaced by non-unionists, most men obtaining employment elsewhere.	Do.	Hands replaced.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		CARPENTERS AND JOINERS—*cont.*			1893.	1893.			
100	1	Carpenters and joiners.	Port Glasgow	To compel payment at the standard rate to all men.	21 Aug.	26 Aug.	Employer agreed to pay the standard rate of wages and to recognise the union.	Successful	Conciliation.
101	1	Do.	Leicester	For abolition of systematic overtime.	4 Sept.	9 Sept.	Employer agreed to discontinue systematic overtime. Settled by mediation of the Leicester Building Trades Council. (*See* note, p. 193.)	Do.	Do. (by mediation).
102	1	Joiners	Cramond, Midlothian.	For payment of wages weekly instead of fortnightly. (*See* note, p. 193.)	10 Oct.	12 Oct.	Some men resumed on weekly payment system, others replaced.	Partially successful.	Conciliation and hands replaced.
103	1	Do.	London, E.	Against sub-contracting or employment of a non-union man upon specially skilled work at piece-work rate of wages.	16 Oct.	—	Man in question retained. Some men returned on previous conditions, others were replaced.	Unsuccessful	Submission and hands replaced.
104	42	Do.	Aberdeen	Against proposed reduction in wages of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour.	14 Dec.	1894. 13 Feb.	Proposed reduction withdrawn.	Successful	Conciliation.
		LATHSPLITTERS.							
105	1	Lathsplitters	Arbroath	For advance in wages of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour.	20 Mar.	1893. 20 Mar.	Men obtained employment elsewhere.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
		PAINTERS AND DECORATORS.							
106	15	Painters	Greenock	Against proposed reduction in wages of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour.	3 Jan.	13 Mar.	Work resumed on previous terms, the employers adopting the Glasgow rules and rates of wages.	Successful	Conciliation.
107	12	Do.	Llandudno	For advance in wages of 1*d.* per hour, with a code of working rules.	4 Feb.	8 Feb.	Advance of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per per hour granted, with promise of further $\frac{1}{2}d.$ in February 1894, conditional upon 1893 being a prosperous year. Working rules granted.	Do.	Do.
108	1	Do.	Dundee	Objection to employment of non-union men.	8 Feb.	27 Feb.	Employer agreed to discharge the non-union men.	Do.	Do.
109	30	Do.	Surbiton and Kingston.	For advance in wages of 1*d.* per hour to London rate.	25 Mar.	10 June	Men obtained employment in other districts.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced
110	23	Do.	Wimbledon, S.W.	For advance in wages of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour, with London working rules.	30 Mar.	—	Replaced by non-union painters at previous rates.	Do.	Do.
111	11	Do.	Wellingborough.	For advance in wages of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour.	1 Apr.	29 Apr.	Advance granted	Successful	Conciliation.
112	12	Do.	The Hartlepools.	Do.	1 Apr.	12 Aug.	Work resumed at previous rate by those whose places had not been filled up by non-union men. (*See* note, p. 193.)	Unsuccessful	Submission and hands replaced.
113	1	Do.	Kilkenny	For advance in wages of 1*s.* per week in town and 2*s.* when working in country districts.	1 Apr.	1 May	Advance of 1*s.* per week granted both in town and country. Settled by mediation of three independent citizens.	Partially successful.	Conciliation by mediation.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		PAINTERS AND DECORATORS —*cont.*							
					1893.	1893.			
114	32	Painters -	Grimsby -	For advance in wages of 1*d.* per hour and a code of working rules.	3 Apr.	17 Apr.	Advance of ½*d.* per hour conceded, with a code of working rules.	Partially successful	Conciliation.
115	28	Do. -	Halifax -	For advance in wages of 1*d.* per hour with improved working conditions.	6 Apr.	10 Apr.	Advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour granted, with overtime and other allowances.	Do.	Do.
116	30	Do. -	Ealing, W. -	For advance in wages to London rates, and the London working rules.	10 Apr.	--	Some men obtained work in other districts, others formed a Co-operative Painters' Society.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
117	—	Do -	Derby - -	Against withdrawal of an outworking allowance simultaneously with a conceded advance in wages.	20 Apr.	26 Apr.	Compromised by grant of an increased lodging allowance when compelled to spend the night away from home.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
118	10	Do.	Middlesbrough	For a new and improved code of local working rules.	1 May	6 May	Rules accepted with one or two slight alterations.	Successful	Do.
119	8	Do. -	Merthyr Tydvil	For advance in wages to a standard rate of 7*d.* per hour, various rates obtaining in the district.	1 May	1 May	Advance of ½*d.* per hour on existing rates granted	Partially successful.	Do.
120	14	Do. -	Gloucester -	For advance in wages of 1*d.* per hour, with a code of working rules.	1 May	3 May	Immediate advance of ½*d.* per hour granted, with promise of remainder in April 1894. Working rules also granted.	Successful	Do.
121	—	Do. -	Galashiels -	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour.	6 May	10 May	Advance granted to the most competent men only.	Partially successful.	Do.
122	1	Do. -	Leeds - -	Against refusal of an advance of ½*d.* per hour generally given in the district.	13 June	15 June	Employer agreed to give advance and recognise district rules.	Successful	Do.
123	1	Do. -	Burnley -	Against employment of a man who had not served an apprenticeship to the trade.	July	30 July	Employer promised to discontinue practice complained of.	Do.	Do.
124	1	Do. -	London, S.W.	Against employment of a non-union man.	14 Oct.	16 Oct.	Man in question discharged	Do.	Do.
125	1	Do. -	Do. -	Objection to reversion to ordinary wages rate on completion of a portion of the job for which extra payment had been given as "danger" money.	4 Nov.	6 Nov.	Work resumed at the ordinary rate.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
		PLASTERERS.							
						1894.			
126	10	Plasterers - (Strike.)	Blackburn	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour.	20 Mar.	20 Jan.	Advance of ¼*d.* per hour granted.	Partially successful.	Conciliation and submission.
	140	Building trades generally. (Lock-out.)		Employers locked out the various trades for refusal to work with the non-union plasterers who took the places of the men on strike.	1 July	1893. 8 Nov.	Work resumed at previous rates, the men undertaking, if required, to work alongside non unionists.		
127	1	Plasterers -	Belfast -	Objection to certain portions of a job being sub-let.	29 Mar.	15 Apr.	Contractor paid 8*l.* as compensation to union, promising not to repeat the action complained of.	Successful	Conciliation.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		PLASTERERS—*cont.*							
					1893.	1893.			
128	50	Plasterers -	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour.	1 Apr.	17 Apr.	Advance conceded -	Successful	Conciliation.
129	1	Plasterers and labourers.	Leeds -	Against employment of a non-unionist labourer, a relative of the employer.	13 Apr.	17 Apr.	The man in question consented to join the labourers' union.	Do.	Do.
130	4	Do. -	Gravesend -	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour to plasterers and 1*d.* per hour to labourers.	1 May	10 June	Desired advance granted to plasterers and ½*d.* per hour to labourers, with a code of working rules to the latter.	Partially successful.	Do.
131	11	Plasterers -	Glastonbury -	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour.	1 May	7 June	Advance conceded -	Successful	Do.
						1894.			
132	10	Do. -	Preston -	For advance in wages of 1*d.* per hour.	1 June	20 Feb.	Work resumed at previous rate of wages, but a code of working rules granted.	Partially successful.	Do.
						1893.			
133	1	Do. -	Bradford -	To compel a non-unionist to join the union and to work according to union rules.	19 June	24 Aug.	Men obtained employment elsewhere, and shop "blocked" to union men.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
134	—	Do. -	Oxford -	For advance in wages	1 day in June		Advance of ½*d.* per hour granted. (*See* note, p. 194.)	Successful	Conciliation.
135	1	Do. -	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Against employment of a labourer upon work alleged to belong to the plasterers.	16 Oct.	23 Oct.	Labourer removed from work in question.	Do.	Do.
		PLUMBERS.							
136	8	Plumbers -	Carlisle -	For advance in wages and various alterations in working conditions.	11 Mar.	10 June	Submitted to arbitration, which left the wages as before, and in most other points decided in favour of the employers.	Unsuccessful	Arbitration.
137	10	Do. -	Dundee -	For advance in wages of 1*d.* per hour.	20 May	2 June	Advance of ½*d.* per hour conceded.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
138	4	Do. -	North Shields	For adoption of a code of working rules which the majority of employers had accepted.	27 June	1 Aug.	Places filled up and the shops blocked to union men.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
139	4	Do. -	Keighley -	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour and a code of bylaws.	1 July	21 July	Demands conceded -	Successful	Conciliation.
140	—	Do. - (Strike and lock-out.)	Bolton -	Alleged excessive number of apprentices. Plumbers in one establishment struck work, and the rest of the employers locked out their men in consequence on 12th October.	5 Oct.	26 Oct.	Rate with regard to apprentices revised at a conference of employers and men. Lock-out then withdrawn.	Partially successful.	Do.
		PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.							
						1894.			
141	1	Bricklayers and labourers (Water works construction.)	Near Leeds -	Against employment of non-union men upon brick walling in a reservoir.	6 Mar.	12 May	Work resumed upon an amicable settlement.	Do.	Do.
						1893.			
142	1	Labourers. (Water works construction.)	Buckingham -	For advance in wages	19 Apr.	20 Apr.	Advance of 3*d.* per day given to a few of the best men.	Do.	Do.
143	1	Street masons and paviors.	London, S.E.	Alleged to be due to a dispute between officials in superintendence of the work.	24 May	—	No details obtainable of settlement.	—	—

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE—*cont.*			1893.	1893.			
144	1	Navvies. (Drainage construction.)	Bury St. Edmunds.	Dissatisfaction with inequality in rate of payment is stated on one part, and on the other over indulgence in liquor.	3 July	3 July	Work resumed, the leaders being discharged.	Unsuccessful	Submission and hands replaced.
145	1	Excavators (electric light installation).	Richmond, Surrey.	Alleged dismissal of three men without reference to foreman of the work.	1 week in August		Work resumed unconditionally, the men not being reinstated.	Do.	Submission.
		SAWYERS.							
146	1	Mill sawyers -	Dublin -	For reduction in hours of labour from 57 to 54 per week.	14 Aug.	25 Sept	Reduction of 3 hours per week granted.	Successful	Conciliation.
		SLATERS.							
147	1	Slaters -	Dunoon -	Against refusal of employer to pay the local standard rate of wages.	8 May	15 May	Employer agreed to pay the standard rate, and a particular non-union man agreed to join the union.	Do.	Do
148	4	Do. - -	Edinburgh -	Against employment of alleged unskilled men upon slating work.	20 May	11 Aug.	Settled by conference. Board of Conciliation to be formed.	Partially successful.	Do.
149	1	Do. - -	Perth - -	Against employment of non-union men.	9 June	3 July	Men in question agreed to join the union.	Successful	Do.
150	2	Do. -	Doncaster -	For advance in wages of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour.	6 Sept.	4 Nov.	A few obtained the advance, some resumed on previous terms, and others left the town.	Partially successful.	Conciliation, submission, and hands replaced.
		STONEMASONS.							
151	2	Stonemasons -	Croydon -	Alleged infringement of local rules with regard to overtime.	1 Jan.	5 Sept.	Dispute closed by union.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
152	4	Do. -	Hawick -	For increase in lodging allowance or walking time.	14 Feb.	23 Feb.	Increase granted -	Successful	Conciliation.
153	14	Do. -	Rhondda Valley.	Against reduction in wages of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour.	6 Mar.	21 Mar.	Reduction accepted -	Unsuccessful	Submission.
154	2	Do. -	Ferndale, Glam.	Against a reduction in wages, which had been generally accepted.	About 12 Mar.	—	No details of settlement.	—	—
155	7	Do. -	Elgin - -	Dispute, during settlement of a code of byelaws, with regard to slaters doing pointing, &c. work.	23 Mar.	25 Mar.	Employers accepted the men's terms.	Successful	Conciliation.
156	1	Do. -	Bristol, Glouc.	Objection to work with a man who refused to join the union.	10 April	11 April	Man in question agreed to join the union.	Do.	Do.
157	2	Do. -	Halifax -	Against employment of non-union men and quarrymen.	11 April	17 April	Non-union men agreed to join the union.	Do.	Do.
158	—	Do. -	Okehampton -	For advance in wages	14 April	—	No details - -	—	—
159	—	Do. -	Merthyr Tydvil	For advance in wages of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour, which had been generally conceded.	1 May	2 May	Advance granted and working rules signed.	Successful	Conciliation.
160	20	Do. -	Stockport -	For advance in wages of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour and alteration of rules with regard to importation of "ready-dressed" stone.	1 May	15 May	Demands conceded -	Do.	Do.
161	80	Do. -	Potteries district.	For advance in wages of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour.	1 May	1 May	Advance of $\frac{1}{4}d.$ per hour conceded, with reduction in hours of one per week.	Do.	Do.
162	—	Do. -	Bolton - -	Objection to importation of "ready-dressed" stone.	2 May	11 May	Employers agreed to revision of rule with regard to dressed stone. (*See* note, p. 194.)	Do.	Do.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		STONEMASONS—*cont.*			1893.	1893.			
163	3	Stonemasons	Bridge of Weir, N.B.	Against proposed reduction in wages of ½*d.* per hour.	6 May	15 May	Proposed reduction withdrawn.	Successful	Conciliation.
164	1	Do.	Montrose	Against use of "quarry-dressed" stone.	15 May	19 May	Stone to be wrought at the works in future.	Do.	Do.
165	1	Do.	Leith	Against "ready dressed" stone brought from quarries in Northumberland.	18 May	20 May	Importation of dressed stone to be discontinued, employer paying 5*l.* as compensation for breach of the rules.	Do.	Do.
166	—	Do.	Brechin	For weekly instead of fortnightly payment of wages.	29 May (Part of one day.)	29 May	Employers consented to pay wages weekly.	Do.	Do.
167	24	Do.	Halifax	For advance in wages of 1*d.* per hour and alteration of local working rules. (*See* note, p. 194.)	1 June	26 June	Advance of ½*d.* per hour granted, and concessions made with respect to rules.	Partially successful.	Do.
168	1	Do.	Leith	Against infringement of local rules by importation of "ready-dressed" stone.	28 June (Taken as two months.)	End of August.	Job finished by non-union men.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
169	1	Do.	Halifax	Refusal to work with non-union men.	6 July	12 July	Places entirely filled by non-union men.	Do.	Do.
170	1	Do.	Edinburgh	For weekly payment of wages, and to be paid before 1 o'clock on Saturdays.	21 Aug.	23 Aug.	Demands conceded	Successful	Conciliation.
171	1	Do.	Cardiff	Refusal to work with non-union men and unionists in arrear with contributions.	9 Sept.	14 Sept.	Non-unionists joined union and others paid up arrears.	Do.	Do.
172	1	Do.	Pontypridd	Against importation of ready dressed stone	25 Sept. (Taken as two months.)	Nov.	Establishment closed to union men.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
173	1	Do.	Edinburgh	Refusal to work with certain non-union men.	8 Nov.	20 Nov.	Non-unionists consented to join the union.	Successful	Conciliation.
174	2	Do.	Kirkcaldy	Against proposed reduction in wages of ½*d.* per hour.	24 Nov.	29 Nov.	Proposed reduction withdrawn.	Do.	Do.
		CABINET MAKING AND FURNITURE TRADES.							
175	1	Packers and fitters up.	London, E.C.	Objection to dismissal of a foreman.	23 Jan.	—	Immediately replaced by other men.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
176	1	Cabinet makers	Leeds	For increased price in consequence of alteration in design of a certain furniture order. (*See* note, p. 195.)	30 Jan.	1 Feb.	Desired price granted	Successful	Conciliation.
177	1	Do.	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Against proposed reduction in wages of 10 per cent.	A day or two in February.		Work resumed at original prices.	Do.	Do.
178	3	Wood and button turners.	London	Objection to deduction of 4*s.* per week for use of steam power.	20 Feb.	12 Aug.	The wood-turners obtained an advance in wages to make up for the deduction.	Partially successful.	Do.
179	1	Wood carvers	Birmingham	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour.	21 April	5 May	Advance conceded	Successful	Do.
180	1	Bamboo furniture workers.	Do.	Objection to proposed revised scale of wages.	May (Lasted three weeks.)	—	Revised wages scale accepted, which, however, the employers state had the effect of improving the standard of earnings all round.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
181	1	Cabinet makers	Manchester	Against employment of more apprentices than allowed by union rules. (*See* note, p. 195.)	15 June	15 Sept.	Non-union men obtained and shop blocked by the union.	Do.	Hands replaced.
182	1	Do.	Ipswich	Against introduction of piece working.	28 June	17 July	Men obtained employment elsewhere.	Do.	Do.
183	1	Do.	Greenock	Objection to action of an official in altering method of performing certain work.	1 July	25 Sept.	Work resumed on employers' terms, many men having lost their employment.	Do.	Submission and hands replaced.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		CABINET MAKING AND FURNITURE TRADES—*cont.*			1893.	1893.			
184	1	Cabinet makers -	Bradford -	Against reduction in price of certain sideboards.	1 July	—	Work resumed at the reduction required.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
185	1	Cornice pole end and ring makers.	London, E.C.	Objection to take certain goods at a reduced price.	July	July	No details of settlement.	—	—
186	1	Cabinet makers -	Bradford -	Objection to "lump" or piece working.	1 Aug.	12 Aug.	Work resumed on agreement to introduce day working for a period of three months.	Successful	Conciliation.
187	1	Do. -	London, W. -	Against introduction of piece working.	7 Aug.	9 Aug.	Day working resumed.	Do.	Do.
188	1	French polishers	Leeds - -	Against proposed reduction in wages of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour.	7 Aug.	14 Aug.	Work resumed at previous rate of $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour.	Do.	Do.
189	1	Cabinet makers -	Do. -	Against desired alteration in method of working, meaning reduced earnings, in consequence of increased price of coal.	11 Aug.	16 Oct.	Agreement to pay at the standard day rate (without conditions) until fuel resumed its normal price.	Do.	Do.
190	2	Do. -	London, E.C.	For advance in wages of about 12 per cent.	26 Aug.	7 Oct.	Average advance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. granted.	Partially successful.	Do.
191	1	Do. -	Dalry, Ayrshire.	Against retention of two days' pay as "lie time," the union rule permitting one day only.	5 Sept.	9 Sept.	Work resumed on agreement to observe the union rules.	Successful	Do.
192	1	Do. -	Dundee -	Against proposed reduction in wages of 1*d.* per hour to certain men.	26 Sept.	5 Oct.	Work resumed at a standard rate of $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour, an absolute minimum of $6\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour being fixed.	Partially successful.	Do.
193	1	Organ builders -	Norwich -	Against reduction in wages.	Nov.	Dec.	Work resumed without reduction in wages.	Successful	Do.
		CHEMICAL WORKING.							
194	1	Chemical workers.	Felling - on - Tyne.	Against appointment of a non-practical foreman who is stated to have made himself objectionable.	16 June	30 June	Foreman removed to other work and finally discharged.	Do.	Do.
195	1	Alkali workers -	Near Northwich.	Against proposed alteration from eight to twelve hour shifts at a rate of wages considered inadequate.	29 June	5 July	Work resumed upon the eight hours system, but at a reduction of 3*d.* to 6*d.* per shift.	Partially successful.	Submission and Conciliation.
		CIGAR, TOBACCO, AND TOBACCO PIPE TRADES.							
196	1	Tobacco workers (females).	Liverpool -	For advance in wages of 1*s.* per week, and abolition of system of fines.	7 June	24 June	Slight advance given and system of fines modified.	Do.	Conciliation.
197	1	Tobacco pipe makers (females.)	Glasgow -	For advance in wages of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the manufacture of a certain pipe.	13 Nov.	15 Nov.	Work resumed without the desired advance.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
		CLOTHING TRADES.							
		BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURE.							
198	1	Boot and shoe operatives.	Manchester -	Against proposed reduction in wages.	2 Jan.	11 Feb.	Reduction of 5 per cent. accepted.	Do.	Do.
199	1	Do. -	Do. -	Do.	2 Jan	14 Jan.	Proposed reduction withdrawn.	Successful	Conciliation.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement	Successful or otherwise.	
		BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURE —*cont.*			1893.	1893.			
200	1	Riveters and finishers.	Stafford -	Against reduction in price of ½*d.* per pair upon boots which did not require blacking, for which an extra allowance had hitherto been made.	16 Jan.	22 Apr.	Disputed point conceded upon the boots in question, and an advance of 1*s.* per dozen granted to lasters and finishers on other classes.	Successful	Conciliation.
201	1	Boot and shoe operatives.	Irthlingboro'-	Alleged refusal to pay according to list prices for a certain shoe.	21 Jan.	26 Jan.	Employer agreed to pay the list prices, meaning an advance of ½*d.* per pair.	Do.	Do.
202	1	Riveters, &c. -	Rushden -	Dispute as to classification of a certain boot, the employer contending that it had already been classified.	A few days in February.		Men ordered in to work by union, the employer consenting to submit the matter to the local Board of Arbitration.	Partially successful.	Do.
203	1	Boot and shoe operatives.	Do. -	Alleged refusal of employer to pay according to statement of prices.	February (exact date not known).		Concessions made by employer, and work resumed.	Successful	Do.
204	1	Clickers - -	Salisbury -	Against employment of lower paid men, equal wages for all being demanded.	16 Feb.	17 Feb.	Demands conceded.	Do.	Do.
205	1	Finishers -	Irchester -	Dispute as to the amount to be deducted for "heel-paring."	1 week in March		Men's price conceded.	Do.	Do.
206	1	Boot and shoe operatives.	Kilmarnock -	Against a new statement of prices containing alleged excessive reductions.	7 Apr.	23 June	Prices and classification settled at a conference, the reductions being less than those originally proposed.	Partially successful.	Do.
207	1	Bootmakers (hand sewn)	Edinburgh -	For substitution of pieceworking instead of a set rate of wages.	22 Apr.	22 May.	Pieceworking system conceded.	Successful	Do.
208	12	Boot and shoe operatives.	Ansty, Leic.	For reduction in hours from 56 to 54 per week.	24 Apr.	1 May	Hours reduced to 54 per week.	Do.	Do.
209	1	Do. -	Street, Somerset.	For advance in wages upon certain calf shoes.	27 Apr.	15 May	Work resumed without an advance. (*See* note, p. 195.)	Unsuccessful	Submission.
210	1	Finishers and lasters.	Ipswich -	Objection to make a superior class boot at inferior class rates, also for the indoor workshop system.	5 May	19 May	Men's demands conceded.	Successful	Conciliation.
211	1	Boot and shoe operatives.	Leeds -	Against proposed reduction from the agreed price list.	11 May	July	Replaced by non-union men.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
212	1	Do. -	Kirkcaldy -	Objection to introduction of lasting and finishing machinery.	May	—	Employer stated to have obtained other men, and branch of union has ceased to exist.	Do.	Do.
213	1	Do. -	Ayr - -	For advance to the minimum rate fixed by union upon introduction of machinery.	29 May	3 July	Required rate conceded.	Successful	Conciliation.
214	1	Do. -	Bristol -	For dismissal of a foreman, and for re-instatement of certain men discharged by him.	31 May	8 June	Foreman dispensed with and work resumed.	Do.	Do.
215	1	Riveters -	Leeds -	Against proposed reduction of 7*d.* and 9*d.* per dozen upon boots heeled by machinery.	5 June	9 June	Men agreed to accept a reduction of 6*d.* per dozen only.	Partially successful.	Conciliation and submission.
216	1	Boot and shoe operatives (females).	Maybole -	Against proposed reduction in wages.	12 June	12 June	Proposed reduction withdrawn.	Successful	Conciliation.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURE —*cont.*							
217	1	Boot and shoe operatives.	Bristol -	Against introduction of the "team" system, or subdivision of labour upon day wages.	1893. 16 June	1893. 20 July	Work resumed pending reference of the whole question of the "team" system to National Arbitration Board. Decision in favour of the employers. (*See* p. 229, Appendix III.)	Unsuccessful	Arbitration.
218	1	Do. -	London, E. -	For reduction in hours of labour.	17 June	1 July	Reduced hours of labour granted.	Successful	Conciliation.
219	1	Do. -	Croydon -	To obtain a revised and improved statement of wages.	June	—	Work resumed after reference to Sir T. Wright, the question in dispute to be settled by a special committee.	Partially successful.	Arbitration.
220	4	Benchmen and finishers.	Belfast -	For introduction of a new statement of wages, containing an advance of about 7 per cent.	26 June	18 Sept.	New uniform list introduced, conceding an advance of about 5 per cent.	Do.	Conciliation.
221	1	Boot and shoe operatives.	Bristol -	Objection to employment of a non-union man.	26 June	8 July	Work resumed on the terms struck against.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
222	1	Do. -	Glasgow -	Against proposal of employer to reduce the minimum wage from 27*s.* to 24*s.*, or to work on the "team" system.	June	15 July	Employer retired from business, and the men found employment in other shops.	Indefinite.	—
223	2	Do. -	Birmingham -	Objection to employers sending work off the premises to be finished, partly by machinery and partly by hand labour.	16 June	July (Lasted 3 weeks.)	Work resumed, the matter to be referred to Arbitration Board. Question finally left to Sir H. James. (*See* Appendix III., p. 231.)	Partially successful.	Arbitration.
224	1	Do. -	Colchester -	Alleged tyrannical conduct of a foreman.	6 July	6 July	Official in question discharged, and a minimum rate of wages for day workers fixed.	Successful	Conciliation.
225	1	Do. -	London, E. -	To compel employer to pay up to the London statement of prices.	2 Sept.	1894. 6 Jan.	Employer removed to another part of London, and his establishment "blocked" by union. (*See* note, p. 195.)	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
226	84	Do. -	Kingswood, Bristol.	Against refusal of employers to adopt a newly arranged wages statement until the classification of the various boots had been completed.	9 Sept.	1893. 26 Sept.	Work resumed on an agreement that the classification should be hastened, and that the new statement should be paid on and after 1st October. (*See* note, p. 196.)	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
227	1	Do. -	London, E. -	To compel employer to pay according to the London statement of prices.	26 Sept.	7 Nov.	Employer agreed to pay to the London statement.	Successful	Do.
228	1	Do. -	Derby -	Against a new statement of wages involving a reduction.	26 Sept.	1894. 5 Jan.	Employer agreed to pay according to the Leicester statement arranged on the basis of the award of Sir H. James.	Do.	Do.
229	1	Do. -	Maybole -	For payment on account of time lost, not by their own fault, and against alleged deductions from wages.	2 Oct.	1893. 3 Oct.	Employer agreed to remove the grievances complained of.	Do.	Do.
230	20	Clog makers -	Ashton-under-Lyne.	For advance in wages	9 Oct.	2 Nov.	Advance of 8 per cent. granted.	Do.	Do.
231	2	Slipper makers -	Manchester -	For advance in wages.	27 Oct.	1894. 6 Jan.	Work resumed at previous rates.	Unsuccessful	Submission.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURE —*cont.*							
232	1	Boot and shoe finishers.	Bristol - -	Alleged departure from conditions of Sir H. James' award with respect to boy labour.	1893. 24 Nov. (Lasted 3 months)	1894. Feb.	Employer obtained men from other districts.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
233	1	Boot and shoe operatives.	Kingswood, Bristol.	For payment according to the wages statement of the district.	27 Nov.	1893. 29 Nov.	Employer agreed to pay wages according to the "statement."	Successful	Conciliation.
234	1	Do. - (repairers)	Wallsend-on-Tyne.	Refusal to work under a new system, and at a reduced rate of wages.	27 Nov.	1894. 6 Jan.	Replaced by other men at the reduced rates.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
235	1	Boot and shoe operatives.	Plymouth -	Against proposed introduction of the Northampton "statement" of prices, alleged to be a reduction in wages.	Nov.	1893. Dec.	Agreement to manufacture, in the future, goods of a different class, and to be paid for them according to the Northampton "statement."	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
236	1	Lasters - -	Street, Somerset.	Against alteration in working system, causing a reduction in wages.	11 Dec.	16 Dec.	Concessions made on both sides, mostly in favour of the men.	Do.	Do.
		COLLAR, HANDKERCHIEF, &C., MANUFACTURE.							
237	1	Collar, &c., cutters.	Belfast -	For a standard minimum rate of wages, reduction in hours, and limitation of apprentices.	12 May	—	Replaced by non-union men.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
238	1	Collar ironers (at factory).	Taunton -	For advance in wages.	2 June	6 June	Advance of ½*d.* per dozen granted on certain classes of goods.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
239	1	Collar, &c., cutters.	Belfast -	For a standard minimum rate of wages, and for other concessions.	1 July	—	Places filled by non-union men.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
240	1	Handkerchief hemmers.	Glasgow -	Against reduction in wages of 1*s.* per dozen on certain goods.	12 Sept.	13 Sept.	Reduction of 8*d.* per dozen accepted.	Partially successful.	Submission and conciliation.
241	1	Do. -	Do. -	Against proposed reduction in wages.	16 Oct.	25 Oct.	Slight reduction in wages accepted, but working arrangements generally are stated to have been improved.	Do.	Do.
242	1	Do. -	Belfast - -	Against proposed reduction in wages of about 2*s.* per week.	9 Nov.	13 Nov.	Reduction of about 1*s.* per week accepted.	Do.	Do.
		HOSIERY MANUFACTURE.							
243	12	Glove (knitted) makers.	Leicester -	For adoption of a uniform list of prices.	1 May	—	Uniform price list accepted by employers, giving an advance in some cases of 25 per cent.	Successful	Conciliation.
244	1	Hosiery workers	Barrow - on-Soar, Leic.	For adoption of a new and improved list of prices.	4 Sept.	—	Employer obtained sufficient non-union workpeople. Union reported to be paying strike pay to 15 persons up to January 1895.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
		TAILORING.							
245	11	Tailors - -	Rhondda Valley.	Against reduction in wages of 5 per cent.	27 Feb.	11 Mar.	Employers withdrew the notices of reduction.	Successful	Conciliation.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		TAILORING—*cont.*			1893.	1893.			
246	1	Tailors	Dundee	For re-instatement of two men discharged for alleged inferior work.	11 Mar.	30 May	Entirely replaced by non-union men.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
247	1	Ladies' tailors and mantle makers.	London, E.	Against reduction in wages.	About 15 Mar.	—	No details of settlement.	—	—
248	3	Tailors	Cork	For payment at first-class instead of second-class prices.	17 Mar.	1 Apr.	Increased prices to be conceded on 1st May.	Successful	Conciliation.
249	1	Do.	London, W.	Against reduction in wages of ½*d.* per hour.	March	Apr.	Employers withdrew the notices of reduction.	Do.	Do.
250	4	Do.	Ardrossan	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour, to a rate of 4½*d.* per hour.	3 Apr.	5 Apr.	Advance granted	Do.	Arbitration.
251	7	Do.	Forfar	For introduction of the new Scottish time log.	3 Apr.	10 Apr.	Time log conceded, giving an average advance of ½*d.* per hour.	Do.	Conciliation.
252	22	Do.	Oldham	Objection to the class of material supplied, and for all work to be done on the premises.	15 Apr.	17 Apr.	Employers conceded the men's demands.	Do.	Do.
253	1	Do.	Do.	To compel employer to pay according to list usual in the town.	22 Apr.	—	Employer maintained his position.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
254	1	Do	Widnes	For advance in wages	22 Apr.	29 Apr.	Advance granted equal to about 12 per cent.	Successful	Conciliation.
255	7	Do.	Middlesbrough	For adoption of the English uniform log or price list.	24 Apr.	28 Apr.	Log accepted, with certain modifications suited to local conditions.	Do.	Do.
256	2	Do.	Leeds	Alleged refusal of employers to pay according to the "log," and to have work done on the premises. Employers alleged that the intention was to compel them to engage union men only.	26 Apr.	—	In one case men resumed on previous terms, in the other the work was done by outside men.	Unsuccessful	Submission and hands replaced.
257	3	Do.	Stirling	For limitation of number of apprentices, and for abolition of "price jobs."	1 May	28 Oct.	Work resumed on previous terms.	Do.	Submission.
258	4	Do.	Dumfries	For adoption of the Scottish time log, including advance in wages, and for recognition of union, which terms had been conceded by other firms.	1 May	13 May	Advance in wages to the Scottish "log" conceded.	Successful.	Conciliation.
259	8	Do. (Strike and lock-out).	Cork	Alleged failure of three employers to carry out agreed advance in wages from May 1st; five other firms locked out their men on 31st May.	6 May	—	Certain men resumed work on previous terms. In other cases the employers gave out their work to be performed by home workers.	Unsuccessful	Submission and hands replaced.
260	1	Tailors	Scarborough	To compel employer to adopt the uniform "log" or time list.	15 May	19 May	Uniform list accepted, involving an advance of about 10 per cent.	Successful	Conciliation
261	5	Do.	Dingwall	For advance in wages to 4½*d.* per hour, according to the Scottish time log.	22 May	12 June	Advance of 10 per cent. "to the job" granted in three shops, and the Scottish time log established in the others.	Do.	Do.
262	6	Do.	Clonmel	For advance in wages to a rate of 3*d.* per hour.	1 June	18 Nov.	Advance granted at first, but afterwards withdrawn, and also some extras which had been customary.	Unsuccessful	Submission.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		TAILORING—*cont.*							
263	1	Tailors	Pitlochry, N.B.	Against declared intention of employer to engage non-union men only.	1893. 10 June	1893. —	Places entirely filled by non-union men.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
264	1	Do.	Birkenhead	Against system of outworking.	24 June	—	Shop blocked by union, work stated, however, to be now done on the premises, but at reduced prices.	Do.	Do.
265		Do.	Cheltenham	Against announced intention not to work in harmony with union.	7 Aug.	30 Sept.	Some men obtained employment in other establishments, others left the town.	Do.	Do.
266	1	Sewers (fustian clothing).	Hebden Bridge.	Against proposed reduction in prices upon a particular garment.	5 Sept.	6 Sept.	Reduction accepted	Do.	Submission.
267	1	Tailoresses	Leeds	Against proposed reduction in wages.	14 Sept.	15 Sept.	Finishers resumed at previous prices. Machinists accepted part of the reduction in consideration of being charged less for cotton.	Partially successful.	Conciliation and submission.
268	1	Tailors and Tailoresses.	London, W.	Against proposed reduction upon the uniform London price list. (*See* note, p. 196.)	7 Oct. 1894.	21 Apr.	Strike closed by union, no settlement having been effected.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
269	1	Tailors	Carluke	Against employment of a youth at less than standard prices, and who refused to join union.	Oct. 1893. (Lasted about a fortnight.)	—	Places filled by men from other districts.	Do.	Do.
270	1	Tailoresses	Leeds	Against proposed reduction of 6*d.* per dozen on all garments.	13 Nov.	15 Nov.	Reduction of 3*d.* per dozen accepted on garments for making which more than 6*d.* was paid.	Partially successful.	Conciliation and submission.
271	1	Tailors	Brecon	Against proposed reduction in wages.	19 Dec.	30 Dec.	Proposed reduction withdrawn.	Successful	Conciliation.
		COACH-BUILDING.							
272	1	Coach-makers	Warrington	For advance in wages of 2*s.* per week to 4 men.	22 July	—	Work resumed on previous terms by some men, others replaced.	Unsuccessful	Submission and hands replaced.
273	1	Body makers, smiths, &c.	Hull	Against proposed reduction in wages of 10 per cent.	2 Aug.	14 Aug.	Reduction accepted. (*See* note, p. 196.)	Do.	Submission.
274	1	Wagon builders	Coalville	For reduction in hours of work of one per week.	1 day in August		Reduction to 53 hours per week granted.	Successful	Conciliation.
		COOPERS.							
275	6	Coopers	Stirling	For employment of coopers only at certain machines.	9 Jan.	11 Mar.	Work resumed upon employers' terms.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
276	2	Do.	London	Against employment of machinery in manufacture of cask-heads. (*See* note, p. 196.)	Jan.	—	Places filled by other men.	Do.	Hands replaced.
277	1	Do.	London, E.	Against employment of an undue proportion of apprentices.	1 Mar.	5 Apr.	Number of apprentices to be limited to union regulations.	Successful	Conciliation.
278	70	Do.	Peterhead	Against importation of foreign-made fish barrels. (*See* note, p. 196.)	2 Aug.	2 Aug.	Vessels were unable to land the foreign barrels, and coopers obtained an advance of 10 per cent. in wages.	Do.	Do.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		FARRIERS.			1893.	1893.			
279	1	Farriers - -	London, S.E.	For increase in wages and limitation of the amount of work to each man. (*See* note, p. 196.)	16 Sept.	30 Sept.	Strike declared closed by the union, the places having been filled by men from the provinces.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
280	15	Do.	Belfast - -	For advance in wages, payment for overtime, control of apprentices, and against employment of non-union men.	16 Oct.	25 Oct.	Demands generally conceded. For full terms of settlement, *see* p. 196.	Successful	Conciliation.
		FEMALE LABOUR TRADES.							
281	1	Laundresses -	Leamington -	For advance in wages	27 Sept.	29 Sept.	Work resumed at previous rates by some; others replaced.	Unsuccessful.	Submission and hands replaced.
		GAS MAKING.							
282	1	Gas stokers -	Keighley -	Against alteration of hours from 8 to 12 hour shifts, and dissatisfaction with discharge of two men.	25 Mar.	25 Mar.	Eight hour shifts resumed. Settled by mediation of the Trades Council.	Partially successful.	Conciliation by mediation.
283	1	Do. -	Kilmarnock -	For advance in wages	29 Sept.	—	Places filled by other men.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
		GLASS TRADE.							
284	—	Bottlemakers - (Strike and lock-out.)	Yorkshire (Castleford District).	Locked out for refusal to accept a reduction in wages.	2 Jan.	22 Apr.	Work resumed at the 1892 rate of wages and conditions. (*See* notes, p. 197.)	Successful	Conciliation.
			Dublin -	Against reduction in wages.	21 Jan.	27 Mar.			
			Lancashire -	For return to 1892 rates and conditions, a reduction having been accepted early in 1893.	11 Feb. (11 weeks.)	Apr.			
285	1	Do. -	Langley Mill, Notts.	Alleged payment at less than current rates in making ginger-beer bottles.	April	—	No details of settlement.	—	—
286	1	Do. -	York - -	For advance in wages to prices obtaining in other establishments in the district. (*See* note, p. 204.)	26 May	—	Places filled by other men.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
287	7	Do. -	Glasgow, Alloa, and Portobello.	For advance in wages to Yorkshire and North or England rates, and reduction in hours from 52½ to 50 per week.	1 July	28 Dec.	In Alloa and Portobello (pale metal), a reduction of 1*s.* per week was accepted, but the required output reduced. In the dark metal portion of the trade an advance in wages of 1*s.* per week was granted, but the required output was increased, the hours of labour remaining as before.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
288	1	Labourers -	Hunslet, Leeds	Against proposed reduction in wages.	14 Aug.	15 Aug.	Notice of reduction withdrawn.	Successful	Do.
289	1	Bottle-blowers -	Dublin - -	For recognition by employer of the union customs and accepted working rules of the trade in the district.	18 Sept.	30 Sept.	Employer agreed to work according to union rules, and the union did not press the question of employment of a certain man.	Partially successful.	Do.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		LABOUR (AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL UNSKILLED).			1893.	1893.			
290	1	Test labourers (workhouse).	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Against regulation requiring a certain quantity of stone-breaking to be done each day. (*See* note, p. 205.)	26 Jan.	1 Feb.	Yard closed until February 1st, when work was resumed under the required regulations.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
291	1	Agricultural labourers.	Boxford, Suffolk.	Against reduction in wages of 1*s.* per week.	18 Feb.	—	Replaced by other men, who obtained higher wages.	Do.	Hands replaced.
292	7	Do. -	Belchamp Walter, Essex.	For return of a reduction of 1*s.* per week on resumption of the spring hours of labour.	28 Feb.	13 Mar.	Wages increased by 1*s.* per week, with the longer hours—6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	Successful	Conciliation.
293	4	Do. -	Balsham, Cambs.	Do. - -	6 Mar.	20 Mar.	Advance of 1*s.* to be granted on 1st April.	Do.	Do.
294	1	Turnip top pickers.	Near Sudbury, Suffolk.	For increase in prices of 1*d.* per bag.	6 Mar.	6 Mar.	Work resumed at previous rate.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
295	1	Labourers (relief works).	Liverpool -	Against required alteration in method of performing excavating work.	11 Mar.	11 Mar.	Work resumed upon the method required by contractor.	Do.	Do.
296	4	Agricultural labourers.	Gayton, Norfolk.	For advance in wages as compensation for the seasonal increased hours of labour.	20 Mar.	29 Mar.	Work resumed on previous terms, but men afterwards obtained the extra 1*s.* per week desired.	Partially successful.	Submission and conciliation.
297	—	Do. -	Baconsthorpe	For advance in wages to 12*s.* per week.	Mar.	—	Advance granted -	Successful	Conciliation.
298	1	Road construction labourers.	Brasclete, Carloway.	Dissatisfaction with rate of piecework wages.	5 Apr.	—	No details of settlement.	—	—
299	1	Agricultural labourers.	Oxnead, Norfolk.	For advance in wages of 1*s.* per week upon the usual seasonal increase in hours.	29 Apr.	10 June	Work resumed at previous rates.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
300	1	Do. -	Paston, Norfolk	For advance in wages to 12*s.* per week during the summer season.	Apr. (Lasted	— 6 weeks)	Work resumed for one week at 11*s.*, to be afterwards increased to 12*s.*	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
301	2	Do. -	North Repps -	For advance in wages to 12*s.* per week.	Apr.	—	Men obtained employment elsewhere, their successors receiving the desired rate.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
302	—	Do. -	Hethersett -	Do. - -	Apr.	—	Advance granted -	Successful	Conciliation.
303	1	Cotton waste pickers.	Liverpool -	Dispute between foreman and forewoman. Pickers came out in sympathy with the former.	11 May	12 May	Work resumed, the foreman being dismissed.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
304	1	Stoneyard men (relief works).	South Shields	Desire to cease work on Saturdays at 1 instead of 4 p.m.	27 May	27 May	Work resumed on previous terms.	Do.	Do.
305	1	Soap packers (boys).	Leeds -	Against reduction in wages of 1*d.* per dozen boxes.	22 June	26 June	Work resumed at reduced rate, but employers state that effect thereof is neutralised by an improved system of working.	Partially successful.	Submission and conciliation.
306	4	Firewood cutters	London -	Against proposed reduction in wages.	June	—	Places filled by non-unionists.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
307	1	Hop pickers -	Sittingbourne	For advance in picking prices of 2*d.* per basket.	24 Aug.	24 Aug.	Work resumed at previous rates.	Do	Submission.
		METAL TRADES.							
		IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.							
308	1	Ironworkers -	Codnor, Derbyshire.	Against proposed reduction in wages.	2 Jan.	11 Jan.	Reduction of 13½ per cent. accepted.	Do.	Do.
309	1	Slaggers, furnacemen, &c.	Barrow - in - Furness.	For an additional locomotive in removing slag from furnaces.	23 Jan.	27 Jan.	Work resumed as before, the men apologising for the stoppage.	Do.	Do.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE—*cont.*							
310	1	Puddlers -	Near Leeds -	Wages dispute. Work suspended until a settlement could be effected.	1893. Jan.	1893. 6 Feb.	Work resumed upon a satisfactory settlement.	Successful	Conciliation.
311	1	Millmen -	Near Glasgow	Against reduction in wages of about 22 per cent.	3 Feb.	29 Apr.	Places filled by other men.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
312	6	Rollers and roughers (hoop iron trade).	Coatbridge -	Against proposed reduction in wages of about 1*s.* per ton.	13 Mar.	21 Mar.	Reduction of 8*d.* per ton accepted, 4*d.* to be borne by rollers and 2*d.* each by roughers.	Partially successful.	Conciliation and submission.
313	1	Ironworkers -	Silverdale, Staffs.	Refusal to accept a reduction in wages of 2½ per cent. awarded by the Arbitration Board.	20 Apr.	25 Apr.	Work resumed, the men apologising and agreeing to pay 25*l.* as part compensation for loss sustained by the stoppage.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
314	1	Hammermen (steel works).	Sheffield -	Against reduction in wages of about 45 per cent., and some men to be dispensed with.	15 May	17 June	Reduction of 5 per cent. accepted, with a re-arrangement of the work.	Partially successful.	Conciliation and submission.
315	1	Steel workers (railway tyres).	Do. -	Against proposed reduction in wages of 10 per cent.	31 July	22 Aug.	Five per cent. reduction accepted on present selling prices, and another 5 per cent. if prices fall beyond a stated point. (*See* note, p. 205.)	Do.	Do.
316	1	Steel workers -	Mossend, Lanarkshire.	Against reduction in wages of 1*d.* per ton.	9 Sept.	21 Sept.	Reduction of ½*d.* per ton accepted. (*See* note, p. 205.)	Do.	Do.
317	1	Do. - -	Darlington -	Against reduction in number of helpers at straightening mill.	13 Sept.	14 Sept.	Settled by mutual concessions.	Do.	Conciliation.
318	1	Steel and tin workers.	Pontymister, Newport.	Against reduction in wages and alteration of working arrangements.	15 Sept.	1894. 1 Nov.	Smelters accepted a temporary reduction of 5 per cent. for 3 months, and steel mill men 10 per cent. Other branches resumed work without a reduction.	Do.	Conciliation and submission.
319	1	Blastfurnacemen	Gartsherrie, Lanarkshire.	Against withdrawal of assistance granted in moulding "pig beds," estimated to be equal to a reduction of 1*d.* per ton.	Dec. (Lasted 1 week.)	1893. —	Work resumed on the previous terms for a month, the whole question to be fully considered in the meantime.	Successful	Conciliation.
		IRON FOUNDING.							
320	6	Moulders - -	St. Helens -	Against proposed reduction in wages of 2*s.* per week. (*See* note, p. 205.)	1 Jan.	7 Feb.	Proposed reduction withdrawn.	Do.	Do.
321	1	Moulders and labourers (malleable iron department).	Sheffield -	Against proposed reduction in wages of 14 to 25 per cent. according to the class of work.	10 Feb.	28 Feb.	Claim for general reduction withdrawn, but modifications in prices accepted on three classes of work.	Partially successful.	Do.
322	1	Moulders' labourers.	Glasgow -	For advance in wages	11 Aug.	19 Aug.	Work resumed without any advance, but promise given to consider request at end of two months.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
323	1	Pipe founders -	Do.	Against proposed reduction in wages in one department, the men in another desiring an advance.	14 Nov.	18 Nov.	A slight advance given in a few cases, and a smaller reduction than first proposed accepted in other cases.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		IRON PLATE WORKING, GALVANISING, &c.			1893.	1893.			
324	1	Sheet iron workers.	West Bromwich.	Against reduction in wages, men alleging refusal on part of employers to refer case to the Wages Board of the trade.	29 Jan.	—	Wages paid up, and further employment refused to those who went out on strike.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
325	1	Iron plate workers and galvanisers.	The Lye, Stourbridge.	Against proposed introduction of day instead of piece working.	May (Taken as 9 months.)	1894. Feb.	Galvanisers obtained employment elsewhere, and were replaced.	Do.	Do.
		ENGINEERING.				1893.			
326	1	Pattern makers -	Erith -	Against proposed reduction in wages of 10 per cent	2 Jan.	16 Mar.	Reduction withdrawn, and work resumed at 9*d.* per hour, an advance of 6*d.* per week on the previous rate.	Successful	Conciliation.
327	1	Fo'er-shop workmen.	Darlington -	Objection to employment of a man who was alleged to have made complaints of his fellows to the manager.	9 Jan.	9 Jan.	The man in question removed to another portion of the works.	Do.	Do.
328	1	Smiths and fitters.	Barrow-in-Furness.	Dissatisfaction with a foreman or inspector employed to examine piecework.	23 Jan.	—	Work resumed on the employer's terms.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
329	1	Pattern makers -	Glasgow -	For advance in wages to a minimum rate of 7½*d.* per hour.	2 Feb.	10 Apr.	Minimum rate of 7½*d.* per hour conceded.	Successful	Conciliation.
330	1	Do. -	Middlesbrough	Against proposed reduction in wages of 5 per cent.	13 Feb.	8 Apr.	Work resumed without any reduction in rate.	Do.	Do.
331	1	Engineers' labourers.	Dukinfield -	Against proposed reduction in wages.	18 Mar. (Lasted about 10 days.)	—	Work resumed at previous rates, with exception of a few cases who accepted piecework.	Partially successful.	Conciliation and submission.
332	1	Fitters and turners (steel works).	Leeds -	Against reduction in wages of 2*s.* per week, or the alternative of dismissal of three-eighths of their number during a slack period.	31 Mar.	—	A sufficient number of non-union men engaged to fill the places.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
333	1	Pattern makers -	Middlesbrough	Against reduction in wages of 5 per cent.	Mar. (Taken as lasting 3 months.)	24 June	Places filled by other men, who accepted the reduction.	Do.	Do.
334	1	Engineers and labourers.	Newry -	Against reduction in hours, with a corresponding decrease in weekly rate of wages.	15 Apr.	10 May	Work resumed upon the previous conditions as regards hours of work.	Successful	Conciliation.
335	1	Pattern makers -	Sunderland -	Against employment of a wood turner upon the lathe work in connection with pattern making. (*See* note, p. 205.)	15 Apr.	8 July.	Work resumed on previous conditions, the employer refusing to discharge the man in question, but promising in event of his leaving to fill his place by a pattern maker.	Unsuccessful	Submission and conciliation.
336	2	Moulders (engineering works.)	Hartlepool -	Against reduction in wages of 2*s.* per week in two instalments. (*See* note, p. 206.)	29 May	10 July	Reduction accepted.	Do.	Submission.
337	1	Machine men (projectile works).	London, S.W.	Against reduction in piecework prices.	7 June	8 June	Reduction accepted of half the amount proposed.	Partially successful.	Submission and conciliation.
338	1	Moulders - -	Middlesbrough	Dispute as to piecework prices — alleged stoppage of a part of their wages.	12 June	17 July	No advance given, but the "stopped" money to be refunded. Some of the men were placed on day wages.	Successful	Conciliation.
339	1	Engineers and foundry employés generally.	Hayle -	Refusal to accept a new system of checking the work upon which each man was engaged.	28 June	1 July	Desired system accepted.	Unsuccessful	Submission.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		ENGINEERING —*cont.*							
340	1	Cycle makers -	Nottingham -	Against proposed reduction in piecework wages by a foreman who was objected to by the men.	1893. 1 day in	1893. June	Proposed reduction withdrawn.	Successful	Conciliation.
341	3	Moulders - -	Belfast -	Against proposed reduction in wages of 1*s.* per week.	14 July	22 July	Reduction postponed until 4th October, conference to be held in the meantime.	Do.	Do.
342	1	Do. -	Hartlepool -	Against employment of non-unionists.	21 July	22 July	Employer discharged the non-unionists in dispute.	Do.	Do.
343	1	Fitters (iron works).	Dowlais -	To raise the standard of wages upon which their sliding scale was based.	31 July	2 Aug.	Work resumed on promise of an advance, which is stated, however, to have been given to a few men only.	Partially successful.	Do.
344	1	Pattern makers	Whitehaven -	For advance in wages of 2*s.* per week, permanent short time having been adopted by the employer.	2 Aug.	—	Some men resumed work on the conditions struck against, others left the district.	Unsuccessful	Submission and hands replaced.
345	1	Loom makers -	Colne - -	Objection to a small extension of the weekly hours for cleaning up.	21 Aug.	2 Sept.	Work resumed upon employer's terms.	Do.	Submission.
346	1	Boilermakers -	Dublin - -	Against employment of labourers to place certain machinery in a country job.	29 Aug.	—	Places taken by other men.	Do.	Hands replaced.
347	1	Scale beam makers (weighing machines).	Glasgow	Dispute as to a deduction or fine for alleged imperfect work.	9 Sept.	—	Places filled by other men.	Do.	Do.
348	1	Polishers, screwers, labourers, &c.	Bolton - -	For advance in wages of 1*s.* per week, with time and half rate for overtime.	18 Sept.	19 Sept.	Weekly advance granted, but not the overtime rate desired.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
		SHIPBUILDING.							
349	1	Frame setters -	Greenock -	For advance in wages	20 Jan.	28 Feb.	Work ultimately performed by apprentices.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
350	1	Smiths - -	Port Glasgow	Objection to introduction of a new piece price list without first submitting its provisions to the men. (*See* note, p. 207.)	20 Jan.	13 Feb.	Price list exhibited, but which had the effect of bringing about a reduction in wages.	Partially successful.	Submission and conciliation
351	—	Ship joiners, cabinet makers, saw millers, &c.	River Clyde -	Against proposed reduction in wages of ½*d.* per hour.	23 Jan.	16 Feb.	Proposed reduction withdrawn.	Successful	Conciliation.
352	1	Shipwrights -	Hull - -	Against proposed reduction in wages of 1*s.* 6*d.* per week.	23 Jan.	23 Feb.	Reduction of 1*s.* per week accepted.	Partially successful.	Submission and conciliation.
353	1	Fitters - -	Do. -	Dispute with hand drillers as to fitting and fixing certain work after drilling had been done.	3 Feb.	13 Feb.	Temporary arrangement effected, and a board of conciliation to be formed to settle similar future disputes.	Do.	Conciliation.
354	1	Ship joiners -	Paisley - -	Against proposed reduction in wages.	3 Feb.	7 Feb.	Proposed reduction withdrawn.	Successful	Do.
355	1	Shipyard labourers.	Howdon-on-Tyne.	For advance in wages to rate previously paid for similar work.	8 Mar.	22 Mar.	Advance granted -	Do.	Do.
356	1	Platers, riveters, caulkers, &c.	Willington Quay.	For removal of a piecework checker on account of alleged vexatious interference.	13 Mar.	13 Mar.	Official in question dispensed with.	Do.	Do.
357	1	Platers' helpers	Wallsend-on-Tyne.	Strike against platers who desired two squads of helpers to do the work of three during an unprofitable job. (*See* note, p. 207.)	22 Mar.	5 Apr.	Work resumed without change of arrangements, question being referred to the officials of the union concerned.	Do.	Do.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		SHIPBUILDING —*cont.*							
					1893.	1893.			
358	1	Platers' helpers and labourers.	Thornaby-on-Tees.	Iron shifters struck against proposed reduction in wages. Helpers and others came out in sympathy.	29 Mar.	7 Apr.	Work resumed without any reduction.	Successful	Conciliation.
359	1	Boilermakers -	Tilbury -	Objection to employment of drillers upon certain ship-repairing work.	29 Mar.	7 Apr.	Work resumed alongside the drillers, the objection not being sustained.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
360	1	Rivet boys -	Paisley -	For advance in wages of 3s. per week. Strike against riveters.	31 Mar.	13 Apr.	Advance of 1s. per week granted by riveters.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
361	6	Drillers - -	Hull - -	Dispute with boilermakers upon the question of drilling holes for small patches on boiler repairs.	5 Apr.	13 Apr.	Arrangement effected, stated to be mostly in favour of boilermakers, at a conference between Employers' Association and the representatives of both trades.	Do.	Do.
362	1	Ship joiners -	Renfrew -	Against employment of shipwrights upon work alleged to belong to joiners.	7 Apr.	8 Apr.	Shipwrights withdrawn from the work in question.	Successful	Do.
363	1	Riveters - -	Greenock -	Dispute as to price in riveting on a tank steamer, the men desiring an increase.	7 Apr.	10 May	Compromised by the riveting in question being done on time instead of piecework.	Partially successful.	Do.
364	1	Rivet heaters -	Dumbarton -	For the assistance of a man to break their fuel.	14 Apr.	14 Apr.	Assistance granted -	Successful	Do.
365	1	Do. -	Govan - -	For assistance in breaking their fuel and transporting rivets.	24 Apr.	26 Apr.	Work resumed on previous conditions.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
366	1	Do. -	Howdon-on-Tyne.	Against promotion, alleged to be out of his turn, of one of their number.	10 May	12 May	Work resumed as before, an apology being tendered for the stoppage.	Do.	Do.
367	1	Riveters - -	Belfast - -	Against a new system of rendering account of piecework done.	11 May	15 May	New system accepted under protest.	Do.	Do.
368	1	Chippers and painters.	North Shields	Refusal of employers to pay at the rate of half-a-day's wages for three hours' overtime required after 8 p.m.	12 May	13 May	Employers agreed to pay at the rate desired.	Successful	Conciliation.
369	1	Platers and helpers.	Hebburn-on-Tyne.	For advance in wages upon a new type of plating.	15 May	17 May	Advance of about 20 per cent. granted.	Do.	Do.
370	1	Smiths' strikers	Hartlepool -	Refusal to submit to a 5 per cent. reduction from the smiths, which the latter had accepted.	31 May	3 June	No present reduction to take place; wages to rise or fall 1s. per week, according to every future 5 per cent. alteration.	Do.	Do.
371	13	Shipyard joiners	River Tyne -	Against proposed reduction in wages of 1s. per week.	7 June	19 July	Proposed reduction withdrawn.	Do.	Do.
372	1	Shipwrights -	Renfrew -	Against employment of joiners upon certain work alleged to belong to shipwrights.	8 June	12 June	Joiners to complete the job in question, but this class of work to be done by shipwrights in future.	Partially successful.	Conciliation and submission.
373	1	Platers and helpers.	Walker-on-Tyne.	Dispute between platers and helpers, the latter desiring squads of four men instead of three to be employed on certain work.	12 June	5 July	The desired extra man per squad conceded.	Successful	Conciliation.
374	3	Smiths' strikers -	Stockton and Thornaby-on-Tees.	Against a reduction in wages of 5 per cent., which the smiths had accepted.	19 June	17 July	Places filled by other men at the reduced rate.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		SHIPBUILDING —*cont.*							
					1893.	1893.			
375	1	French polishers	Glasgow	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour and reduction in number of apprentices.	20 June	23 June	Advance of 2*s.* 3*d.* per week granted, and six apprentices discharged.	Successful	Conciliation.
376	1	Ship joiners	Clydebank	Against employment of shipwrights upon making sun decks.	26 June	27 June	Work in question given to the joiners.	Do.	Do.
	1	Shipwrights (Strike.)		Dissatisfaction with allotment to joiners of the work which caused dispute in the previous case. (376.)	3 July		Line of demarcation to be settled by a joint committee of nine members of each trade. One point of difference which was submitted to independent arbitration was given in favour of the shipwrights. (*See* note, p. 207.)	Partially successful.	Conciliation and arbitration.
377	20	Shipwrights and ship-joiners. (Lock-out.)	Do.	To bring the strike to an end the shipbuilders on the upper and lower reaches of the Clyde locked out the men of both trades.	11 Sept.	20 Sept			
378	1	Plumbers	Jarrow-on-Tyne.	Against proposed reduction in wages to the level of other establishments on river.	28 June	8 Aug.	Work resumed pending arbitration, which awarded a reduction of 1*s.* per week.	Unsuccessful	Arbitration.
379	3	Shipyard joiners	Middlesbrough	Failure of employers to carry out certain conditions which had been arranged coincident with a reduction in wages of 1*s.* per week.	1 July	11 July	Agreement to carry out the conditions in question.	Successful	Conciliation.
380	1	Painters	Wallsend-on-Tyne.	Against employment of "red leaders" and labourers in putting second coat of paint on ship's bottom.	4 July	24 July	Painters resumed work on the understanding that the points in dispute should be settled by conciliation meeting.	Partially successful.	Do.
381	1	Platers' helpers	Belfast	Against reduction in wages by platers of 5 per cent. without notice.	22 July	2 Sept.	Employers agreed to pay the helpers the 5 per cent. in dispute until a mutual settlement could be made.	Successful	Do.
382	1	Ship joiners	Renfrew	Dispute with shipwrights as to laying sun decks and other work.	25 July	20 Sept.	Dispute settled at same date and on same terms as general strike and lock-out (No. 377).	Partially successful.	Conciliation and arbitration.
383	1	Platers' helpers and labourers.	Blyth	To compel four non-union men to join labourers' union.	31 July	1 Aug.	Employer decided that non-union men must join labourers' union, or leave their employment.	Successful	Conciliation.
384	1	Rivet heaters	Do.	Objection to appointment of an outside youth as apprentice riveter instead of one of themselves.	Half a day in July.		Youth in question removed.	Do.	Do.
385	1	Riveters	Greenock	Refusal to commence riveting a new vessel at the price offered. Advance of 7½ per cent. desired.	July (Lasted 5 weeks).	24 Aug.	Advance conceded.	Do.	Do.
386	1	Platers' helpers	Walker-on-Tyne.	Against action of strikers in procuring the discharge of a member of their union, who, being in arrear with his contributions, had joined the Labourers' Union, to which the platers' helpers belonged.	21 Aug.	4 Sept.	Referred to a joint committee of the various trades, which decided in favour of the strikers. Man in question paid off.	Unsuccessful	Arbitration.
387	1	Rivet heaters	Do.	For re-instatement of one of their number discharged for insubordination.	21 Aug.	23 Aug.	Lad in question re-instated on expressing regret for his misconduct.	Successful	Conciliation.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		SHIPBUILDING —*cont.*							
					1893.	1893.			
388	1	Frame setters -	Greenock	For advance in wages	23 Aug.	4 Sept.	Settled by a satisfactory compromise.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
389	1	Ship joiners -	Port Glasgow	Against discharge of a man who had acted as union delegate.	30 Aug.	19 Sept.	Man in question reinstated. (*See* note, p. 207.)	Successful	Arbitration.
390	1	Boiler makers -	Leith - -	For a higher classification and increased price for "overlap" work.	8 Sept.	18 Oct.	Advance of 8*d.* per 100 rivets conceded.	Do.	Conciliation.
391	1	Platers' helpers	Stockton-on-Tees.	For alteration in system of payment, with a view to receiving wages earned at an earlier day. (*See* note, p. 207.)	11 Sept.	18 Sept.	Work resumed on previous conditions as regards payment.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
392	1	Apprentice shipwrights.	Greenock -	Against employment of labourers upon work alleged to appertain to the shipwrights who were at the time out on dispute. (No. 377.)	18 Sept.	18 Sept.	Labourers retained upon the work in question. Work resumed.	Do.	Do.
393	1	Sailmakers -	Glasgow -	Against employment of a rigger upon certain rope splicing in connection with sailmaking. (*See* note, p. 207.)	19 Sept.	20 Sept.	Work resumed, the rigger having left of his own accord.	Successful	—
394	3	Plumbers - -	Hartlepool -	Against reduction in wages, the plumbers contending that they had not received an advance when other sections had done so.	19 Sept.	19 Sept.	Wages re-adjusted to a uniform rate of 33*s.* per week, giving some an advance of 1*s.* 6*d.* and others of 2*s.* per week.	Do.	Conciliation.
395	1	Riveters - -	Greenock -	For increase in prices upon work alleged to have been altered from the contract terms.	28 Sept.	9 Oct.	Demand withdrawn -	Unsuccessful	Submission.
396	1	Ship joiners (Strike).	Clydebank -	To enforce rule that during compulsory short time to the majority, those required to work longer hours should be paid at overtime rate for the extra hours worked. (*See* note, p. 208.)	29 Sept.	1894. 31 Jan.	Work resumed after mediation by Lord Provost; a Conciliation Board formed to settle the whole question of overtime, and an arbitrator appointed to act, if necessary. For full terms of settlement, see p. 208.	Partially successful.	Mediation and arbitration.
	20	Do. (Lock-out).	River Clyde -	In consequence of this strike the associated employers on the Clyde locked out their men.	7 Oct.				
						1893.			
397	1	Ship joiners -	Belfast - -	Against employment of cabinet-makers in fitting up saloon of a ship.	6 Oct.	1 Oct.	Work resumed unconditionally. (*See* note, p. 209.)	Unsuccessful	Submission.
398	1	Platers' helpers	Hebburn-on-Tyne.	For increase in number of helpers to each squad. (*See* note, p. 209.)	9 Oct.	24 Oct.	An additional helper to each squad granted, and an increase of 1*d.* per plate conceded to platers.	Successful.	Conciliation.
399	1	Rivet heaters -	Dundee - -	For advance in wages of 4*s.* per week.	17 Oct.	19 Oct.	Work resumed on previous terms.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
400	1	Shipwrights -	Wallsend-on-Tyne.	Dispute with joiners as to performance of "casing" work in holds in connection with meat chambers.	21 Oct.	13 Nov.	Work in dispute referred to arbitration, employers agreeing to observe a particular clause of a former settlement.	Partially successful.	Conciliation and arbitration.
401	1	Riveters -	Walker-on-Tyne.	Dispute with platers as to inexact punching of rivet holes causing extra work to riveters.	24 Oct.	26 Oct.	Platers agreed to prepare the holes in accordance with the wishes of the riveters.	Successful.	Conciliation.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		SHIPBUILDING —*cont.*							
402	1	Shipwrights	Walker-on-Tyne.	Alleged infringement of a demarcation of work agreement, labourers having been employed to lift the portable ceiling in the oil tanks of a vessel.	1893. 13 Nov.	1893. 18 Nov.	Arrangement effected that shipwrights should fit the ceilings, and labourers carry them.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
403	1	Platers' helpers	Leith	Objection to work short time, the platers having voluntarily reduced their winter hours from 54 to 46¾ per week.	13 Nov.	15 Nov.	Work resumed upon the terms accepted by the platers.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
404	1	Do.	Stockton-on-Tees.	Against desire of platers to reduce number of helpers per squad in working shorter plates for which a smaller price was paid.	15 Nov.	25 Nov.	Platers' demand withdrawn, the employers offering to bear half the cost of the helpers considered to be superfluous. (*See* note, p. 209.)	Successful	Conciliation.
405	1	Shipyard labourers.	Middlesbrough	Objection to work daily short time during scarcity of orders, the men offering to work one day less per week.	11 Dec.	23 Dec.	Full time resumed, orders having been secured, and all men reinstated.	Do.	Do.
406	1	Fitters and smiths	Do.	For payment at the rate of time and half while engaged in repairing an oil steamer.	20 Dec.	—	Desired rate conceded.	Do.	Do.
		MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.							
		BRASS WORKING.							
407	1	Brass moulders and finishers.	Belfast	Against employment of a member of another union of brassfounders. (*See* note, p. 210.)	13 Mar.	1 Apr.	Employers withdrew a circular warning other firms against employing the men who struck, and an arrangement was made between the societies affected.	Do.	Do.
408	1	Do.	Hull	Against proposed reduction in wages.	21 July	12 Aug.	Proposed reduction withdrawn.	Do.	Do.
409	1	Buckle casters	Walsall	Against increase in number of castings to the required weight, consequent upon manufacture of a lighter class of goods.	8 Sept.	1894. 12 Feb.	Men obtained employment elsewhere, and their places were filled up.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
		CHAIN AND ANCHOR MAKING.							
410	—	Cable chain makers.	Cradley Heath District.	Against proposed reduction in wages of 10 to 30 per cent.	6 Feb.	—	Some employers stated to have agreed to adhere to list prices. No record of any reduction has been received.	Successful	Conciliation.
411	30	Dollied chain makers.	Do.	For restoration of the 5*s.* list, equal to an advance in wages of about 20 per cent.	22 Apr.	1893. 13 July	5*s.* list restored by all employers with exception of one. (*See* note, p. 210.)	Partially successful.	Do.
412	1	Cable chain makers.	Pontypridd	Against introduction of a time-checking machine while engaged on piecework.	1 June	25 July	Use of machine in question agreed to.	Unsuccessful	Submission.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		CHAIN AND ANCHOR MAKING —*cont.*							
413	1	Anchor smiths -	Gateshead	Alleged departure from price-list, men desiring to be paid at an extra rate per cwt., stated to be usual for all anchors over a certain weight.	1893. 4 Aug.	1893. 25 Sept.	Employer agreed to pay according to the usual or Staffordshire "list." (*See* note, p. 213.)	Successful	Conciliation.
414	1	Cable chain makers.	Old Hill -	Against proposed reduction in wages.	31 July	—	Work resumed at the previous rate of wages.	Do.	Do.
		COPPER WORKING.							
415	1	Copper smelters	Near Neath -	For division of work among a larger number of men during short-time working.	29 Nov.	6 Dec.	Employers complied with the wish of the men.	Do.	Do.
		FILE MANUFACTURE.							
416	1	Machine file cutters.	Sheffield -	Against reduction in wages of 10 per cent. (*See* note, p. 213.)	23 Jan.	23 Mar.	Reduction accepted -	Unsuccessful	Submission.
		GUN MANUFACTURE.							
417	4	Gun lock filers -	Darlaston -	Against reduction in wages of 22½ per cent.	23 Oct.	1894. 28 April	Work resumed without any reduction in prices.	Successful.	Conciliation.
		NAIL MAKING.							
418	1	Nail makers -	Dudley -	Objection to a "fogger" or middleman who paid less than the recognised list of prices.	Apr. (Lasted 3 months).	1893. July	Places filled by other workers. Strike support paid for three months.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
		RIVET MANUFACTURE.							
419	—	Rivet makers -	Blackheath and Old Hill.	For advance in wages ranging from 10 to 20 per cent.	29 May	1 June	Advance conceded equivalent to 12 per cent.	Successful.	Conciliation.
420	—	Gas rivet makers	Halesowen -	For advance in wages	June	June	Employers agreed to a price list containing an advance in wages (stated to be about 55 per cent).	Do.	Do.
		SPELTER WORKING.							
421	1	Spelter workers	Swansea -	Dispute as to the amount of a reduction in wages under a sliding scale agreement.	11 Feb.	12 May	Reduction of about 10 per cent. agreed to.	Unsuccessful	Submission and conciliation.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		STOVE-GRATE MANUFACTURE.							
422	1	Stove-grate workers.	Derby -	For re-instatement of certain discharged men, recognition of union, equal distribution of the work in hand during slackness, and for undertaking to employ no non-union men.	1893. 13 May	1894. 12 May	Dispute closed by union, most of the men having obtained work elsewhere.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
		TIN PLATE MANUFACTURE.							
423	1	Millmen and tinhousemen.	Carmarthen -	Against imposition of fines for breakage of machinery, and for dismissal of a foreman. Tinhousemen came out in sympathy.	5 May	1893. 12 July	Work resumed on agreement that fines should only be inflicted where breakages occurred through carelessness. Foreman retained.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
424	1	Tin-plate workers	Maesteg, Glam.	For re-instatement of a man discharged in consequence of refusal to pay for damaged property, but which he afterwards expressed willingness to do.	25 July	1894. 28 May	Work resumed, the man in question not being re-instated.	Unsuccessful.	Submission.
425	1	Do. -	Pontardawe -	Against discharge of an assorter for alleged disobedience of orders. (*See* note, p. 213.)	29 July	1893. 3 Nov.	Many men replaced; others resumed work at their own request.	Do.	Hands replaced and submission.
426	1	Do. -	Tintern, Mon.	Against required "concessions" or increased output without increase in wages.	11 Aug.	1894. 22 Jan.	Work resumed on previous terms as regards output and wages.	Successful	Conciliation.
427	1	Do. -	Ammanford, Carmarthenshire.	Against infringement of the union rule restricting the output to 36 boxes.	21 Aug.	1893. 21 Sept.	Work resumed on terms desired by the employer.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
428	1	Do. -	Do. -	Against proposed infringement of the 36 box rule.	Aug.	—	No details of settlement.	—	—
429	1	Do -	Garnant, Carmarthenshire.	Do. -	Aug.	—	No details of settlement.	—	—
430	1	Do. -	Kidwelly, Glam.	Employer demanded that the cost of overhauling certain cases of tin plates, alleged to have been imperfectly fastened, should be borne by the assorters.	25 Sept.	27 Oct.	Question submitted to arbitration, with result that men paid half the amount allowed by employer to the buyer for overhauling.	Partially successful.	Arbitration.
431	1	Do. -	Landore, Swansea.	Against proposed reduction in wages of 10 per cent.	Oct.	—	Work resumed on previous terms.	Successful.	Conciliation.
432	1	Do. -	Aberdare -	Against proposed reduction in wages (increase of output).	Nov.	Dec. (Lasted 3 weeks)	Arrangement come to that slight "concessions" should be made temporarily, to be afterwards repaid.	Partially successful.	Do.
433	1	Do. -	Near Neath -	Against refusal to restart certain men upon resumption of work after a depression.	Nov.	16 Dec.	All men for whom work could be found were re-started.	Successful.	Do.
434	1	Do. -	Near Chepstow	Against proposed reduction in wages of 10 per cent.	18 Dec.	1894. 1 Feb.	Work resumed without any reduction.	Do.	Do.
435	1	Do. -	Resolven, Neath.	Do. -	Dec.	1893. Dec.	Reduction accepted -	Unsuccessful.	Submission.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		TIN PLATE MANUFACTURE —*cont.*							
436	1	Millmen - -	Llanelly -	Alleged refusal of employer to re-start a particular man on resumption of work after a stoppage.	1893. 1 Feb.	1893. 15 Feb.	Works resumed upon an amicable settlement.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
		TUBE MANUFACTURE.							
437	1	Tube fitting and socket makers.	Wednesbury -	Against proposed reduction in wages of 12½ per cent.	14 Jan.	2 Feb.	Proposed reduction withdrawn.	Successful.	Do.
438	1	Tube makers -	Govan - -	For return of 5 per cent. in wages which had been taken off concurrently with a reduction in hours from 57 to 54 per week.	15 Aug.	19 Aug.	Old rate of wages conceded, and the hours of working to revert to 57 per week.	Partially successful.	Do.
		WIRE WORKING.							
439	1	Wire weavers -	Norwich -	Against reduction in wages consequent upon introduction of improved machinery.	9 Dec.	1894. 13 Jan.	Work resumed at the rate offered by employer. The improved machinery is stated to have resulted in an increase in the men's earnings.	Unsuccessful.	Submission.
		MINING AND QUARRYING.							
		COAL MINING.							
440	1	Miners - -	Wigan -	For removal of a non-union man who had rendered himself obnoxious.	3 Jan.	1893. 14 Jan.	Non-union man withdrawn from pit.	Successful	Conciliation.
441	1	Do. - -	Barnsley -	Against altered method of working alleged to cause reduction in wages.	About 3 Jan.	—	No details of settlement.	—	—
442	1	Do. - -	Castleford -	For advance in wages of 1*s.* per ton, owing to alleged bad seam.	4 Jan.	—	No settlement had been effected in June 1893, and further details have been unobtainable.	—	—
443	1	Do. - -	Swadlincote, Derbyshire.	To obtain a printed price list, alleged by the employers to include an advance in wages which they declined to give. (*See* note, p. 213.)	5 Jan.	16 June	Coal getting prices to remain as before, but allowance to be made in difficult working places, so as to permit of a fair wage being earned.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
444	1	Do. - -	Near Kelty, Fifeshire.	Against introduction of "Billy Fairplay," causing a reduction in wages.	24 Jan.	13 Feb.	Work resumed on employers' terms.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
445	1	Do. - -	Mansfield -	For advance in wages, the employers desiring the coal to be separated in a particular way.	8 Feb.	1 Mar.	No changes made in the tonnage rate, but alterations in certain items of the price list, which would have the effect of increasing the total earnings.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
446	1	Do. - -	Ashton-under-Lyne.	For enforcement of a contract as to price for certain inferior coal which was found to be unmarketable.	8 Feb.	—	Contract found to be defective, and men obtained employment elsewhere.	Unsuccessful	—

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		COAL MINING —*cont.*			1893.	1893.			
447	1	Miners	Wigan	For advance in wages in consequence of thinness of coal.	9 Feb.	20 Feb.	Work resumed at an advance of 3*d.* per ton.	Successful	Conciliation.
448	1	Do.	Hanley	Against reduction in wages of 20 per cent.	14 Feb.	—	Colliery closed indefinitely, the seam being unprofitable.	Unsuccessful	—
449	1	Do.	Llanelly	Against reduction in allowances for timbering, &c.	26 Feb.	—	Colliery closed indefinitely.	Do.	—
450	1	Do.	Dalry	Against reduction in wages of 5 per cent.	Feb. (Lasted 1 week.)	Feb.	Reduction accepted	Do.	Submission.
451	1	Do.	Ferndale, Glam.	Against reduction of 1*d.* per ton in the extra allowance money. *See* note, p. 213.)	Feb.	April	Employers conceded the demands of some of their men, and promised to consider the cases of the other men.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
452	1	Do.	Hafod, Pontypridd.	Against alteration in method of laying out underground workings.	1 Mar.	17 Apr.	Alteration accepted	Unsuccessful	Submission.
453	1	Do.	Whitecroft, Forest of Dean.	Against proposed reduction in wages of 10 per cent.	1 Mar.	—	Colliery closed indefinitely.	Do.	—
454	1	Do.	Near Llanelly	Against proposed reduction in wages of 30 per cent.	4 Mar.	18 Nov.	Proposed reduction accepted.	Do.	Submission.
455	1	Do.	Bristol	Against proposed reduction in wages of 25 per cent.	4 Mar.	—	Colliery closed, company going into liquidation.	Do.	—
456	1	Do.	Prestonpans	For advance in wages to the average of the district.	9 Mar.	22 Mar.	Question referred to Conciliation Board, which awarded the desired advance of 5 per cent.	Successful	Arbitration.
457	1	Pit boys	Near Nottingham.	For advance in wages which had been promised, but was not yet due. Pit laid idle in consequence.	13 Mar.	17 Mar.	Boys summoned and fined 5*s.* each. Work resumed upon issue of summonses.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
458	1	Miners	Blantyre	Dissatisfaction with low rate of wages, stated to have been brought about by continued partial reductions.	14 Mar.	16 Mar.	Employer promised better rate of wages in "hard places," and to take over contract work in pit, thus doing away with intermediate profits.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
459	1	Do.	Moston, Lanc.	Against refusal to provide trammers in a new portion of the pit.	15 Mar.	19 May	Employer agreed to do the tramming when the full number of men were at work.	Do.	Do.
460	1	Do.	Staveley	Refusal to work with inexperienced enginemen during a dispute in which the latter were engaged.	17 Mar.	18 Mar.	An accident having occurred, the employers agreed to reinstate all the old enginemen, stipulating that they should teach new hands at each colliery, the men to each engine being increased from two to three.	Successful	Do.
461	1	Do.	Dunfermline	Against a local reduction in wages in addition to a previous general county one.	21 Mar.	28 Mar.	Half the proposed reduction accepted.	Partially successful.	Submission and conciliation.
462	1	Do.	Falkirk	Against partial reduction in wages.	23 Mar.	7 Apr.	Reduction accepted of 2*d.* per ton.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
463	1	Do.	Cambuslang	Against partial reduction in wages of 2*d.* per ton.	24 Mar.	17 Apr.	Work resumed at the required reduction. (*See* note, p. 213.)	Do.	Do.
464	1	Do.	Dodworth, Barnsley.	Against use of "Billy Fairplay" for riddling coal before weighing.	28 Mar.	16 Nov.	"Billy Fairplay" removed, and coal to be paid for at one rate—1*s.* 4*d.* per ton.	Successful	Conciliation.
465	1	Do.	Near Swansea	Against the employment of a certain workman.	28 Mar.	—	Man in dispute allowed to continue working.	Unsuccessful	Submission.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		Coal Mining —*cont.*							
466	1	Miners	Bathgate	To insist upon having the hutches correctly "tared" by the checkweighman, alleged to be equivalent to an advance in wages of 2*d.* per ton.	1893. 29 Mar.	1893. 5 Apr.	Work resumed, employers allowing the "taring" to be checked by an independent opinion.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
467	1	Do.	Merthyr	Against proposed reduction in certain allowances in a district of the colliery.	31 Mar.	—	Work closed up, with exception of some small portions, which were taken in hand by a contractor at a reduction of 2*d.* per ton.	Unsuccessful	—
468	1	Do.	Bathgate	For advance in wages.	31 Mar.	7 Apr.	Work resumed at the old rates.	Do.	Submission.
469	1	Do.	Rotherham	Against requirement to tram coal from the face, equivalent to a reduction in wages.	31 Mar.	1894. Apr.	Work resumed on employers' terms.	Do.	Do.
470	—	Do.	Cumberland	Against reduction in wages of 10 per cent.	Mar.	1893. 8 Apr.	Reduction accepted.	Do.	Do.
471	1	Do.	Wakefield	Against reduction in wages of 4*d.* per ton.	Mar.	—	Colliery closed through expiration of lease, and did not re-open until September, 1894.	Indefinite	—
472	1	Do. (fireclay)	Wortley, Leeds	For increase in prices on account of hardness of clay.	Mar.	1894. Early in year.	Settlement effected, but full details not obtainable.	—	—
473	1	Miners	Coatbridge	Alleged refusal of employers to keep a 6 feet bore in case of flooding.	Mar.	—	No details of settlement.	—	—
474	1	Do.	Llanbradach, Rhymney Valley.	Objection to start at a list of prices previously accepted.	1 day in March.	1893.	Replaced by other men at same rate.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
475	1	Do.	Gorseinon, Glam.	Against proposed reduction in wages of 37½ per cent.	1 Apr.	29 June	Reduction of 15 per cent. accepted.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
476	1	Do.	Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire.	Against dismissal of checkweighman, the employers having requested the filling of 22 cwts. to the ton.	3 Apr.	5 Apr.	New checkweighman appointed, and system of 22 cwts. to the ton abandoned.	Do.	Do.
477	1	Do.	Treherbert, Glam.	Against alteration in the system of filling the coal. *See* note, p. 214.)	3 Apr.	19 June	Work resumed on the terms originally offered by the employers.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
478	1	Do.	Airdrie	Against reduction in wages of 6*d.* per day.	4 Apr.	19 Apr.	Reduction accepted.	Do.	Do.
479	1	Do.	Houghton-le-Spring.	Against proposed withdrawal of rent allowance when living in other than colliery houses.	10 Apr.	12 Apr.	Work resumed on employers' terms.	Do.	Do.
480	1	Do.	Bedlinog	Against reduction in wages.	Apr.	17 Apr.	Satisfactory "allowance" arrangement made.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
481	1	Do.	Coatbridge	Against alleged excessive reduction in wages for dirt sent out with coal.	19 Apr.	26 Apr.	Reduction accepted.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
482	1	Do.	Dalkeith	Against proposed alteration in time of leaving working "face," equivalent to an increase in hours.	24 Apr.	25 Apr.	Work resumed, concessions being made by employer so as to diminish the time occupied in travelling.	Successful	Conciliation.
483	1	Do.	Armadale, Linlithgowshire.	Against alleged excessive deductions from weight for "tare" of hutches.	24 Apr.	9 May	Compromised by the demands of the men being conceded, except about 20 lbs. more than actual tare.	Partially successful.	Do.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		COAL MINING —*cont.*			1893.	1893.			
484	7	Miners	Slamannan District.	Against reduction in wages of 6*d.* per day.	27 Apr.	9 May	Reduction accepted.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
485	1	Do.	Denny, Stirlingshire.	Against reduction of 6*d.* per day on steam coal and 3*d.* per day on smithy coal.	28 Apr.	1 May	Reduction accepted, half being reduced 6*d.*, and the remainder 3*d.* per day.	Do.	Do.
486	1	Do.	Radcliffe	Dispute as to rate of wages upon change from day to piece-working, the miners desiring an increase.	Apr.	—	No details of settlement.	—	—
487	1	Do.	Leigh	To re-instate certain men discharged without notice for alleged sending out dirt with coal.	1 May	8 May	The majority of the men re-instated, and work resumed.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
488	2	Do.	Abercarn, Mon.	Against proposed reduction in wages of 3*d.* per ton.	1 May	2 Sept.	Work resumed at standard rates of wages in one case, in the other some men were not re-instated.	Do.	Conciliation and hands replaced.
489	1	Do.	Sherburn, Durham.	Alleged refusal to pay miners' house rent as heretofore.	8 May	12 June	The men agreed to pay rent for three months on the understanding that, in the event of trade reviving, the owners would revert to the old system.	Do.	Conciliation.
490	1	Do.	St. Helens	Against reduction in wages in accordance with a previous arrangement as to depth of boring.	9 May	17 May	Reduction of 6*d.* per ton accepted.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
491	1	Do.	Clay Cross	Against withdrawal of an extra allowance of 3*d.* per ton for difficulties in working.	9 May	1 Dec.	Work resumed upon employer's terms.	Do.	Do.
492	1	Do.	Gorebridge, Edin.	Against proposed reduction in wages of 15 per cent., upon compulsory stoppage of a seam.	12 May	23 May	Some men were found work at the old rate of wages in another part of the colliery. Others obtained employment elsewhere.	Partially successful.	Conciliation and hands replaced.
493	1	Do.	Bannockburn	Against change in mode of working alleged to have the effect of reducing wages.	12 May	5 June	Proposed change withdrawn.	Successful	Conciliation.
494	1	Do.	Pontypridd	Failure to agree upon a list of prices in the 9 foot seam.	13 May	23 May	Work resumed upon day wages.	Partially successful.	Do.
495	1	Do.	Tankersley, Yorks.	Against reduction in wages of 35 per cent. to certain men working coal-cutting machines.	15 May	18 May	Dispute referred to the Joint Committee, who ordered a sub-committee to investigate, work being meanwhile resumed at a standing wage. Reduction of about 13 per cent. finally awarded.	Do.	Arbitration.
496	1	Do.	Prestonpans	Against proposed reduction in wages of 6 per cent. as the company was in liquidation.	18 May	5 June	The required reduction per-centage to be made up by local subscriptions, in order to keep the miners at work. (*See* note, p. 214.)	Successful	Conciliation by mediation.
497	1	Do.	Prescot	Against proposed reduction in wages of about 7½*d.* per ton.	About 18 May	June	Work resumed upon a tentative arrangement intended to be permanent if satisfactory to both sides.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
498	1	Do.	Benhar, Lanarkshire.	Against proposed reduction in wages of 8 per cent. in excess of a general reduction.	23 May	10 Aug.	Notice of partial reduction withdrawn.	Successful	Do.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		COAL MINING —*cont.*			1893.	1893.			
499	1	Miners - -	Morley - -	Against proposed reduction of 2*d.* per ton for allowances.	23 May	24 Oct.	Work resumed at the required reduction.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
500	1	Do. - -	Birstall, Yorks.	Against discharge of certain men during slackness, an equal distribution of the work in hand being desired.	25 May	—	No details of settlement.	—	—
501	1	Do. - -	Castleford -	Against proposed alteration in method of working coal from roof, alleged by miners to be an unsafe proceeding.	2 June	30 June	Both methods to be fully tested and to be settled by a joint committee of the management and two miners.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
502	1	Do. - -	Hamilton -	Against reduction in wages of 2*d.* in excess of general reduction.	5 June	7 June	Work temporarily resumed on employers' terms.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
503	1	Do. - -	St. Helens -	For advance in wages on opening a new pit.	5 June	30 Nov.	Terms satisfactory to both parties arranged at a conference.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
504	2	Do - -	Nantymoel -	Dissatisfaction with a reduction of 3¾ per cent. awarded under the sliding-scale.	6 June	7 June	Work resumed at the reduction.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
505	1	Do. - -	Tranent, N.B.	Alleged refusal of management to allow the check-weighman to "tare" the hutches.	7 June	8 June	Stated to have been referred to Her Majesty's Inspector of Mines, one quarter cwt. being gained by the men.	Successful	Arbitration.
506	1	Do. - -	Hamilton -	Against proposed reduction in wages on account of refusal to work more than four days per week.	8 June	20 June	Stated to have been settled on terms favourable to the men.	Do.	Conciliation.
507	1	Do. - -	Swadlincote, Derbyshire.	Against proposed reduction in wages of 25 per cent.	8 June	13 Nov.	Colliery sold to a new company and re-opened at former rate of wages.	Do.	—
508	1	Do. - -	Coatbridge -	Refusal to work six days per week during general short time for restriction of output. (*See* note, p 214.)	10 June	28 June	Work resumed on employers' terms.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
509	1	Do. -	Shotts -	Against proposed reduction in wages equal to 9*d.* per day.	15 June	19 June	Work resumed without any reduction in wages.	Successful	Conciliation.
510	1	Do. -	Near Pontefract.	Refusal to ride in cages with non-union men.	16 June	16 June	Summonses issued for breach of contract, men paying 25*l.* as compensation, and work being resumed on previous terms.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
511	1	Do. -	Swalwell, Co. Durham.	Against reduction in wages, the men offering to accept such a reduction as would bring them to the county average.	16 June	—	No details of settlement.	—	—
512	1	Do. -	Near Bradford	Objection to one man working on a shift when, according to an alleged arrangement, he should not have been doing so.	27 June	28 June	Miners admitted they were wrong, and resumed work without attaining their object.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
513	1	Do. -	Great Lever, Bolton.	For increase upon the tonnage rate offered in changing from day to piece working.	28 June	19 July	Work resumed at day wages pending arrangement for tonnage rate.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
514	1	Do. -	Mirfield -	Against proposed withdrawal of an extra allowance of 2*d.* per ton on account of shortened distance to convey coals underground.	28 June	—	District in question stopped working.	Unsuccessful	—

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		COAL MINING —*cont.*							
					1893.	1893.			
515	1	Miners -	Denny -	Against increase of working day by half-an-hour.	About 29 June	—	Work resumed at the advanced rate granted upon outbreak of English Federation Strike.	Indefinite.	—
516	1	Do. -	Falkirk -	Against proposed partial reduction in wages.	June (Lasted a fortnight.)	4 July	Proposed reduction withdrawn.	Successful	Conciliation.
517	1	Do. -	Coatbridge and Slamannan.	Against reduction in wages of 3*d.* per ton in consequence of short time working.	June	—	No details of settlement.	—	—
518	1	Do. -	Near Sheffield	Against proposed reduction in wages.	June (Lasted 9 days.)	June	Work resumed without any reduction.	Successful	Conciliation
519	1	Do. -	Wakefield -	Against proposed alteration in system of "holing."	June (Taken as 5 months.)	17 Nov.	Work resumed at termination of the Federation strike on the conditions previously existing.	Do.	Do.
520	1	Do. -	Shotts -	Against attempt of employers to abolish the weekly "idle" day.	June	—	Work resumed upon the previous terms and conditions.	Do.	Do.
521	1	Do. -	Near Oldham -	Against refusal to allow the extra pay usual upon certain work ordered by the management.	June	—	No details of settlement.	—	—
522	1	Do. -	Bannockburn	Dispute as to "tare" of hatches alleged to be wrong. (*See* note, p. 214.)	19 June	30 June	"Tare" of hatches reduced by ½ cwt., but getting price of coal also reduced 2*d.* per ton.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
523	1	Do. -	Radcliffe -	In sympathy with engine - winders whose wages had been reduced, and refusal to descend pit until assured of the capability of the men who replaced them.	June	—	Work resumed when the new engine-winders had proved their capacity.	Do.	—
524	1	Do. -	Kilwinning, Ayrshire.	Dispute between pit-head men and miners as to "idle" days.	June	—	Work resumed, but upon what terms not known.	Indefinite.	—
525	1	Do. -	Treharris, Glam.	Against altered working arrangements on change of ownership and management.	1 July	6 July	Employers' terms accepted after conference.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
526	1	Do. -	Maesteg, Glam.	Against re-arrangement of price list for "timbering," causing a reduction in wages.	1 July	2 Aug.	Altered price list accepted, causing a reduction of 11*l.* per week to 125 men.	Unsuccessful	Submission and conciliation.
527	1	Do. -	Do. -	Objection to proposed alteration in method of "screening" coal.	3 July	24 July	Agreement to screen the coal over the old and new screen alternately, in order to test the percentage of small coal.	Partially successful	Conciliation.
528	—	Do. -	Forest of Dean	Against proposed reduction of wages by 20 per cent. upon the standard of 1888.	8 July	18 Sept.	Reduction of 20 per cent. accepted for a fortnight, and the sliding scale for the future regulation of prices to be adopted from 2nd Oct. (For full terms of settlement, *see* p. .)	Do.	Submission and conciliation.
						1894.			
529	1	Coke burners -	Tingley, Leeds	Against proposed reduction in wages of 1½*d.* per oven to drawers and ¼*d.* per ton to fillers.	8 July	17 Jan.	Reduction of about 5 per cent. accepted.	Do.	Do.
						1893.			
530	1	Miners - -	Polmont, Stirlingshire.	Against proposed reduction in wages of 6*d.* per day.	18 July	4 Aug.	Proposed reduction withdrawn.	Successful	Conciliation.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		Coal Mining —*cont.*			1893.	1893.			
531	1	Miners	Near Barnsley	Against revision of various items of the price list, combined with other grievances connected with working of the colliery.	19 July	25 Nov.	Work resumed on the old terms, and men to be reinstated to their original places. One question to be referred to the coal trade conciliation board for settlement.	Successful	Conciliation.
532	1	Do.	Kirkintilloch	Dispute as to drawing coal to the face of workings, the men desiring to perform the work themselves instead of paying for it to be done by contract.	20 July	5 Dec.	Work resumed upon the employer's terms as regards drawing. Men obtained the advance which had previously been conceded in the district.	Partially successful.	Conciliation and submission.
533	Estimated at 1,500.	Do.	Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire (part of), Leicestershire, Notts, Warwick, Somerset, Gloucester, Monmouth, and North Wales.	Against proposed reduction of wages by 25 per cent. upon the standard rate of 1888.	28 July	17 Nov.	Work to be resumed at the old rate of wages until 1st February 1894. Conciliation board to be formed to arrange changes of wages after that date. Settlement effected at a conference of coal owners' and miners' representatives in London under the presidency of Lord Rosebery. (For full terms of settlement, *see* p. 23.)	Successful	Conciliation by mediation.
534	1	Do.	Ruabon	Against proposed reduction in wages, and for discharge of non-union men.	13 July	1894. 17 Jan.	Work resumed at the old rate of wages.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
535	1	Putters	Near South Shields.	Alleged over-working of pit ponies. Colliery laid idle one day.	1 Aug.	1893. 3 Aug.	Summoned to police court and fined 2*s.* 6*d.* each. Work resumed.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
536	70	Hauliers and miners.	Parts of South Wales & Monmouthshire.	Refusal by hauliers of the 1¼ per cent. advance awarded under the sliding scale, an advance of 20 per cent. being desired. Miners came out about 10th and 11th August with the same objects.	1 Aug.	6 Sept.	Miners gradually accepted the sliding scale award, and resumed work. In a few cases the hauliers obtained an advance of 20 per cent., in the great majority the sliding scale terms were accepted.	Partially successful.	Submission and conciliation.
537	1	Miners	Bathgate	For advance in wages of 6*d.* per day.	3 Aug.	9 Aug.	Work resumed at the previous rate of wages.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
538	1	Do.	Do.	For advance in wages of 1*s.* per day.	10 Aug.	14 Aug.	Advance granted	Successful	Conciliation.
539	—	Do.	Cumberland	For advance in wages of 10 per cent.	11 Aug.	16 Aug.	Do.	Do.	Do.
540	—	Do.	Parts of Lanark, Dumbarton, and Ayrshire.	For advance in wages of 1*s.* per day, which had been granted in other parts of those counties.	Aug. (3 or 4 days in some cases.)	15 Aug.	Do.	Do.	Do.
541	1	Do.	Near South Shields.	In defence of a man who had been "stopped" for using a certain short cut from the colliery.	14 Aug.	18 Aug.	The path in question to be used during certain hours. Settled by a joint committee of the employers' and miners' associations.	Do.	Do.
542	1	Do.	Bathgate	Alleged failure to carry out promise of advance. (*See* No. 538.)	20 Aug.	—	Pit abandoned, the workings being considered unprofitable. (*See* note, p. 215.)	Unsuccessful	—
543	22	Do.	Fife and Kinross.	For advance in wages of 25 per cent.	22 Aug.	6 Sept.	Advance of 12½ per cent. conceded.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
544	1	Do.	Near Lanark	For advance in wages of 1*s.* per day, which had been generally granted in the county.	23 Aug.	12 Sept.	Work resumed without any advance.	Unsuccessful	Submission.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		Coal Mining —*cont.*			1893.	1893.			
545	4	Miners -	Clackmannanshire.	For advance in wages of 25 per cent.	30 Aug.	2 Sept.	Advance of 12½ per cent. conceded.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
546	—	Do. -	Mid and East Lothian.	For an advance in wages of 20 per cent. beyond an advance of 10 per cent. conceded without strike.	31 Aug.	6 Sept.	Referred to arbitration, which decided that no further advance was justified.	Unsuccessful	Arbitration.
547	1	Do. -	Wishaw -	Dispute as to tonnage rate under a recently granted advance of 1*s.* per day.	4 Sept.	—	Satisfactory explanation given and accepted.	Successful	Conciliation.
548	1	Do. -	Kirkcaldy -	To compel certain overmen, who had worked as miners during the district strike, to join the union.	6 Sept.	8 Sept.	Men ordered to resume work by the union executive.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
549	1	Putters and miners.	Near Sunderland.	Against refusal to supply certain married "putters" with house - coal. Remainder came out in sympathy, and colliery stopped.	7 Sept.	9 Sept.	Coal to be supplied according to usual custom.	Successful	Conciliation.
550	1	Miners - -	Hebburn-on-Tyne.	Refusal to fill coal contracted for by a Midland company, in whose district the miners were on strike.	15 Sept.	21 Sept.	Work resumed unconditionally. The miners were summoned to police-court, and offered to pay 312*l.* 15*s.* as damages, which was accepted by employers.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
551	1	Do. -	Near South Shields.	Refusal to work, under a mistaken impression that the coal was intended for the Yorkshire district.	18 Sept.	18 Sept.	Work resumed on discovery that coal was not so intended.	Do.	Do.
552	1	Do. -	Treherbert -	Dissatisfaction with non-receipt of wages upon resumption of work after general strike.	18 Sept.	1894. 24 Jan.	Part of the wages paid within a few weeks, the men obtaining employment elsewhere. In January 1894 there was stated to be a prospect of obtaining remainder of wages, and miners came back to work.	Successful	Conciliation.
553	1	Colliery firemen	Dukinfield -	Refusal to get coal to feed pumping engine during the miners' strike.	26 Sept.	—	No details of settlement.	—	—
554	1	Miners -	Ebbw Vale -	Refusal to work with men who were not members of South Wales Association.	3 Oct.	1893. 4 Oct.	Men ballotted, the non - union men agreeing to the wishes of the majority and joining the association.	Successful	Conciliation.
555	—	Do. -	Airdrie District.	Objection to loading coal on truck for transport to the English strike districts.	9 Oct.	—	No details of settlement.	—	—
556	1	Do. -	Near Sunderland.	Refusal to fill coal into trucks for the Midland district.	18 Oct.	18 Oct.	Work resumed unconditionally.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
557	1	Do. -	Near Musselburgh.	Against proposed reduction of 1*d.* per box on account of inferior and dirty coal.	18 Oct.	24 Oct.	Proposed reduction withdrawn.	Successful	Conciliation.
558	15	Do. -	Mid and East Lothian.	For advance in wages of 10 per cent.	31 Oct.	1 Nov.	Advance conceded -	Do.	Do.
559	1	Do. -	Forest of Dean	Refusal of employers to pay the last advance of 15 per cent., on the ground that the pit being new, very little coal was yet being produced.	Oct.	—	The advance to be granted to the coal getters only.	Partially successful.	Conciliation and submission.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		Coal Mining —*cont.*			1893.	1893.			
560	1	Miners	Stockport	For payment at the rate of 1*s.* per yard for timbering, and 2*s.* for making entrances to working place.	4 Nov.	10 Nov.	2*s.* per yard granted for making entrance to working places.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
561	1	Do.	Dukinfield	To compel day-wage men to join the union, and pay the levy of 1*s.* per day to miners who were still out on strike in other districts.	10 Nov.	13 Nov.	Work resumed without alteration in arrangement, in view of the expected early settlement of the general dispute.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
562	1	Do.	Coylton, Ayrshire.	Against withdrawal of means of conveyance to and from colliery, the proprietor objecting to the five days a week policy.	13 Nov.	18 Nov.	Conveyance re-started partly at the men's expense.	Partially successful.	Conciliation and submission.
563	1	Do.	Rowland's Gill, Durham.	Alleged departure from agreements causing reduced wages.	15 Nov.	16 Nov.	Redress of all grievances promised at an interview with employer.	Successful	Conciliation.
564	1	Do.	Near Glasgow	For return of the partial reduction in wages made previous to July.	17 Nov.	—	Presumed to have been unsuccessful with the general strike in the district.	Unsuccessful	—
565	1	Do.	Backworth, Northumberland.	In support of the claim of 4 men to be allowed to complete what was stated to be a contract in getting certain coal, or to be paid the difference in wages. *See* note, p. 215.)	18 Nov.	4 Dec.	Compensation of 5*l.* granted to the 4 men in question.	Successful	Conciliation.
566	—	Do.	West of Scotland and West Lothians.	For advance in wages of 1*s.* per day.	23 Nov.	9 Dec.	Work resumed at previous rate of wages, which was to remain in force till 1st February 1894.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
567	1	Do.	Near Stockport.	For advance in wages of 3*d.* per day while a piecework price list was being settled.	24 Nov.	4 Dec.	Piece price list arranged, and for the odd days worked until the adoptio thereof an advance of 3*d.* per day granted.	Successful	Conciliation.
568	1	Do.	Tranent	For dismissal of a man who refused to pay a levy on behalf of men on dispute in a neighbouring mine.	27 Nov.	28 Nov.	The man agreed to pay the levy.	Do.	Do.
569	1	Do.	Maesteg, Glam.	Dispute as to identity of a new seam of coal.	Nov.	—	Dispute continued till 1894. No details of final settlement obtainable.	—	—
570	1	Do.	Shireoaks, Notts.	Dispute as to method of working in a portion of the pits, men alleging that certain required work was impossible to perform.	1 Dec.	1 Dec.	Men agreed to meet the requirements of the employers with regard to the method of working.	Partially successful.	Conciliation
571	1	Do.	Near Lanark	For advance in wages of 1*s.* per day.	1 Dec.	2 Dec.	Work resumed upon intimation that the advance would be granted.	Successful	Do.
572	1	Do.	Llanbradach, Cardiff.	Against dismissal of a timber man for refusing to perform certain extra work, without which 10 men would not have been able to work on the following day.	5 Dec.	12 Dec.	Man in question not re-instated. Work resumed as before.	Unsuccessful	Submission and conciliation.
573	1	Do.	Harthill, Lanarkshire.	Against reduction in wages of 3*d.* per ton in consequence of shortened haulage.	11 Dec.	1894. 11 Jan.	Places filled up by men from other portions of the colliery, who accepted the reduction.	Do.	Hands replaced.
574	1	Do.	Largoward, Fifeshire.	For advance in wages of 6*d.* per day.	15 Dec.	1893. 27 Dec.	Work resumed without any advance.	Do.	Submission.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		COAL MINING —*cont.*							
					1893.	1893.			
575	1	Miners - -	Near Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Objection to certain miners infringing a resolution to restrict output.	20 Dec.	21 Dec.	Men summoned and fined for laying pit idle. System of restriction afterwards abandoned.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
576	1	Do. -	Near Wigan -	Against withdrawal of an extra tonnage allowance for getting coal without the aid of explosives.	3 days in December.		Extra allowance restored.	Successful	Conciliation.
		IRON MINING.							
577	1	Miners - -	Kilsyth -	Against reduction in wages of 6*d.* per day.	31 May	9 June	Reduction accepted.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
578	3	Do. -	Cleveland District.	Objection to system of working and mode of payment in connection with the "ratchet" ironstone getting machine. (*See* note, p. 215.)	21 Aug.	14 Oct.	Agreement that no limit should be placed on the number of men on each machine, and that the getting and filling the ironstone be paid for in one rate, to be equally divided, should the men desire it.	Successful	Conciliation.
579	1	Do. -	Kilsyth -	Against withdrawal of the second advance in wages of 1*s.* per day.	1 week in September.		Work resumed upon advice of union executive.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
		SHALE MINING.							
580	1	Miners - -	Loanhead, Midlothian.	Against reduction in wages of 10 per cent. to miners, and 5 per cent. to those earning less than 25*s.* per week.	20 Apr.	24 Apr.	Reduction accepted -	Do.	Do.
581	1	Retort men -	Philipstown, Linlithgow.	For advance in wages of 1*s.* per week.	21 Oct.	24 Oct.	Work resumed on previous terms.	Do.	Do.
		QUARRYING.							
582	1	Stone breakers -	Rowley Regis	For advance in wages of 1*d.* per tub.	24 Jan.	3 Feb.	Summoned and fined 5*s.* each and 5*s.* costs for leaving without notice. Work resumed as before.	Do.	Do.
583	1	Quarrymen (breakers and fillers).	Do. -	Against requirement to "heap" tubs of stone, alleged to cause a considerable reduction in wages.	7 Feb. (Lasted 2	Feb. weeks).	Eight youths summoned and fined. Work resumed, but actual terms of settlement not known.	Indefinite.	—
584	1	Quarrymen -	Do. -	Employer desired to discontinue paying for the sharpening of tools.	21 Feb. (Lasted 2	Mar. weeks).	Work resumed upon an amicable settlement.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
585	6	Do. -	Bristol District	For advance in time wages of $\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per hour, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon piecework, and reduction in hours of 30 minutes daily.	25 Mar.	25 Apr.	Demands conceded -	Successful	Do.
586	1	Do. -	Rossendale Valley.	Against proposed reduction in wages of 1*s.* 9*d.* per yard.	Apr.	20 Apr.	Quarrying let to a contractor, whose terms the men accepted, causing no reduction in wages.	Do.	Do.
587	2	Quarrymen and sett makers.	Ratho, Midlothian.	Against proposed reduction in wages of 9*d.* per ton.	20 Apr.	7 Aug.	Work resumed without reduction, one firm giving way on 24th June.	Do.	Do.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		QUARRYING—*cont.*			1893.	1893.			
588	1	Quarrymen	Festiniog	Dissatisfaction with dismissal of a certain workman.	17 May	5 Sept.	Work resumed unconditionally, some of the leaders being refused re-instatement.	Unsuccessful	Submission and hands replaced.
589	1	Do.	Brechin	For advance in wages of ½*d.* per hour.	3 July	27 July	Work resumed at previous rate of wages.	Do.	Submission.
590	1	Slate quarrymen	Luing Island, Argyleshire.	For payment of wages every six weeks, instead of quarterly, and for yearly, instead of fortnightly, tenancy of houses.	24 July	24 Aug.	Wages to be paid every eight weeks, but no alteration was made with respect to house arrangements.	Partially successful.	Conciliation and submission.
591	3	Chalk quarrymen	Hessle, Hull	Employers desired foremen to sever connection with union, and all men to engage to work with non-unionists.	20 Sept. (Employers state duration as 1 week).	Sept.	Places chiefly filled by other men. A few of the old hands retained on employers' conditions.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced and submission.
592	1	Sett makers	Near Aberdeen	Refusal to make a special sized sett at the rate offered—11*s.* per ton.	10 Oct.	27 Oct.	Submitted to arbitration, which awarded an advance of 4*s.* per ton.	Successful	Arbitration.
		PAPER MANUFACTURE.							
593	1	Paper makers	Hendon, Sunderland.	Against proposed reduction in wages of 1*s.* per week to those earning between 24*s.* and 30*s.*, and of 2*s.* to those above 30*s.*	15 June	10 July	Reduction accepted by some classes of workpeople, and a compromise arranged with respect to others. The general result stated to be in favour of the workpeople.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
594	1	Joiners	Greenock	Against requirement to work same hours as the paper makers—57 per week, at ordinary hourly rate.	21 Aug.	23 Aug.	Joiners agreed to work the 57 hours per week, but to receive payment at rate of time and a half after 51 hours per week.	Successful	Do.
		POTTERY TRADES.							
595	1	Potters	Glasgow	Against proposed alteration in sizes of some articles, stated to have effect of reducing prices.	8 April	26 June	Original prices retained, but some of the men replaced.	Partially successful.	Conciliation and hands replaced.
596	1	Pipe finishers	Paisley	For advance in wages of 1*s.* per week.	10 May	May	Places filled by other men.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
597	1	Printers and transferrers.	Fenton, Staffs.	For an allowance, or increased rate in working new pattern, alleged to be more difficult.	15 May	26 May	Work resumed upon the old system. The printers were summoned to police court and fined for the stoppage.	Successful	Conciliation.
598	11	Crate makers	Potteries District.	For advance in wages to the rate paid in Burslem.	12 June	17 July	Eight of the employers conceded an advance of 10 per cent., the men in the other three cases were still out in September.	Partially successful.	Do.
599	1	Stoneware throwers, &c.	Near Glasgow	Against proposed reduction in wages of 25 per cent., and alteration of sizes of ware.	27 July	—	Employers' terms accepted.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
		PRINTING TRADES.							
600	3	Compositors	St. Helens	For advance in wages.	4 Feb.	—	Advance of 2*s.* per week conceded to most men in one firm. The establishments of other employers closed to union men.	Partially successful.	Conciliation and hands replaced.
601	1	Platen machine minders.	London, E.C.	For advance in wages to the recognised rate.	18 Mar.	11 April	Some men resumed at the old rate of wages, others replaced.	Unsuccessful	Submission and hands replaced.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		PRINTING TRADES—*cont.*			1893.	1893.			
602	1	Compositors -	London, E.C.	For advance in wages to the recognised rate.	20 Sept.	—	Places filled by men at less than the standard rate of wages.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
						1894.			
603	1	Do. -	Leeds -	Refusal to pay according to the recognised "stab" rate.	11 Oct.	4 Jan.	Settled by change from stab to piece-work, which allowed more wages to be earned, estimated at 5*s.* 6*d.* per week.	Successful	Conciliation.
		PUBLIC CLEANSING.				1893.			
604	1	Casual labourers	Govan -	Refusal to clear away snow, in an emergency, at the ordinary hourly rate of wages.	7 Jan.	7 Jan.	Labourers in question were refused any further employment.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
605	1	Street sweepers-	Wolverhampton.	Failure to pay a full day's wages on a holiday, owing to a misunderstanding on change of supervision.	8 April.	8 April	Work resumed on promise of payment of the full day's wages.	Successful	Conciliation.
606	1	Sewer cleaners -	Hull -	Against reversion from the six to the eight hour day when working in sewers of a certain diameter.	2 May	10 May	Eight hours day accepted, pending inquiries in other towns as to their respective systems. A slight concession given as to the length of shift in certain sewers.	Partially successful.	Submission and conciliation.
607	1	Sanitary men and carters.	Bolton -	Against dismissal of two men during a slack period.	23 May	26 May	Arranged that during slack summer period in the future, men shall take alternate nights off work.	Do.	Conciliation.
608	1	Stokers (refuse destructor).	Edinburgh -	For extra payment in respect of a periodical Sunday shift for cleaning flues.	30 Sept.	3 Oct.	Demand conceded -	Successful	Do.
609	1	Labourers -	Do. -	Against proposal to pay only for the actual number of hours worked in the short winter days.	1 Dec.	4 Dec.	Payment to be at the rate of nine hours per day, irrespective of the actual hours possible to work in winter.	Do.	Do.
		SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURE.							
610	1	Chaise saddlers	London, E. -	For alteration in a system of subdivision of work.	19 June	—	Places filled up by other men, and the particular department removed to a country town.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
611	1	Harness makers	London, W.C.	Refusal to work with a man who had been expelled from union for taking a vacancy at less than the minimum rate prescribed by the union.	15 July	—	Places entirely filled by non-union men.	Do.	Do.
		TEXTILE TRADES.							
		BLEACHING.							
612	1	Bleachers, &c. -	Elton, Bury -	For advance in wages. Twenty-one struck, and the remainder came out in sympathy.	5 Aug.	10 Oct.	An advance of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. granted, and hours reduced [illegible]	Partially successful.	Conciliation.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		BLEACHING—*cont.*			1893.	1893			
613	1	Bleachers	Bolton	Against retention by employers of wages earned when manufacturing for stock.	25 Aug.	30 Sept.	Abolition of "stock" system; wages to be paid weekly.	Successful	Conciliation.
		CARPET MANUFACTURE.							
614	1	Carpet weavers	Leeds	Against proposed reductions in wages of 10 and 20 per cent. on broad and yard-wide looms respectively.	17 July	28 Oct.	Proposed reduction withdrawn.	Do.	Do.
		COTTON MANUFACTURE.							
615	1	Printworks' labourers.	Hollingworth, Lancs.	For reduction in hours of labour from 58½ to 56½, and advance in wages of 1*s.* per week.	3 Jan.	15 July	Men's places filled up on following day, union did not, however, officially declare strike closed until 15 July.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
616	1	Twisters and drawers.	Todmorden	Against introduction of boy labour, and for improvement of low rate of wages.	11 Jan.	Mar.	Replaced by other operatives.	Do.	Do.
617	1	Cardroom hands	Bury	For payment according to Oldham price list (stated to be an improvement upon the Bury list).	22 Mar.	29 Mar.	A modified Oldham price list conceded.	Successful	Conciliation.
618	1	Reelers and winders.	Stockport	Against the discharge of two of their number on account of alleged spoiled work.	3 April	10 April	Work resumed as before by those whose places had not been filled up.	Unsuccessful	Submission and hands replaced
619	1	Weavers	Glasgow	Alleged payment at less than the rates of wages prevailing in the trade in the district.	7 April	12 April	An advance of 10 per cent. granted on certain classes of work. Settlement effected at an interview between employers and a deputation from the Glasgow Trades Council.	Successful	Conciliation by mediation.
620	1	Reelers	Oldham	Against reduction in wages.	17 April	20 April	Full wages to be paid in one section; compromise effected as to rates in others.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
621	1	Weavers	Rishton	Refusal of employer to pay full list prices.	1 May	3 May	Employer agreed to pay up to list prices, an advance of 1½ per cent.	Successful	Do.
622	1	Piecers	Heywood	Against reduction in wages in consequence of a change from day to piecework (strike against spinners).	18 May	22 May	Piecers resumed work at the reduction, in a few cases modified.	Partially successful.	Submission and conciliation.
623	1	Weavers' assistants (boys).	Bristol	Against the imposition of extra work (strike against weavers).	1 June	—	Places filled up by other lads.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
624	1	Weavers	Rishton	Alleged bad material	8 June	17 June	Work resumed on previous terms.	Do.	Submission.
625	1	Winders	Clayton-le-Moors.	Against alleged payment at less than list prices in winding certain counts.	13 June	15 June	Employer agreed to pay list prices.	Successful	Conciliation.
626	1	Reelers	Oldham	For increased prices in consequence of alleged bad material.	16 June	22 June (noon).	Increased rate granted on all yarn below a defined standard of quality. (*See* note, p 216.)	Do.	Do.
627	1	Do.	Do.	For increased prices on certain classes of work.	19 June	20 June	Operatives resumed work on promise of a similar settlement to that in previous strike.	Do.	Do.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		COTTON MANUFACTURE —*cont.*							
					1893.	1893.			
628	1	Reelers - -	Oldham -	For increased prices on certain classes of work.	21 June	23 June	An increased rate arranged by union executive and employer.	Successful	Conciliation.
629	1	Cardroom hands and spinners.	Clitheroe -	The cardroom hands struck for the re-instatement of a grinder discharged for alleged misconduct; the spinners came out in sympathy.	22 June	—	Most of the places filled by non-unionists, but some of the strikers returned to work and left the union.	Unsuccessful	Submission and hands replaced.
630	1	Weavers - -	Walsden -	For re-instatement of discharged colleague, who had represented to employers dissatisfaction with material.	About 1 week in June.		Operatives applied individually to be re-instated.	Do.	Submission.
631	1	Spinners -	Mossley -	Against a reduction on list prices for tubing.	June	June	Spinners replaced by non-unionists, the cardroom hands not coming out in support.	Do.	Hands replaced.
632	1	Weavers -	Haslingden -	Alleged bad material.	5 July	7 July	Work resumed on promise of improved material.	Successful	Conciliation.
633	1	Female operatives.	Todmorden -	Alleged grievances presumably in connection with material.	4 July	8 July	Work resumed on assurance that grievances would be remedied.	Do.	Do.
634	1	Spinners, &c. -	Glossop -	Against alleged inadequate compensation for extra work, said by employer to be caused by inattention to machinery.	12 July	15 July	Compensation granted to spinners.	Do.	Do.
635	1	Weavers and winders.	Haslingden -	Refusal of demand for copies of balance sheet, they having become shareholders in the company.	13 July (4 hours.)	13 July	Each operative shareholder received a copy of the balance-sheet.	Do.	Do.
636	1	Weavers -	Whittlefield, Burnley.	Dissatisfaction with prices paid for linen weaving.	14 July	24 July	Advances granted on two kinds of cloth pending inquiries, and all sorts to be paid at same rate as other firms making similar cloths.	Do.	Do.
637	1	Piecers - -	Glossop -	In defence of a piecer who alleged a grievance in not being promoted to a vacant pair of mules.	24 July	24 July	Work resumed as before, the piecer in question not being re-employed.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
638	1	Belting and hose-pipe weavers.	Pendleton -	Against proposed reduction in wages of about 25 per cent.	8 Aug.	1894. About 1 Jan.	Replaced by other workers.	Do.	Hands replaced.
639	1	Beamers, twisters, and drawers.	Bury -	For advance in wages upon certain coloured goods.	18 Aug.	1893. 25 Aug.	Advances granted of 6 per cent. to "loomers" and 4 per cent. to drawers granted on certain cloth.	Successful	Conciliation.
640	1	Weavers - -	Earby -	Alleged inferior material. (*See* note, p. 216.)	21 Aug.	21 Aug.	Advance of 3 per cent. stated to have been obtained.	Do.	Do.
641	1	Warp dressers -	Todmorden -	Against alleged excessive deductions for short lengths in warps.	26 Aug.	4 Sept.	Some of the hands returned to work on employers' terms, others were replaced.	Unsuccessful	Submission and hands replaced.
642	1	Weavers -	Darwen -	Alleged inferior material.	31 Aug.	16 Sept.	An advance in wages granted until the material complained of had been used up.	Successful	Conciliation.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		COTTON MANUFACTURE —*cont.*							
643	1	Piecers	Bolton	Against introduction of an outsider instead of promoting one of themselves to a vacancy.	1893. Aug.	1893. —	Replaced by other piecers.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
644	1	Reelers	Oldham	Refusal to work reels by hand without the usual compensation during repairs to engine.	Aug.	—	No details of settlement.	—	—
645	1	Weavers	Westhoughton, Bolton.	For discharge of an overlooker and against alleged excessive fining.	1 Sept.	1 Sept.	Work resumed unconditionally.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
646	1	Do.	Clayton-le-Moors.	Against alleged excessive fining.	7 Sept.	8 Sept.	Grievance removed.	Successful	Conciliation.
647	1	Do.	Haslingden	Refusal to pay required price upon a cloth, which, the employer alleges, was not specified in the uniform price list.	4 Oct.	10 Oct.	Referred to arbitration, which fixed the price, an advance of 10*d.* per loom per week.	Do.	Arbitration.
648	1	Do.	Bury	Against proposed reduction of 1*d.* in the 1*s.* during the coal strike, owing to increased cost of fuel.	5 Oct	9 Oct.	Employer withdrew the demand.	Do.	Conciliation.
649	1	Operatives	Hadfield	Refusal to accept a reduction of 2½ per cent. owing to increased price of fuel.	10 Oct.	—	Notice of proposed reduction withdrawn.	Do.	Do.
650	1	Spinners	Rawtenstall	For re-instatement of a colleague discharged for disobedience.	17 Oct.	19 Oct.	Spinners resumed work without re-instatement of operative in question.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
651	1	Weavers	Clayton-le-Moors.	Alleged payment at less than list prices.	18 Oct.	19 Oct.	Employer promised pay up to full list prices.	Successful	Conciliation.
652	1	Spinners	Near Farnworth.	Refusal to work on the terms proposed by the employer (viz., a reduction of 1*d.* in the shilling on account of the increased price of coal, or short time as an alternative) which terms had been waived in the case of grinders.	23 Oct.	—	No details of settlement.	—	—
653	1	Spinners and cardroom hands.	Darwen	For payment by the Bolton instead of the Oldham list of prices on a change from medium to fine counts.	25 Oct.	1894. 6 Nov.	A price list mutually arranged, equal to an increase of 5*s.* per pair of mules per week.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
654	1	Weavers	Haslingden Grane.	Alleged bad material and under-payment.	26 Oct.	1893. 8 Nov.	Firm agreed to pay list prices and to try to improve material.	Successful	Do.
655	1	Do.	Rawtenstall	Disagreement with cut looker as to abatements for bad work said to be due to inferior material.	27 Oct.	27 Oct.	Settled in favour of weavers by intervention of employer.	Do.	Do.
656	1	Do.	Do.	Renewed dispute with cut looker.	30 Oct.	—	No details of settlement.	—	—
657	4	Calico engravers and printers.	Glasgow	Against a proposed reduction in wages of 2*s.* (afterwards increased to 3*s.*) per week.	16 Nov.	1894. 15 Jan.	A reduction of 1*s.* per week accepted on all wages above 26*s.* per week until June 1894. Employers also consented to recognise union and to limit apprentices to proportion of one to three men.	Partially Successful.	Conciliation and Submission.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		COTTON MANUFACTURE —*cont.*							
					1893.	1893.			
658	1	Weavers -	Middleton Junction.	Against payment at less than list prices.	21 Nov.	28 Nov.	Satisfactory settlement made of four points in dispute, the fifth being left in abeyance.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
659	1	Do. -	Darwen -	Alleged bad material.	23 Nov.	25 Nov.	Work resumed on a promise to improve the material.	Successful	Do.
660	1	Back tenters -	Failsworth -	Against introduction of an outsider to position of back tender instead of promoting one of themselves.	Nov.	—	No further details. Presumed to have been replaced by others.	—	—
661	1	Weavers -	Rishton -	Alleged bad material and excessive fining.	8 Dec.	16 Dec.	Employer promised to remove grievances complained of.	Successful	Conciliation.
						1894.			
662	1	Do. -	Croston, Preston.	For advance in wages on manufacture of sateens.	12 Dec.	23 Jan.	Union states that employer agreed to advance wages, but employer says that sateens ceased to be woven by the firm.	Do.	Do.
						1893.			
663	1	Cardroom tenters.	Mossley -	Dissatisfaction with terms of settlement of wages dispute in which the cardroom hands had been engaged.	14 Dec.	16 Dec.	Work resumed on the terms of the settlement in the case of the cardroom operatives.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
						1894.			
664	1	Weavers - -	Great Harwood.	Against alleged "driving" by two overlookers.	14 Dec.	15 Jan.	The overlookers signed an apology to the weavers and promised to discontinue practices complained of. (*See* note, p. 216.)	Successful	Conciliation.
						1893.			
665	1	Throstle spinners.	Wigan -	Against continued short time.	15 Dec.	23 Dec.	Work resumed on conditions struck against.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
		JUTE MANUFACTURE.							
666	42	Jute Millworkers	Dundee and Monifieth.	Against proposed reduction in wages of 5 per cent.	1 May	5 May	Proposed reduction withdrawn.	Successful	Conciliation.
667	1	Spinners, winders, and weavers.	Aberdeen -	Alleged bad material	17 Oct.	20 Oct.	Work resumed on a promise to improve material.	Do.	Do.
668	1	Weavers - -	Dundee -	Against a proposed reduction in wages of 5 per cent.	27 Nov.	5 Dec.	Proposed reduction withdrawn.	Do.	Do.
		LACE MANUFACTURE.							
669	9	Curtain readers, correctors, &c.	Lace districts of Derby and Notts.	To obtain a uniform list of prices.	10 June	11 July	Uniform price list conceded.	Do.	Do.
670	1	Lace weavers -	Govan, Glasgow.	For an advance in wages of about 15 per cent. on one, and 10½ per cent. on another class of goods.	- (Lasted a week.)	7 Nov.	Work resumed without any advance.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
		LINEN AND FLAX MANUFACTURE.							
671	1	Flax roughers -	Lisburn	For advance in wages of 2*d.* per cwt. (about 10 per cent.)	18 Jan.	24 Apr.	Advance of 1*d.* per cwt. granted (5 per cent.)	Partially successful.	Conciliation.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		LINEN AND FLAX MANUFACTURE —*cont.*			1893.	1893.			
672	1	Weavers (females).	Belfast	Refusal to work with members of another religious denomination during a political agitation.	24 Apr.	—	No details of settlement.	—	—
673	1	Weavers	Coleraine	Against proposed reduction in wages.	8 May	—	Do.	—	—
674	1	Linen weavers	Hunslet, Leeds	Against alteration in the method of working, involving increased labour.	7 July	15 July	Proposed alteration withdrawn.	Successful.	Conciliation.
675	1	Flax pressers, &c.	Strabane	For reduction in the daily amount of flax to be prepared.	10 Aug.	21 Aug.	Slight reduction conceded.	Partially successful.	Do.
676	1	Hemstitchers (girls).	Belfast	Proposed reduction in wages to cover cost of thread, which had previously been deducted from earnings in contravention of the Truck Act.	15 Sept.	19 Sept.	Wages to remain as before, stitchers to provide their own thread.	Do.	Do.
		ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURE.							
677	1	Rope makers (females).	Sunderland	Against alleged excessive amount of work, when working short time.	7 Apr.	10 Apr.	Work resumed on full time.	Successful.	Do.
678	1	Twine spinners and dressers.	Grimsby	Against proposed reduction in wages of about 2*s.* per week (3*d.* per dozen).	1 May	6 June	Notice of reduction withdrawn.	Do.	Do.
		TEXTILE DYERS, &c.							
679	1	Dyers	Girlington	Against imposition of extra work.	Feb.	—	No details of settlement.	—	—
680	1	Dyers, dressers, and finishers.	Salford, Manchester.	For advance in wages	14 Mar.	18 Mar.	Advances granted of 1*s.*, 2*s.*, 3*s.* and 6*s.* per week.	Successful	Conciliation.
681	1	Dyers and polishers.	Middleton, Lanc.	Against alleged imposition of extra work in consequence of a recent advance in wages of 1*s.* per week.	13 July	17 July	The dispute amicably arranged.	Do.	Do.
682	11	Slubbing and yarn dyers. (Strike and lock-out.)	Bradford and Halifax.	Strike in three firms against proposed abolition of payment for overtime after 6 p.m., followed by lock-out in eight other firms.	25 July	31 July	Dispute compromised by an agreement that no overtime should be worked after 7 p.m.	Partially successful.	Do.
683	1	Dyers	Newton Heath, Manchester.	For re-instatement of workmen discharged for refusing to leave their union.	30 Dec.	—	Places generally filled by non-union men. Full details not to hand.	—	—
		TEXTILE MACHINERY MANUFACTURE.							
684	1	Shuttle makers	Oakworth, Keighley.	For advance in wages and reduction in hours.	10 June	22 July	Advance in wages granted of 3*s.* per week, with two hours less work per week.	Successful	Conciliation.
685	1	Spindle and flyer makers.	Glasgow	For dismissal of two men who refused to join the Spindle and Flyer Makers' Union.	13 June	16 June	Work resumed, the men in question being retained.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
686	1	Shuttle makers	Near Bradford, Yorks.	Against alteration in the time of commencing and leaving work, for a 54 hours week, and for limitation of apprentices to one for every three men.	14 Nov.	—	Places filled up by other workpeople.	Do.	Hands replaced.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		WOOLLEN AND WORSTED MANUFACTURE.							
					1893.	1893.			
687	1	Worsted weavers	Newsome, Huddersfield.	Against reduction in wages on account of increased speed of looms.	10 Mar.	13 Mar.	Wages advanced about 2s. per week.	Successful	Conciliation.
688	1	Woolsorters -	Bradford -	For advance in wages from 3s. 6d. to 5s. per 240 lbs. on a certain class of wool.	31 Mar.	6 Apr.	Advance granted -	Do.	Do.
689	1	Woollen weavers	Oxenhope -	For advance in wages	March (Lasted a few hours).		Advance of 10 per cent. granted.	Do.	Do.
690	1	Woolsorters -	Bradford -	Do.	18 Apr.	24 Apr.	Do.	Do.	Do.
691	1	Woollen weavers	Haworth -	Do.	2½ days.		Advance granted -	Do.	Do.
692	1	Blanket fullers -	Hunslet, Leeds.	Against the employment of an unskilled hand on their work.	24 May	29 May	Employer consented to employ only skilled men in the future, but the hand engaged was retained.	Partially successful.	Do.
693	2	Woolsorters -	Clayton, Bradford.	For advance in wages of 3s. per pack.	24 May	20 July	The men received an advance of 1s. per pack. The employers and workmen met and settled the strike, after an ineffectual attempt at a settlement made by the Bradford Board of Conciliation.	Do.	Do.
694	1	Weavers -	Halifax -	For re-instatement of a discharged over-looker.	24 May	26 May	Weavers resumed work without the over-looker in question.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
695	1	Dyers -	Leeds -	Against employment of a man who was not a member of their union.	24 May (lasted 20 minutes)	24 May	The man in question joined the union.	Successful	Conciliation.
696	1	Woolcombers -	Keighley -	For advance in wages of 1s. per week which had been taken off in a time of bad trade.	1 day in May.		Work resumed on original terms.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
697	1	Stuff weavers -	Bradford -	For advance in wages of 12½ per cent. The weavers also complained of having to weave narrow pieces on broad looms without extra payment, and alleged over-length of warps.	2 June	9 June	Work resumed on original terms.	Do.	Do.
698	1	Warp dressers -	Liversedge -	For advance in wages on one class of goods.	8 June	21 June	A slight advance granted on one class of goods, and a slight reduction enforced on another.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
699	1	Woollen weavers (females).	Bingley -	Dissatisfaction with prices paid for coloured goods.	19 June	19 June	Work resumed on previous terms.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
700	1	Weavers -	Haworth and Oxenhope.	Against a proposed reduction in wages of from 10 to 15 per cent. Employer discharged the remainder of the hands when the strike commenced.	30 June	15 July	Proposed reduction withdrawn.	Successful	Conciliation.
701	1	Cloth weavers -	Howden, near Birstal, Leeds.	Against a proposed reduction in wages of about 10 per cent.	3 July	24 July	Reduction accepted -	Unsuccessful	Submission.
702	1	Worsted weavers	Luddenden -	Against a reduction in wages, and for information as to how they are being paid.	28 July	25 Aug.	The reduction was enforced, but the employer promised to supply the information desired.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		WOOLLEN AND WORSTED MANUFACTURE —*cont.*							
703	1	Woolcombers -	Bradford -	Against non-payment to six of their number for a half-holiday; the men in question having been only a short time in the firm.	1893. 1 week	1893. in July	Men returned to work unconditionally.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
704	1	Do. -	Do. -	Against three men being required to look after four combs instead of one man to each comb as formerly.	7 Aug.	15 Aug.	Employer agreed to adhere to former arrangement.	Successful	Conciliation.
705	1	Woollen weavers	Leeds - -	For re-instatement of a discharged tuner.	Aug.	—	Work resumed without the attainment of the desired object.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
706	1	Do. -	Yeadon -	Against payment at less than district price list, and for re-instatement of seven weavers discharged for making complaint thereof.	8 Sept.	12 Sept.	The discharged weavers were re-instated and the firm agreed to pay up to price list.	Successful	Conciliation.
707	1	Warp dressers -	Bramley, Leeds.	Against reduction in wages consequent on change from day to piece work.	15 Sept.	25 Sept.	Hands replaced -	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
708	1	Weavers -	Netherton, Yorks.	Against a reduction in wages.	21 Sept.	6 Oct.	Compromised by acceptance of reduction of about 2*s.* per week when working two-beamed jobs.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
709	1	Do. - -	Huddersfield -	Against proposed reduction in wages.	12 Oct.	17 Oct.	Proposed reduction withdrawn.	Successful	Do.
710	1	Woollen operatives.	Leeds - -	Against a proposed reduction of 10 per cent. in consequence of increased price of coal.	27 Oct.	27 Oct.	Do. -	Do.	Do.
711	1	Willeyers -	Batley Carr -	Against introduction of piecework.	30 Oct.	—	Hands replaced -	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
712	1	Warpers (females).	Yeadon -	Against "beaming" the warps, and for re-instatement of a warper who had refused to do so.	23 Nov.	23 Nov.	Discharged operative re-instated, but the warpers consented to "beam" the warps.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
713	1	Woolsorters -	Saltaire -	Against proposed re-arrangement of "sorts" and wages, alleged to be equal to a reduction of about 20 per cent.	15 to 21 Dec.	—	Strike reported to be still unsettled in 1895, but the employer states that a sufficient number of non-unionists remained to do all the sorting required.	Indefinite.	—
714	1	Woollen weavers	Ravensthorpe, Dewsbury -	For an advance in wages.	29 Dec.	1894. 3 Jan.	An advance granted of 20 per cent.	Successful	Conciliation.
		TRANSPORT (LAND AND SEA.)							
		LAND TRANSPORT.							
715	1	Carters -	Paisley -	For re-instatement of one man discharged, the employer objecting to men forming a union.	8 Feb.	1893. 14 Feb.	Men all re-instated.	Do.	Do.
716	1	Omnibus men -	Birmingham -	Against withdrawal of a weekly half-holiday, and increase in number of journeys without a corresponding advance in wages.	25 Feb.	25 Feb.	Weekly half-holiday to be retained, but the increased number of journeys submitted to. Settled by mediation of the Municipal Inspector of Police.	Partially successful.	Do., by mediation.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		LAND TRANSPORT —*cont.*			1893.	1893.			
717	1	Coal carters -	Arbroath -	For payment at rate of 6*d.* per load in transporting coal from a ship to store, employer offering 1*s.* per hour.	11 Mar.	11 Mar.	Employer obtained his own men and carts from Dundee.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
718	40	Carters -	Glasgow District.	For extra remuneration for attending horses at stables on Sundays.	11 Mar.	22 Apr.	Places filled by other men.	Do.	Do.
719	1	Coal carters -	Croydon -	Refusal to go where required by employer, men desiring their chaff-cutting to be done for them by employer.	21 Mar.	—	Do.	Do.	Do.
720	1	Cab drivers -	London, W.C.	For reduction in price of cab hire at close of London season.	24 July	29 July	Price reduced by 1*s.* per day one week earlier than usual.	Successful	Conciliation.
721	1	Do. -	Newport -	Objection to regulations as to livery, conduct, &c.	30 Aug.	—	Substitutes engaged.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
722	1	Do. -	London, N. -	For reduction of 2*s.* per day in price of cab hire.	Aug.	—	No details of settlement.	—	—
723	—	Hackney carriage drivers.	Limerick -	For regulations as to number of vehicles, badges, &c.	Aug.	—	Obtained regulations for licensing drivers.	Successful	Conciliation.
		OCEAN-GOING SEAMEN AND FIREMEN.							
724	1	Seamen -	Kingstown -	Refusal to proceed to sea in consequence of alleged unseaworthiness of vessel.	25 Mar	25 Mar.	Fresh crew obtained.	Indefinite.	—
725	1	Seamen and firemen.	Liverpool -	Against reduction in wages of 10*s.* per month.	21 Apr.	24 Apr.	Replaced by a non-union crew.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
		RIVER AND CANAL NAVIGATION.							
726	11	Lightermen -	Hull -	For employment of two bag holders when discharging grain or seed in bulk.	2 Jan.	—	Demands conceded at six out of the 11 establishments.	Partially successful.	Conciliation and submission.
727	1	Flatmen -	Liverpool -	Objection to employment of non-unionists.	21 Sept.	22 Sept.	Employer agreed to engage union men in future.	Successful	Conciliation.
		DOCK AND WATERSIDE LABOUR.							
728	—	Quay labourers -	Greenock -	Against proposal to pay at end of job instead of daily when discharging sugar cargoes.	4 Jan.	5 Jan.	Wages to be paid daily as heretofore.	Do.	Do.
729	1	Dock labourers	Montrose -	Against reduction in wages in unloading coal.	Jan. (Taken as 7 months.)	Aug.	Reduction of ½*d.* per ton accepted. Work done in interval by non-union men.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
730	5	Do. -	Goole -	Against proposal to discontinue payment for meal hours.	6 Feb.	6 Feb.	Notice of change withdrawn.	Successful	Conciliation.
731	1	Corn porters -	Bristol -	For employment of an additional man in hold, when unloading dusty corn.	28 Feb.	1 Mar.	Submitted to arbitration, which decided that there was nothing in the state of the cargo which called for extra assistance.	Unsuccessful	Arbitration.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		DOCK AND WATERSIDE LABOUR—*cont.*			1893.	1893.			
732	2	Coal porters -	Cork -	Against reduction in wages of 2*s.* per week.	4 Mar.	15 Apr.	Reduction accepted -	Unsuccessful	Submission.
733	1	Corn porters -	Avonmouth -	For employment of a third busheller when unloading dusty corn.	13 Mar.	13 Mar.	Employer agreed to engage the required extra man.	Successful	Conciliation.
734	1	Warehouse labourers.	Near Warrington.	For increase in rates upon introduction of system of direct transhipment.	21 Mar.	24 Mar.	Increase of 1½*d.* per ton granted.	Do.	Do.
735	1	Dock labourers	Saltport -	Against stated objection of employer to engage union men.	Mar.	3 Apr.	Replaced by non-union men.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
736	—	Grain labourers	Glasgow -	To compel certain men to pay up their arrears of union subscriptions.	Mar.	Mar. (1 day.)	Men agreed to pay up their arrears.	Successful	Conciliation.
737	1	Salt heavers and dock labourers.	Liverpool -	Refusal to work cargo of a vessel alongside the crew, who were non-unionists.	4 Apr.	4 Apr.	Agreement that union men only should be employed upon cargo.	Do.	Do.
738	100	Dock labourers, seamen, lightermen and others.	Hull - -	Against introduction of the British Labour Exchange, for the purpose of registering non-union or "free" labour."	5 Apr.	19 May	A compromise arranged, the imported "free" labourers returning to their homes, and union men agreeing to work alongside non-union men registered by the British Labour Exchange. (For full terms of settlement, *see* p. 217.)	Partially successful.	Conciliation and submission.
739	1	Grain labourers	Liverpool -	Refusal to work with non-union or "free' labour.	19 Apr.	19 Apr.	Non-union men discharged.	Successful	Conciliation.
740	1	Do. -	Do. -	Do.	19 Apr.	19 Apr.	Agreement to work the present cargo and hand it over to quaymen.	Partially successful.	Do.
741	1	Dock labourers	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Refusal to unload a Hull-owned vessel which had been loaded by "free" labour at that port.	21 Apr.	24 Apr.	Agent agreed that if men would unload the vessel should not return till end of Hull strike.	Do.	Do.
742	1	Do. -	Victoria Docks, E.	Against employment of federation or "free" labour in coaling a steamer which they were unloading.	29 Apr.	10 May	Federation men finished the work on the vessel. Some of the strikers were re-employed as vacancies could be found.	Unsuccessful	Submission and hands replaced.
743	1	Warehousemen and watermen.	Liverpool -	Refusal to work cargo of a Hull-owned vessel, where the men were on strike.	1 May	4 May	Replaced by men supplied by the Shipping Federation.	Do.	Hands replaced.
744	1	Do. -	Do. -	Do.	2 May	6 May	Do.	Do.	Do.
745	6	Dock labourers	Bristol -	Against employment of Shipping Federation men to discharge a vessel blocked in consequence of having been loaded by non-union men at Hull.	4 May	6 May	Work resumed upon previous terms upon advice of union executive.	Do.	Submission.
746	1	Grain labourers	Dublin -	Against reduction in wages.	8 May	16 May	Proposed reduction withdrawn.	Successful	Conciliation.
747	1	Coal labourers	Tilbury Docks	Against refusal of employer to engage a certain man in coaling a vessel.	11 May	15 May	Coaling of steamer finished by Federation men. Strikers afterwards replaced, objection to non-employment of the man in question being waived.	Unsuccessful.	Submission.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
		DOCK AND WATERSIDE LABOUR—*cont.*			1893.	1893.			
748	1	Grain porters	Weymouth	For advance in wages of ¼*d.* per quarter in carrying corn from ship to warehouse.	24 May	27 May	Men obtained from Bristol, who performed the work at the rate refused by the local men.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
749	1	Dock labourers	Liverpool	For advance in wages of 1*s.* per day in "breaking out" certain cargo.	5 June	5 June	Advance conceded	Successful	Conciliation.
750	1	Deal runners	Bristol	Objection to work with non-union or "free" labourers.	21 June	22 June	Replaced by non-union men.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
751	1	Dock labourers	Liverpool	Against employment of a non-union foreman.	4 Sept.	—	Replaced by men belonging to another society, whose rules are stated by the employer to be more adapted to their requirements.	Do.	Do.
752	1	Do.	Do.	Against desire of employers to employ non-union foremen only.	17 Oct.	17 Oct.	Employers' demands withdrawn.	Successful	Conciliation.
753	1	Stevedores and quay porters.	Do.	For increase in strength of gangs by two men each.	12 Dec.	12 Dec.	Two additional men per gang conceded.	Do.	Do.
754	1	Wharf labourers	London, E.	Alleged departure from the custom of paying an extra 1*d.* per hour for working on ships in the stream.	12 Dec.	13 Dec.	Places filled by other men.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
755	1	Dock labourers	Hull	Alleged refusal to pay at an agreed extra rate for work on Bank Holiday.	26 Dec.	26 Dec.	Work resumed on the day following the Bank Holiday at the ordinary rate of pay.	Indefinite.	—
756	1	Coal porters and dock labourers.	London, E.	Against employment of "free labour" or Federation men to coal vessels.	29 Apr.	—	Places entirely filled by other men.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
		WHITE LEAD MANUFACTURE.							
757	1	White lead workers.	Hebburn-on-Tyne.	To compel certain non-unionists and men belonging to another union to join that of which the majority were members.	18 Sept.	28 Sept.	Eight of the 14 men in question became unionists; question of the other men referred to arbitration, which decided that they should remain members of the union to which they were attached. (*See* note, p. 217.)	Partially successful.	Conciliation and arbitration.

Addendum.

Strikes occurring in 1893, but not brought to light, or still under correspondence when preceding portion of Table was compiled.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
					1893.	1893.			
758	2	Bricklayers -	Wolverhampton.	For a new code of working rules.	11 Apr.	2 May	New working rules -	Successful	Conciliation.
759	7	Plumbers -	Burton - on - Trent.	For advance in wages	1 May	29 May	Advance of ½*d.* per hour granted—from 7½*d.* to 8*d.* (*See* note, p. 218.)	Do.	Arbitration.
760	4	Painters -	Winsford -	Do. -	16 June	24 June	Advance of ½*d.* per hour granted—from 6½*d.* to 7*d.*	Do.	Conciliation.
761	1	Joiners - -	Ryhope, Sunderland.	Against refusal of employer to pay by day, according to rules of district.	22 Nov.	—	Building completed by other men.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.
762	1	Plasterers -	London, E. -	Against certain work being let to a subcontractor, who is alleged to have employed men at less than the current rates.	Sept.	—	Work continued to be done by the subcontractor.	Do.	—
763	1	Tailors - -	Rothesay -	For an advance in wages on manufacture of police clothing,	17 Feb.	6 Mar.	Compromised by advance of 1*s.* each for tunics.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
764	1	Do. -	Leith - -	Objection to the system of "outworking."	3 Apr.	13 Apr.	"Outworking" to be abolished.	Successful	Do.
765	6	Do. -	Huntley -	For introduction of the Scottish "time log" at 4*d.* per hour.	10 Apr.	26 Apr.	Demand conceded -	Do.	Do.
766	2	Do. -	Morriston -	Against proposed reduction in wages.	5 Oct.	14 Nov.	Work resumed at the old rate of wages.	Do.	Do.
767	1	Shop assistants -	Aberdare -	For re-instatement of a man "stopped" for alleged disobedience of orders.	20 Jan.	20 Jan.	Work resumed without attainment of object.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
768	—	Trawlers - -	Granton -	Objection to commence work before midnight of Sunday without remuneration.	16 Sept. (Lasted 1 week.)	Sept.	Work resumed on employers' terms by all but four men, whose places were filled up.	Do.	Submission and hands replaced.

Lock-outs.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.*	
					1893.	1893.			
769	12	Painters -	Perth	Refusal of men to withdraw demand for advance - in wages of ½*d.* per hour, and that unionists only should be employed.	18 Jan.	10 Feb.	Men's demands withdrawn, and lock-out ceased.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
770	1	Stonemasons -	Nelson -	Union masons having demanded that five non-union men should join the Masons' Society, employer locked out all engaged in the trade.	28 Oct.	30 Oct.	Four of the five men joined the union, and employer withdrew the lock-out.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.

* With a view to uniformity, the success or otherwise of lock-outs is regarded as from the standpoint of the employés.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
771	1	Wood turners -	London, E.C.	Refusal of men to pay a deduction of 4*s.* per week from wages for the use of steam-power, upon which a test case in the County Court had been decided in the men's favour. (*See* p. 218).	1893. 18 Feb.	1893. 2 Mar.	Employer withdrew demand for the deduction, and work was resumed.	Successful	Conciliation.
772	1	Tailors - -	London, S.W.	Refusal of men to accept a time check while engaged on weekly wages.	16 Jan.	30 Jan.	Work resumed upon the piece-working system, which the men state to be in their favour.	Partially successful.	Do.
773	9	Do. - -	Perth -	Employers' Association closed their shops to members of the Scottish Society, who were moving for the purpose of enrolling in their ranks men belonging to the English Tailors' Society.	8 Aug.	1894. 9 Apr.	Members of the Scottish Union abandoned their position.	Unsuccessful	Submission.
774	1	Coopers (oil works).	Loanhead, Midlothian.	To enforce a reduction in wages of 10 per cent.	1893. 29 Apr.	1893. April.	Wages paid in full up to date of lock-out. Further work refused to men in question.	Do.	Hands replaced.
775	1	Apprentice Engineers.	Aberdeen -	Employers objected to the apprentices taking longer than the regulation holidays, and refused them employment in consequence.	24 July	—	Employers consented to gradually reinstate the apprentices, but deducted 1*s.* per week from the wages of 20, to be returned at end of apprenticeship.	Do.	Submission.
776	12	Engineers (Ship repairing.)	Cardiff -	Dissatisfaction of employers with proposed restriction of total hours to be worked (inclusive of overtime) to 74 per week, but with certain modifications in cases of urgency. (*See* note, p. 218.)	2 Aug.	14 Aug.	Mutual agreement to limit the hours worked at ordinary rate of wages to 67 per week, but with modifications in certain urgent cases. All work beyond 67 hours per week to be paid for as overtime.	Partially successful.	Conciliation
777	1	Shale Miners -	Loanhead, Midlothian.	Employers objected to men taking an "idle day" to discuss certain grievances (alleged to be an infringement of an existing agreement).	3 Aug.	14 Aug.	Agreement to work six days per week, and to give three days' notice of "idle days" (beyond the quarterly holiday), and which should be settled by ballot.	Do. -	Conciliation and submission.
778	1	Coal Miners -	Near Ayr -	Employers objected to adoption of the "five days a week" policy, and locked out their miners to enforce six days work per week.	16 Oct.	26 Oct.	After ascertaining the custom in other pits the miners resumed, agreeing to work six days per week.	Unsuccessful	Do.
779	1	Do. -	Near Dalkeith	Employers objected to the "four days a week" policy, and desired 11 days per fortnight to be worked. (*See* note, p. 218.)	25 Oct.	23 Dec.	Miners agreed that the pit should be kept open 11 days per fortnight, each man to work 10 days, and the "idle" day to be taken in relays.	Partially successful.	Conciliation.
780	1	Bookbinders -	Dublin -	Employer objected to one man being fined by his union, and also desired the foreman to be a non-unionist.	19 Aug.	—	Places filled up by other men.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced.

Ref. No.	No. of Firms or Establishments.	Trade.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.		Mode of Settlement.
							Character of Settlement.	Successful or otherwise.	
781	1	Woollen Dyers-	Bradford -	Employers objected to the action of certain union men, and refused employment except upon separate and personal application.	1893. 3 Mar.	1893. 31 Mar.	Work resumed on employers terms by those whose places had not been filled up.	Unsuccessful	Hands replaced and submission.
782	1	Worsted Spinners.	Mirfield -	Employer objected to an application for advance in wages, and demand for recognition of union.	24 June	1 Sept.	A slight advance was granted to some men, but the places of others were filled up.	Partially successful.	Conciliation and hands replaced.

TABLE II.—Showing NUMBER of PERSONS affected by STRIKES and LOCK-OUTS.

STRIKES.

The numbers marked * are taken from newspaper reports.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Number of Firms or Establishments.		Number of Persons directly on Strike.					Number of Persons employed in Factories or Works where Strike occurs, and who are thrown out of Work, but are not directly on Strike.					General Total of Persons affected.	Number who refused to go out on Strike.	Reference Number.
		Number affected by Strike.	Number reporting, individually or by Masters' or Men's Associations.	Skilled Workmen.	Unskilled Workmen.	Women.	Apprentices, Boys and Girls.	Total.	Skilled Workmen.	Unskilled Workmen.	Women.	Apprentices, Boys and Girls.	Total.			
1	Bakers	1	1	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	1
2	„	1	1	8	1	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	2
3	„	1	1	14	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	3
4	„	—	—	20	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	4
5	„	1	1	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	5
6	„	1	1	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	6
7	„	—	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	7
8	Brush making	1	1	14	—	18	4	36	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	8
9	„	1	1	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	9
10	„	1	1	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	10
11	„	1	1	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	11
	Building Trades.															
12	Bricklaying	1	1	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	12
13	„	30	30	200	300	—	—	500	—	—	—	—	—	500	—	13
15	„	1	1	11	9	—	1	21	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	15
17	„	1	1	11	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	17
19	„	1	1	10	12	—	—	22	4	—	—	—	4	26	—	19
20	„	12	12	50	—	—	—	50	25	50	—	—	75	125	—	20
21	„	1	1	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	21
22	„	14	14	26	98	—	—	124	—	—	—	—	—	124	—	22
23	„	14	14	50	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	23
24	„	7	7	40	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	24
26	„	1	1	15	15	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	30	8	26
28	„	1	1	43	—	—	—	43	—	30	—	—	30	73	—	28
30	„	30	30	300		—	—	300	—	—	—	—	—	300	30	30
31	„	1	1	10	—	—	—	10	—	12	—	—	12	22	—	31
32	„	1	1	4	—	—	1	5	—	4	—	—	4	9	—	32
33	„	49	49	200	200	—	—	400	—	—	—	—	—	400	—	33
34	„	1	1	85	—	—	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	85	—	34
35	„	1	1	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	35
37	„	1	1	28	23	—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	51	—	37
38	„	1	1	14	13	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	38
39	„	1	1	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	39
40	„	1	1	13	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	40
41	„	1	1	18	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	41
42	Brick and pipe making.	3	3	—	43	—	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	43	—	42
43	„	15	15	150 men and boys				150	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	43
44	„	12	12	1,300		100	600	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	44
45	„	1	1	70		—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	45
46	„	1	1	60 men and boys				60	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	46
47	Builders (generally)	6	6	130	—	—	—	130	—	—	—	—	—	130	—	47
48	„	1	1	—	30	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	*30	—	48
49	„	17	17	—	196	—	—	196	—	—	—	—	—	196	—	49
50	„	1	1	30		—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	50
51	„	12	12	—	80	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	80	12	51
52	„	1	1	—	13	—	—	13	10	—	—	—	10	23	—	52
53	„	40	40	350		—	—	350	—	—	—	—	—	350	—	53
54	„	45	45	400		—	—	400	—	—	—	—	—	400	—	54
55	„	46	46	—	450	—	—	450	50	—	—	—	50	500	150	55
56	„	10	10	76	—	—	—	76	—	—	—	—	—	76	—	56
57	„	28	28	—	100	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	100	50	57
58	„	13	13	—	75	—	25	100	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	58
59	„	1	1	—	15	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	59
60	„	1	1	96	74	—	—	170	—	—	—	—	—	170	—	60
61	„	54	54	—	164	—	—	164	90	—	—	—	90	254	—	61
62	„	7	7	—	100	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	62
63	„	1	1	600		—	—	600	—	—	—	—	—	600	—	63
64	„	1	1	400		—	—	400	—	—	—	—	—	400	—	64
65	„	1	1	50	42	—	—	92	—	—	—	—	—	92	6	65
66	„	1	1	—	30	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	66
67	„	1	1	36	—	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	67
68	„	1	1	—	17	—	—	17	15	—	—	5	20	37	—	68
69	„	1	1	20	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	69
70	„	1	1	9	17	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	26	5	70
71	Carpenters and joiners.	8	8	50	—	—	—	50	8	—	—	—	8	58	—	71
72	„	8	8	17	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	72
73	„	14	14	60	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	73
74	„	1	1	9	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	74
75	„	3	3	60	40	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	75

The numbers marked * are taken from newspaper reports.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Number of Firms or Establishments.		Number of Persons directly on Strike.					Number of Persons employed in Factories or Works where Strike occurs, and who are thrown out of Work, but are not directly on Strike.					General Total of Persons affected.	Number who refused to go out on Strike.	Reference Number.
		Number affected by Strike.	Number reporting, individually or by Masters' or Men's Associations.	Skilled Workmen.	Unskilled Workmen.	Women.	Apprentices, Boys and Girls.	Total.	Skilled Workmen.	Unskilled Workmen.	Women.	Apprentices, Boys and Girls.	Total.			
76	Carpenters and joiners—*cont.*	26	26	100	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	76
77	" -	1	1	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	77
78	" -	1	1	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	78
79	" -	23	23	235	—	—	—	235	—	—	—	—	—	235	—	79
80	" -	70	70	300	—	—	—	300	—	200	—	—	200	500	—	80
81	" -	—	—	120				120	—	—	—	—	—	120	—	81
82	" -	13	13	15	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	82
83	" -	60	60	500	100	—	—	600	—	—	—	—	—	600	—	83
84	" -	1	1	24	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	84
85	" -	3	3	30	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	85
86	" -	1	1	51	—	—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	51	—	86
87	" -	20	20	130	—	—	—	130	—	—	—	—	—	130	—	87
88	" -	1	1	16	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	88
89	" -	1	1	50	—	—	15	65	—	—	—	—	—	65	—	89
90	" -	6	6	30	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	90
91	" -	5	5	21	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	91
92	" -	—	—	232	—	—	—	232	—	—	—	—	—	*232	—	92
93	" -	16	16	30	—	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	90	—	93
94	" -	6	6	30	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	94
95	" -	1	1	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	95
96	" -	40	40	360	—	—	—	360	—	—	—	—	—	360	—	96
97	" -	1	1	9	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	97
98	" -	1	1	41	—	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	41	15	98
99	" -	1	1	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	99
100	" -	1	1	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	100
101	" -	1	1	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	101
102	" -	1	1	24	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	102
103	" -	1	1	58	—	—	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	58	—	103
104	" -	42	42	464	—	—	—	464	—	—	—	—	—	464	—	104
105	Lathsplitters -	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	105
106	Painters and decorators.	15	15	200	—	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	106
107	" -	12	12	49	—	—	—	49	—	—	—	—	—	49	—	107
108	" -	1	1	22	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	108
109	" -	30	30	90	—	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	90	—	109
110	" -	23	23	90	—	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	90	—	110
111	" -	11	11	35	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	111
112	" -	12	12	100	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	100	5	112
113	" -	1	1	9	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	113
114	" -	32	32	80	—	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	114
115	" -	28	28	90	—	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	90	—	115
116	" -	30	30	67	—	—	—	67	—	—	—	—	—	67	—	116
118	" -	10	10	90	—	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	90	—	118
120	" -	14	14	97	—	—	—	97	—	—	—	—	—	*97	—	120
121	" -	—	—	40	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	*40	—	121
122	" -	1	1	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	122
123	" -	1	1	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	123
124	" -	1	1	300	—	—	—	300	—	—	—	—	—	*300	—	124
125	" -	1	1	60	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	125
126	Plasterers -	10 140	10 140	30 1,500	— 1,000	—	—	30 2,500	—	15	—	—	15	2,545	—	126
127	" - -	1	1	11	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	127
128	" -	50	50	120	—	—	—	120	—	20	—	—	20	140	—	128
129	" - -	1	1	3	2	—	—	5	7	—	—	—	7	12	—	129
130	" -	4	4	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	130
132	" - -	10	10	46	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	132
133	" -	1	1	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	133
134	" - -	—	—	24	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	134
135	" - -	1	1	10	9	—	2	21	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	135
136	Plumbers -	8	8	30	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	136
137	" - -	10	10	86	—	—	—	86	—	—	—	—	—	86	—	137
138	" - -	4	4	13	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	138
139	" - -	4	4	17	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	139
140	" - -	—	—	80	—	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	140
141	Public works construction and maintenance.	1	1	34	40	—	—	74	—	—	—	—	—	74	—	141
145	" -	1	1	50				50	—	—	—	—	—	*50	—	145
146	Sawyers -	1	1	13	—	—	2	15	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	146
147	Slaters -	1	1	15	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	147
148	" - -	4	4	24	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	24	6	148
149	" - -	1	1	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	149
150	" - -	2	2	14	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	150
151	Stonemasons -	2	2	3	—	—	—	3	12	—	—	—	12	15	—	151
152	" -	4	4	45	—	—	—	45	—	6	—	—	6	51	—	152

The numbers marked * are taken from newspaper reports.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Number of Firms or Establishments.		Number of Persons directly on Strike.					Number of Persons employed in Factories or Works where Strike occurs, and who are thrown out of Work, but are not directly on Strike.					General Total of Persons affected.	Number who refused to go out on Strike.	Reference Number.
		Number affected by Strike.	Number reporting individually or by Masters' or Men's Associations.	Skilled Workmen.	Unskilled Workmen.	Women.	Apprentices, Boys and Girls.	Total.	Skilled Workmen.	Unskilled Workmen.	Women.	Apprentices, Boys and Girls.	Total.			
153	Stonemasons—*cont.*	14	14	250	—	—	—	250	—	—	—	—	—	250	—	153
155	„ -	7	7	64	—	—	—	64	—	—	—	—	—	64	3	155
156	„ -	1	1	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	156
157	„ -	2	2	46	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	157
159	„ -	—	—	89	—	—	—	89	—	—	—	—	—	89	—	159
160	„ -	20	20	80	20	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	100	20	160
162	„ -	—	—	120	—	—	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	120	—	162
163	„ -	3	3	27	—	—	—	27	—	16	—	—	16	43	9	163
164	„ -	1	1	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	164
165	„ -	1	1	30	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	165
167	„ -	24	24	80	50	—	—	130	—	—	—	—	—	130	—	167
168	„ -	1	1	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	168
169	„ -	1	1	15	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	169
170	„ -	1	1	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	170
171	„ -	1	1	22	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	171
172	„ -	1	1	5	3	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	172
173	„ -	1	1	96	—	—	—	96	—	—	—	—	—	96	—	173
174	„ -	2	2	58	14	—	—	72	—	—	—	—	—	72	—	174
	Cabinet, Chemical, and Cigar Trades.															
175	Cabinet making and furniture trades.	1	1	13	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	176
178	„ -	3	3	76	—	—	—	76	—	—	—	—	—	76	—	178
179	„ -	1	1	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	179
180	„ -	1	1	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	20	20	32	—	180
181	„ -	1	1	17	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	181
183	„ -	1	1	67	—	—	—	67	—	—	—	—	—	67	—	183
184	„ -	1	1	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	184
186	„ -	1	1	22	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	186
187	„ -	1	1	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	187
188	„ -	1	1	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	188
189	„ -	1	1	9	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	189
190	„ -	2	2	28	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	190
191	„ -	1	1	15	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	191
192	„ -	1	1	24	—	—	1	25	1	—	—	1	2	27	—	192
194	Chemical working	1	1	75	—	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	75	—	194
195	„ -	1	1	50	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	*50	—	195
196	Cigar, tobacco, and tobacco pipe trades.	1	1	—	—	400		400	—	—	—	—	—	400	—	196
197	„ -	1	1	36	—	30	8	74	—	—	—	—	—	74	—	197
	Clothing Trades.															
198	Boot and shoe manufacture.	1	1	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	198
199	„ -	1	1	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	199
200	„ -	1	1	50	—	—	—	50	—	—	20	—	20	70	60	200
201	„ -	1	1	20	—	—	—	20	17	10	9	10	46	66	6	201
203	„ -	1	1	25	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	203
204	„ -	1	1	60	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	*60	—	204
205	„ -	1	1	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	205
206	„ -	1	1	230 persons				230	—	—	—	—	—	230	6	206
207	„ -	1	1	70	—	—	—	70	15	—	10	10	35	105	—	207
208	„ -	12	12	250 persons				250	—	—	—	—	—	250	—	208
209	„ -	1	1	—	35	—	—	35	10 persons				10	45	—	209
210	„ -	1	1	13	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	210
211	„ -	1	1	9	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	211
213	„ -	1	1	30	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	213
214	„ -	1	1	66	—	—	—	66	—	—	—	—	—	66	—	214
215	„ -	1	1	40	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	215
216	„ -	1	1	—	—	17	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	216
217	„ -	1	1	65	—	—	—	65	58	—	78	—	136	201	39	217
218	„ -	1	1	50 persons				50	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	218
220	„ -	4	4	120	—	—	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	120	—	220
221	„ -	1	1	35	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	221
223	„ -	2	2	150	—	—	—	150	40 persons				40	190	—	223
224	„ -	1	1	107	—	—	—	107	—	—	—	—	—	107	—	224
225	„ -	1	1	45	—	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	45	11	225
226	„ -	84	84	5,000	—	—	—	5,000	—	—	1,500	500	2,000	7,000	—	226
227	„ -	1	1	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	227
228	„ -	1	1	50	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	228
229	„ -	1	1	30	—	—	6	36	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	229
230	„ -	20	20	30	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	230
231	„ -	2	2	50	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	231
232	„ -	1	1	50 persons				50	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	232
233	„ -	1	1	50	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	233

The numbers marked * are taken from newspaper reports.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Number of Firms or Establishments.		Number of Persons directly on Strike.					Number of Persons employed in Factories or Works where Strike occurs, and who are thrown out of Work, but are not directly on Strike.					General Total of Persons affected.	Number who refused to go out on Strike.	Reference Number.
		Number affected by Strike.	Number reporting individually or by Masters' or Men's Associations.	Skilled Workmen.	Unskilled Workmen.	Women.	Apprentices, Boys and Girls.	Total.	Skilled Workmen.	Unskilled Workmen.	Women.	Apprentices, Boys and Girls.	Total.			
234	Boot and shoe manufacture—*cont.*	1	1	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	234
235	"	1	1	20	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	235
236	"	1	1	18	—	—	—	18	12	—	—	—	12	30	—	236
237	Collar, handkerchief, &c. manufacture.	1	1	3	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	237
238	"	1	1	—	—	70	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	238
239	"	1	1	3	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	239
240	"	1	1	—	—	65	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	65	—	240
241	"	1	1	—	—	200	—	200	—	—	50	—	50	250	—	241
242	"	1	1	—	—	80	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	242
243	Hosiery manufacture	12	12	350	—	—	—	350	—	—	—	—	—	350	—	243
244	"	1	1	20	—	20	—	40	—	—	10	—	10	50	—	244
245	Tailoring	11	11	33	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	245
246	"	1	1	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	246
249	"	1	1	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	249
250	"	4	4	9	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	250
251	"	7	7	27	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	251
252	"	22	22	130	—	—	—	130	—	—	—	—	—	130	—	252
254	"	1	1	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	254
255	"	7	7	55	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	255
256	"	2	2	28	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	256
257	"	3	3	40	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	40	3	257
258	"	4	4	11	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	258
259	"	8	8	40	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	259
260	"	1	1	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	260
262	"	6	6	17	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	262
263	"	1	1	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	263
264	"	1	1	8	—	—	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	264
265	"	1	1	16	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	265
267	"	1	1	—	—	40	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	267
268	"	1	1	38	—	7	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	45	12	268
269	"	1	1	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	269
270	"	1	1	—	—	130	—	130	—	—	—	—	—	130	—	270
271	"	1	1	22	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	271
	Coach-building, Coopers, Farriers, Gas and Glass Trades.															
272	Coach-building	1	1	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	272
273	"	1	1	37				37	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	273
275	Coopers	6	6	28	—	—	6	34	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	275
277	"	1	1	50	—	—	10	60	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	277
278	"	70	70	250	—	—	—	250	—	—	2,000	100	2,100	2,350	—	278
279	Farriers	1	1	28	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	279
280	"	15	15	60				60	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	280
282	Gas making	1	1	—	30	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	282
283	"	1	1	—	15	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	283
284	Glass trade	—	—	3,650				3,650	—	—	—	—	—	3,650	—	284
286	"	1	1	15	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	4	4	19	—	286
287	"	7	7	600	—	—	—	600	—	—	—	—	—	600	—	287
288	"	1	1	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	288
289	"	1	1	20	—	—	—	20	—	10	—	12	22	42	—	289
	Labour, General.															
290	Labour (agricultural and general unskilled).	1	1	—	105	—	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	105	—	290
291	"	1	1	10 men and boys				10	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	291
292	"	7	7	47 men and boys				47	—	—	—	—	—	47	18	292
293	"	4	4	—	65	—	—	65	—	—	—	12	12	77	—	293
295	"	1	1	—	65	—	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	65	—	295
296	"	4	4	—	18	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	296
299	"	1	1	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	299
303	"	1	1	—	40	237	—	277	—	—	—	—	—	277	—	303
304	"	1	1	—	43	—	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	43	15	304
305	"	1	1	—	—	—	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	305
306	"	4	4	76		—	—	76	37		—	—	37	113	—	306
	Metal Trades.															
308	Iron and steel manufacture.	1	1	80	—	—	—	80	300	400	—	47	747	827	—	308
309	"	1	1	576		—	1	577	293	2,114	—	304	2,711	3,288	—	309
310	"	1	1	100	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	*100	—	310
311	"	1	1	25	—	—	—	25	20	—	—	—	20	45	—	311

The numbers marked * are taken from newspaper reports.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Number of Firms or Establishments.		Number of Persons directly on Strike.					Number of Persons employed in Factories or Works where Strike occurs, and who are thrown out of Work, but are not directly on Strike.					General Total of Persons affected.	Number who refused to go out on Strike.	Reference Number.
		Number affected by Strike.	Number reporting, individually or by Masters' or Men's Associations.	Skilled Workmen.	Unskilled Workmen.	Women.	Apprentices, Boys and Girls.	Total.	Skilled Workmen.	Unskilled Workmen.	Women.	Apprentices, Boys and Girls.	Total.			
312	Iron and steel manufacture—*cont.*	6	6	2,000		—	—	2,000	Included in directly affected					2,000	—	312
313	„	1	1	40	40	—	—	80	80	80	—	40	200	280	—	313
314	„	1	1	12	—	—	—	12	1	4	—	—	5	17	—	314
315	„	1	1	64	22	—	6	92	70	8	—	6	84	176	—	315
316	„	1	1	9	29	—	—	38	1	17	—	—	18	56	18	316
317	„	1	1	600		—	—	600	—	—	—	—	—	600	—	317
318	„	1	1	160	20	—	20	200	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	318
319	„	1	1	60		—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	319
320	Iron founding	6	6	86	—	—	—	86	—	—	—	—	—	86	—	320
321	„	1	1	46		—	14	60	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	321
322	„	1	1	—	100	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	322
323	„	1	1	—	110	—	—	110	—	30	—	—	30	140	—	323
325	Iron plate working, galvanising, &c.	1	1	20		—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	325
326	Engineering	1	1	80	—	—	20	100	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	326
327	„	1	1	120	66	—	50	236	—	—	—	—	—	236	—	327
328	„	1	1	150	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	*150	—	328
329	„	1	1	27	—	—	—	27	100	—	—	—	100	127	—	329
330	„	1	1	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	330
331	„	1	1	—	90	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	90	—	331
332	„	1	1	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	332
333	„	1	1	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	333
334	„	1	1	34	13	—	22	69	—	—	—	—	—	69	—	334
335	„	1	1	18	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	335
336	„	2	2	88	—	—	—	88	—	—	—	—	—	88	—	336
337	„	1	1	—	40	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	337
338	„	1	1	28	25	—	11	64	24	7	—	—	31	95	—	338
339	„	1	1	350	—	—	—	350	—	—	—	—	—	350	500	339
340	„	1	1	200	—	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	340
341	„	3	3	166	—	—	—	166	—	136	—	—	136	302	—	341
342	„	1	1	80	—	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	342
343	„	1	1	250	25	—	25	300	—	—	—	—	—	300	—	343
344	„	1	1	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	344
345	„	1	1	30	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	345
346	„	1	1	5	—	—	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	346
347	„	1	1	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	347
348	„	1	1	—	60	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	348
349	Shipbuilding	1	1	30	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	349
350	„	1	1	34	—	—	—	34	3	45	—	—	48	82	—	350
351	„	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	*1,000	—	351
352	„	1	1	47	—	—	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	352
353	„	1	1	300	—	—	—	300	—	—	—	—	—	300	—	353
354	„	1	1	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	354
355	„	1	1	—	100	—	—	100	400 men and boys				400	500	—	355
356	„	1	1	350	150	—	—	500	—	—	—	—	—	500	—	356
357	„	1	1	—	240	—	—	240	—	75	—	—	75	315	—	357
358	„	1	1	—	145	—	—	145	26	—	—	—	26	171	—	358
359	„	1	1	20	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	359
360	„	1	1	20	—	—	—	20	40	20	—	—	60	80	—	360
361	„	6	6	130	—	—	—	130	—	—	—	—	—	130	—	361
362	„	1	1	54	—	—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	54	—	362
363	„	1	1	200	—	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	363
364	„	1	1	—	—	—	70	70	113	53	—	—	166	236	—	364
365	„	1	1	—	—	—	28	28	56	28	—	—	84	112	—	365
366	„	1	1	—	—	—	40	40	100	—	—	—	100	140	6	366
367	„	1	1	330	—	—	—	330	—	—	—	—	—	330	—	367
368	„	1	1	—	60	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	368
369	„	1	1	10	—	—	—	10	—	12	—	2	14	24	—	369
370	„	1	1	—	18	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	370
371	„	13	13	606	—	—	—	606	—	—	—	—	—	606	—	371
372	„	1	1	53	—	—	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	53	—	372
373	„	1	1	100	200	—	—	300	—	—	—	—	—	300	—	373
374	„	3	3	—	29	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	374
375	„	1	1	50	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	375
376	„	1	1	302	—	—	—	302	—	—	—	—	—	302	—	376
377	„	1	1	80	—	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	2,580	—	377
		20	20	2,500	—	—	—	2,500	—	—	—	—	—			
378	„	1	1	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	378
379	„	3	3	100	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	379
380	„	1	1	26	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	380
381	„	1	1	—	98	—	—	98	200	32	—	—	232	330	—	381
382	„	1	1	38	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	382
386	„	1	1	—	250	—	—	250	300		—	—	300	550	—	386
387	„	1	1	—	—	—	90	90	270	—	—	—	270	360	—	387
388	„	1	1	30	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	388

The numbers marked * are taken from newspaper reports.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Number of Firms or Establishments.		Number of Persons directly on Strike.					Number of Persons employed in Factories or Works where Strike occurs, and who are thrown out of Work, but are not directly on Strike.					General Total of Persons affected.	Number who refused to go out on Strike.	Reference Number.
		Number affected by Strike.	Number reporting, individually or by Masters' or Men's Associations.	Skilled Workmen.	Unskilled Workmen.	Women.	Apprentices, and Girls.	Total.	Skilled Workmen.	Unskilled Workmen.	Women.	Apprentices, and Girls.	Total.			
389	Shipbuilding—*cont.*	1	1	16	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	389
390	„	1	1	70	40	—	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	110	—	390
391	„	1	1	—	170	—	—	170	—	50	—	—	50	220	—	391
392	„	1	1	—	—	—	48	48	—	—	—	—	—	48	—	392
393	„	1	1	13	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	393
394	„	3	3	14	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	394
395	„	1	1	150	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	395
396	„	1	1	321	—	—	—	321	300	162	46	14	522	2,843	—	396
		20	20	2,000	—	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—			
397	„	1	1	894	—	—	—	894	—	—	—	—	—	894	—	397
398	„	1	1	24	61	—	10	95	—	26	—	—	26	121	—	398
399	„	1	1	—	—	—	18	18	22	18	—	—	40	58	—	399
400	„	1	1	83	—	—	—	83	12	—	—	—	12	95	—	400
401	„	1	1	112	—	—	—	112	—	61	—	—	61	173	—	401
402	„	1	1	139	—	—	—	139	200	100	—	—	300	439	—	402
403	„	1	1	—	40	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	403
404	„	1	1	—	38	—	—	38	11	—	—	6	17	55	—	404
405	„	1	1	—	600	—	—	600	—	—	—	—	—	600	—	405
406	„	1	1	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	406
	Other Metal Trades.															
407	Brass working	1	1	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	407
408	„	1	1	33	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	408
409	„	1	1	9	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	409
410	Chain and anchor making	—	—	200	—	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	*200	—	410
411	„	30	30	700 persons				700	20 persons				20	720	—	411
412	„	1	1	54	—	—	—	54	150	—	—	—	150	204	—	412
413	„	1	1	24	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	413
414	„	1	1	32	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	414
415	Copper working	1	1	60				60	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	415
416	File manufacture	1	1	9	16	6	—	31	4	—	—	—	4	35	—	416
417	Gun manufacture	4	4	23	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	417
418	Nail making	1	1	30	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	418
421	Spelter working	1	1	75	23	—	—	98	—	—	—	—	—	98	6	421
422	Stove-grate manufacture.	1	1	100		—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	100	50	422
423	Tin plate manufacture.	1	1	90	—	—	—	90	25	30	35	30	120	210	—	423
424	„	1	1	212 persons				212	—	—	—	—	—	212	—	424
425	„	1	1	220	—	—	40	260	50	—	30	—	80	340	—	425
426	„	1	1	89	14	2	15	120	—	—	—	—	—	120	—	426
427	„	1	1	180 persons				180	—	—	—	—	—	180	20	427
430	„	1	1	250 persons				250	150 persons				150	400	—	430
434	„	1	1	100	20	12	40	172	—	—	—	—	—	172	—	434
435	„	1	1	70 men and boys				70	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	435
437	Tube manufacture	1	1	44	—	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	437
438	„	1	1	60		—	20	80	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	438
439	Wire working	1	1	—	30	—	—	30	40	40	—	—	80	110	—	439
	Mining and Quarrying.															
440	Coal mining	1	1	27	—	—	—	27	50 persons				50	77	1	440
442	„	1	1	70	30	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	442
443	„	1	1	600 men and boys				600	—	—	—	—	—	600	—	443
444	„	1	1	85	16	—	4	105	—	—	—	—	—	105	10	444
445	„	1	1	148	—	—	—	148	92	—	—	—	92	240	—	445
446	„	1	1	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	446
447	„	1	1	40	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	447
448	„	1	1	200 men and boys				200	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	448
449	„	1	1	140 men and boys				140	—	—	—	—	—	140	—	449
451	„	1	1	12	—	—	5	17	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	451
452	„	1	1	100	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	452
453	„	1	1	40	20	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	453
454	„	1	1	500 men and boys				500	—	—	—	—	—	500	—	454
455	„	1	1	600 men and boys				600	—	—	—	—	—	600	—	455
456	„	1	1	235	—	—	—	235	100 persons				100	335	—	456
457	„	1	1	—	—	—	70	70	1,400 persons				1,400	1,470	—	457
459	„	1	1	28	10	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	459
460	„	1	1	5,000 men and boys				5,000	—	—	—	—	—	5,000	—	460
461	„	1	1	15	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	461
463	„	1	1	431 men and boys				431	384 persons				384	815	—	463
464	„	1	1	1,000 men and boys				1,000	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	464

The numbers marked * are taken from newspaper reports.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Number of Firms or Establishments.		Number of Persons directly on Strike.					Number of Persons employed in Factories or Works where Strike occurs, and who are thrown out of Work, but are not directly on Strike.					General Total of Persons affected.	Number who refused to go out on Strike.	Reference Number.
		Number affected by Strike.	Number reporting, individually or by Masters' or Men's Associations.	Skilled Workmen.	Unskilled Workmen.	Women.	Apprentices, Boys and Girls.	Total.	Skilled Workmen.	Unskilled Workmen.	Women.	Apprentices, Boys and Girls.	Total.			
465	Coal mining—*cont.*	1	1	123 men and boys				123	22 persons				22	145	—	465
466	„	1	1	250	100	—	—	350	—	—	—	—	—	350	—	466
467	„	1	1	130 men and boys				130	—	—	—	—	—	*130	—	467
468	„	1	1	12 men and boys				12	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	468
469	„	1	1	800 men and boys				800	—	—	—	—	—	800	—	469
471	„	1	1	14	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	*14	—	471
475	„	1	1	240	260	—	—	500	—	—	—	—	—	500	—	475
476	„	1	1	80	—	—	—	80	—	12	—	—	12	92	44	476
477	„	1	1	72 men and boys				72	—	—	—	—	—	72	—	477
478	„	1	1	200 men and boys				200	20	—	—	—	20	220	—	478
479	„	1	1	414	—	—	24	438	—	—	—	—	—	438	355	479
481	„	1	1	200 men and boys				200	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	481
482	„	1	1	800 men and boys				800	—	—	—	—	—	800	—	482
483	„	1	1	110	12	—	—	122	—	—	—	—	—	122	—	483
484	„	7	7	3,000 men and boys				3,000	—	—	—	—	—	3,000	—	484
485	„	1	1	90	40	—	20	150	20	6	7	12	45	195	—	485
486	„	1	1	26	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	*26	—	486
487	„	1	1	50	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	487
488	„	2	2	600 men and boys				600	100 men and boys				100	700	—	488
489	„	1	1	62	—	—	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	62	—	489
490	„	1	1	136	—	—	—	136	—	—	—	—	—	136	—	490
491	„	1	1	78	—	—	—	78	50 men and boys				50	128	—	491
492	„	1	1	20	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	492
493	„	1	1	30	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	493
494	„	1	1	70	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	494
495	„	1	1	24	—	—	2	26	560 men and boys				560	586	10	495
496	„	1	1	240 men and boys				240	100 men and boys				100	340	—	496
497	„	1	1	200	—	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	*200	—	497
498	„	1	1	350 men and boys				350	—	—	—	—	—	350	—	498
499	„	1	1	30	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	499
500	„	1	1	90 men and boys				90	—	—	—	—	—	90	—	500
501	„	1	1	26	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	26	28	501
503	„	1	1	50	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	503
504	„	2	2	1,000 men and boys				1,000	—	—	—	—	—	*1,000	—	504
505	„	1	1	50 men and boys				50	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	505
507	„	1	1	190 men and boys				190	—	—	—	—	—	190	14	507
508	„	1	1	450 men and boys				450	103				103	553	—	508
510	„	1	1	448 men and boys				448	—	—	—	—	—	448	—	510
511	„	1	1	40	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	511
512	„	1	1	53	3	—	53	109	6	—	—	—	6	115	—	512
513	„	1	1	40	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	513
514	„	1	1	30	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	514
517	„	1	1	800	—	—	—	800	—	—	—	—	—	*800	—	517
518	„	1	1	42 men and boys				42	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	518
519	„	1	1	650	—	—	—	650	—	—	—	—	—	650	—	519
522	„	1	1	60	—	—	11	71	—	—	—	—	—	71	—	522
523	„	1	1	400 men and boys				400	—	—	—	—	—	*400	—	523
524	„	1	1	140 men and boys				140	—	—	—	—	—	*140	—	524
525	„	1	1	1,700 men and boys				1,700	—	—	—	—	—	1,700	—	525
526	„	1	1	250	247	—	3	500	—	—	—	—	—	500	—	526
527	„	1	1	170	30	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	527
528	„	—	—	4,000 men and boys				4,000	—	—	—	—	—	4,000	—	528
529	„	1	1	30	—	—	—	30	50				50	80	—	529
530	„	1	1	80	—	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	530
531	„	1	1	1,000 men and boys				1,000	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	531
532	„	1	1	120	—	—	—	120	50	—	—	—	50	170	—	532
	Derbyshire.	80	80	30,000 men and boys				30,000	—	—	—	—	—	Estimated at 800,000, directly and indirectly affected.		
	Staffordshire.	—	—	14,000 men and boys				14,000	—	—	—	—	—			
	Leicestershire.	9	9	3,000 men and boys				3,000	—	—	—	—	—			
	Warwickshire.	—	—	5,000 men and boys				5,000	350				350			
533	†„ Somersetshire.	11	11	3,500 men and boys				3,500	—	—	—	—	—		—	533
	Bristol District.	6	6	2,500 men and boys				2,500	—	—	—	—	—			
	Denbighshire.	—	—	9,000 men and boys				9,000	—	—	—	—	—			
	Flintshire	—	—	2,000 men and boys				2,000	—	—	—	—	—			
534	„	1	1	700	—	—	—	700	—	—	—	—	—	*700	—	534
535	„	1	1	—	—	—	47	47	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	535
536	„	70	70	85,000 men and boys				85,000	5,000 men and boys				5,000	90,000	—	536
537	„	1	1	250 men and boys				250	—	20	—	—	20	270	—	537

† No returns received from trade unions for Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Notts, Gloucester and Monmouthshire.

The numbers marked * are taken from newspaper reports.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Number of Firms or Establishments.		Number of Persons directly on Strike.					Number of Persons employed in Factories or Works where Strike occurs, and who are thrown out of Work, but are not directly on Strike.					General Total of Persons affected.	Number who refused to go out on Strike.	Reference Number.
		Number affected by Strike.	Number reporting, individually or by Masters' or Men's Associations.	Skilled Workmen.	Unskilled Workmen.	Women.	Apprentices, Boys and Girls.	Total.	Skilled Workmen.	Unskilled Workmen.	Women.	Apprentices, Boys and Girls.	Total.			
538	Coal mining—*cont.*	1	1	30	20	—	10	60	—	30	—	—	30	90	—	538
539	,,	—	—	5,000 men and boys				5,000	5,000 men and boys				5,000	10,000	—	539
540	,,	—	—	9,500		—	—	9,500	—	—	—	—	—	*9,500	—	540
541	,,	1	1	1,200 men and boys				1,200	—	—	—	—	—	1,200	—	541
542	,,	1	1	30	20	—	10	60	—	30	—	—	30	90	—	542
543	,,	22	22	8,000 men and boys				8,000	—	—	—	—	—	8,000	—	543
544	,,	1	1	30	—	—	—	30	6 persons				6	36	—	544
545	,,	4	4	1,000 men and boys				1,000	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	545
546	,,	—	—	3,500 men and boys				3,500	—	—	—	—	—	3,500	—	546
547	,,	1	1	350	—	—	—	350	—	—	—	—	—	*350	—	547
548	,,	1	1	51 men and boys				51	—	—	—	—	—	51	—	548
549	,,	1	1	1,500 men and boys				1,500	—	—	—	—	—	1,500	—	549
550	,,	1	1	424	—	—	—	424	73	480	—	100	653	1,077	—	550
551	,,	1	1	1,400 men and boys				1,400	—	—	—	—	—	1,400	—	551
552	,,	1	1	400			—	400	—	—	—	—	—	*400	—	552
554	,,	1	1	1,000 men and boys				1,000	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	554
556	,,	1	1	106	—	—	—	106	69	98	—	5	172	278	579	556
557	,,	1	1	37	—	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	557
558	,,	15	15	2,500 men and boys				2,500	—	—	—	—	—	2,500	—	558
559	,,	1	1	60		—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	*60	—	559
560	,,	1	1	60	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	560
561	,,	1	1	400		—	—	400	—	—	—	—	—	*400	—	561
562	,,	1	1	28	—	—	—	28	—	6	—	—	6	34	—	562
563	,,	1	1	161 men and boys				161	—	—	—	—	—	161	—	563
565	,,	1	1	550		—	100	650	—	—	—	—	—	650	—	565
566	,,	—	—	32,000 men and boys				32,000	—	—	—	—	—	*32,000	—	566
567	,,	1	1	170 men and boys				170	20				20	190	—	567
568	,,	1	1	103	—	—	5	108	6	19	—	3	28	136	—	568
570	,,	1	1	300	70	—	60	430	—	—	—	—	—	430	—	570
571	,,	1	1	35 men and boys				35	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	571
572	,,	1	1	150	75	—	—	225	—	—	—	—	—	225	7	572
573	,,	1	1	14	1	—	2	17	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	573
574	,,	1	1	113 men and boys				113	—	—	—	—	—	113	—	574
575	,,	1	1	305	—	—	—	305	—	—	—	—	—	305	—	575
577	Iron mining	1	1	296		—	—	296	7	90	—	—	97	393	—	577
578	,,	3	3	100	200	—	—	300	—	—	—	—	—	300	—	578
580	Shale mining	1	1	1,065		—	—	1,065	—	—	—	—	—	1,065	—	580
581	,,	1	1	—	30	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	30	100	581
582	Quarrying	1	1	—	15	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	582
583	,,	1	1	—	12	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	583
584	,,	1	1	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	584
585	,,	6	6	204		—	—	204	—	—	—	—	—	204	—	585
586	,,	1	1	8	6	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	586
587	,,	2	2	64		—	—	64	—	—	—	—	—	64	—	587
588	,,	1	1	340	60	—	50	450	—	—	—	—	—	450	50	588
590	,,	1	1	55	10	—	5	70	10	—	—	—	10	80	—	590
591	,,	3	3	60		—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	591
592	,,	1	1	30	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	592
	Paper, Pottery, Printing, Public Cleansing, Saddle, &c. Trades.															
593	Paper manufacture	1	1	36	40	—	30	106	—	8	110	20	138	244	—	593
594	,,	1	1	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	594
595	Pottery trades	1	1	12	—	8	—	20	9	3	—	3	15	35	8	595
596	,,	1	1	18	6	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	596
597	,,	1	1	17	—	34	17	68	500 persons				500	568	—	597
598	,,	—	—	63	6	—	—	69	—	—	—	—	—	69	—	598
599	,,	1	1	200 persons				200	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	599
600	Printing trades	3	3	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	600
601	,,	1	1	—	11	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	601
602	,,	1	1	80	—	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	602
603	,,	1	1	21	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	603
604	Public cleansing	1	1	—	40	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	*40	—	604
605	,,	1	1	—	50	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	605
606	,,	1	1	—	11	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	606
607	,,	1	1	—	20	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	607
608	,,	1	1	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	608
609	,,	1	1	—	20	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	609
610	Saddle and harness manufacture.	1	1	5	—	—	2	7	2	—	5	—	7	14	—	610
611	,,	1	1	16	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	16	38	611
	Textile Trades.															
612	Bleaching	1	1	11	106	4	—	121	21	1	2	—	24	145	—	612
613	,,	1	1	70	—	50	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	120	—	613
614	Carpet manufacture	1	1	13	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	614

The numbers marked * are taken from newspaper reports.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Number of Firms or Establishments.		Number of Persons directly on Strike.					Number of Persons employed in Factories or Works where Strike occurs, and who are thrown out of Work, but are not directly on Strike.					General Total of Persons affected.	Number who refused to go out on Strike.	Reference Number.
		Number affected by Strike.	Number reporting, individually or by Masters' or Men's Associations.	Skilled Workmen.	Unskilled Workmen.	Women.	Apprentices, Boys and Girls.	Total.	Skilled Workmen.	Unskilled Workmen.	Women.	Apprentices, Boys and Girls.	Total.			
615	Cotton manufacture.	1	1	—	45	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	615
616	„ -	1	1	13	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	13	11	616
617	„ -	1	1	—	15	50	—	65	600 persons				600	665	—	617
618	„ -	1	1	90 persons				90	—	—	—	—	—	*90	—	618
619	„ -	1	1	—	—	100	—	100	26		20	—	46	146	20	619
620	„	1	1	40 persons				40	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	620
621	„ -	1	1	70	—	100	50	220	20	—	30	—	50	270	—	621
622	„ -	1	1	34	—	—	34	68	48	6	55	30	139	207	—	622
623	„ -	1	1	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	623
624	„ -	1	1	30	—	50	20	100	8	—	17	—	25	125	—	624
625	„ -	1	1	—	—	26	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	625
626	„ -	1	1	—	—	220	—	220	16	—	—	—	16	236	—	626
628	„ -	1	1	—	—	66	—	66	—	—	—	—	—	66	—	628
629	„ -	1	1	20	—	25	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	629
632	„ -	1	1	110 persons				110	—	—	—	—	—	110	—	632
633	„ -	1	1	—	—	30	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	*30	—	633
634	„ -	1	1	12	—	—	12	24	2,300 persons				2,300	2,324	—	634
635	„ -	1	1	200 persons				200	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	635
636	„ -	1	1	250 persons				250	—	—	—	—	—	250	—	636
637	„ -	1	1	—	103	—	—	103	70	3	—	—	73	176	—	637
638	„ -	1	1	55	—	—	—	55	30				30	85	—	638
639	„ -	1	1	10	—	—	4	14	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	639
640	„ -	1	1	300 persons				300	260 persons				260	560	—	640
641	„ -	1	1	—	28	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	641
642	„ -	1	1	70	10	80	40	200	80 persons				80	280	—	642
643	„ -	1	1	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	643
645	„ -	1	1	200 persons				200	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	645
646	„ -	1	1	100 persons				100	40 persons				40	140	—	646
647	„ -	1	1	169 persons				169	—	—	—	—	—	169	—	647
648	„ -	1	1	30	30	30	30	120	—	—	—	—	—	120	—	648
650	„ -	1	1	—	24	—	12	36	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	650
651	„ -	1	1	100 persons				100	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	651
653	„ -	1	1	98	51	124	5	278	—	—	—	—	—	278	—	653
654	„ -	1	1	90 persons				90	—	—	—	—	—	90	—	654
657	„ -	4	4	51	—	—	12	63	—	12	15	—	27	90	28	657
658	„ -	1	1	300 persons				300	—	—	—	—	—	300	—	658
659	„ -	1	1	140 persons				140	—	—	—	—	—	140	—	659
661	„ -	1	1	80	—	100	40	220	10	—	40	—	50	270	—	661
662	„ -	1	1	40	—	40	30	110	—	—	20	—	20	130	—	662
663	„ -	1	1	110		80	—	190	30 persons				30	220	—	663
664	„ -	1	1	110		60	50	220	—	—	—	—	—	220	20	664
665	„ -	1	1	1,000 persons				1,000	Included in directly affected.					*1,000	—	665
666	Jute manufacture	42	42	23,360 persons				23,360	—	—	—	—	—	23,360	—	666
667	„ -	1	1	—	—	400	—	400	40 persons				40	440	—	667
668	„ -	1	1	600 persons				600	—	—	—	—	—	600	—	668
669	Lace manufacture	9	9	59	11	—	—	70	12 persons				12	82	—	669
670	„ -	1	1	—	—	40	—	40	15	—	135	—	150	190	—	670
671	Linen and flax manufacture.	1	1	34	—	—	4	38	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	671
672	„ -	1	1	—	—	264	—	264	—	—	—	—	—	*264	—	672
674	„ -	1	1	—	—	200	—	200	30	—	70	—	100	300	—	674
675	„ -	1	1	400	20	600	180	1,200	280	20	540	180	1,020	2,220	—	675
676	„ -	1	1	—	—	40	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	676
677	Rope and twine manufacture.	1	1	—	—	200	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	677
678	„ -	1	1	15	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	678
680	Textile dyers, &c. -	1	1	200		—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	680
681	„ -	1	1	81		—	10	91	—	—	—	—	—	91	—	681
682	„ -	11	11	1,500 persons				1,500	—	—	—	—	—	1,500	—	682
683	„ -	1	1	43		—	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	43	—	683
684	Textile machinery manufacture.	1	1	6	—	—	3	9	20 persons				20	29	11	684
685	„ -	1	1	43	1	—	21	65	—	—	—	—	—	65	10	685
686	„ -	1	1	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	20	686
687	Woollen and worsted manufacture.	1	1	35	—	35	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	687
688	„ -	1	1	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	688
690	„ -	1	1	5	30	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	690
691	„ -	1	1	18	—	2	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	691
692	„ -	1	1	10	15	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	692
693	„ -	2	2	84		—	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	84	—	693
694	„ -	1	1	60 persons				60	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	694
696	„ -	1	1	—	—	20	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	50	696
697	„ -	1	1	—	—	130	—	130	—	—	—	—	—	130	—	697
698	„ -	1	1	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	698

The numbers marked * are taken from newspaper reports.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Number of Firms or Establishments.		Number of Persons directly on Strike.					Number of Persons employed in Factories or Works where Strike occurs, and who are thrown out of Work, but are not directly on Strike.					General Total of Persons affected.	Number who refused to go out on Strike.	Reference Number.
		Number affected by Strike.	Number reporting, individually or by Masters' or Men's Associations.	Skilled Workmen.	Unskilled Workmen.	Women.	Apprentices, Boys and Girls.	Total.	Skilled Workmen.	Unskilled Workmen.	Women.	Apprentices, Boys and Girls.	Total.			
700	Woollen and worsted manufacture —*cont.*	1	1	400 persons				400		3,000 persons			3,000	3,400	—	700
701	„ -	1	1	12	—	132	—	144		350 persons			350	494	12	701
702	„ -	1	1	80 persons				80	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	702
704	„ -	1	1	6	12	8	—	26		80 persons			80	106	—	704
706	„ -	1	1	50	—	50	—	100		80 persons			80	180	—	706
707	„ -	1	1	10	—	—	—	10	60	35	320	35	450	460	—	707
708	„ -	1	1	32 persons				32	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	708
709	„ -	1	1	30	—	50	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	709
710	„ -	1	1	—	—	70	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	710
711	„ -	1	1	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	711
712	„ -	1	1	—	—	16	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	712
713	„ -	1	1	90 men and boys				90	—	—	—	—	—	90	—	713
714	„ -	1	1	152 persons				152	—	—	—	—	—	152	—	714
	Transport (*Land and Sea*).															
715	Land transport -	1	1	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	715
716	„ -	1	1	24		—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	*24	—	716
718	„ -	40	40	—	300	—	—	300	—	—	—	—	—	300	—	718
720	„ -	1	1	115		—	—	115	—	—	—	—	—	115	—	720
721	„ -	1	1	5		—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	*5	—	721
725	Ocean-going seamen and firemen.	1	1	100		—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	725
729	Dock and waterside labour.	1	1	—	48	—	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	48	—	729
730	„ -	5	5	—	150	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	730
731	„ -	1	1	—	60	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	731
732	„ -	2	2	—	139	—	—	130	—	—	—	—	—	130	—	732
733	„ -	1	1	—	50	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	733
734	„ -	1	1	—	32	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	32	14	734
735	„ -	1	1	—	30	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	735
736	„ -	—	—	—	150	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	736
737	„ -	1	1	—	20	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	737
738	„ -	100	100	1,100	9,000	—	—	10,100	—	1,000	—	—	1,000	11,100	—	738
739	„ -	1	1	—	26	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	739
740	„ -	1	1	—	60	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	740
741	„ -	1	1	—	77	—	—	77	—	—	—	—	—	77	—	741
742	„ -	1	1	—	400	—	—	400	—	—	—	—	—	400	—	742
743	„ -	1	1	—	60	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	743
744	„ -	1	1	—	60	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	744
745	„ -	6	6	—	500	—	—	500	—	—	—	—	—	500	—	745
746	„ -	1	1	—	20	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	746
747	„ -	1	1	—	39	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	747
748	„ -	1	1	—	4	—	—	4	—	60	—	—	60	64	—	748
749	„ -	1	1	—	50	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	749
750	„ -	1	1	40		—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	750
751	„ -	1	1	—	65	—	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	65	30	751
752	„ -	1	1	—	700	—	—	700	—	—	—	—	—	700	—	752
753	„ -	1	1	—	16	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	753
755	„ -	1	1	—	60	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	755
756	„ -	1	1	1,000		—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	756
757	White lead manufacture.	1	1	—	117	140	—	257	—	—	—	—	—	257	70	757
758	Bricklayers -	2	2	30	—	—	—	30	130		—	—	130	160	—	758
759	Plumbers - -	7	7	19	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	759
760	Painters - -	4	4	15	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	760
761	Joiners - -	1	1	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	761
763	Tailors - -	1	1	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	763
764	„ - -	1	1	9	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	764
765	„ - -	6	6	19	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	765
766	„ - -	2	2	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	766
767	Shop assistants -	1	1	6		—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	767
768	Trawlers -	—	—	32		—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	768
	Tota persons -	—	—	—	—	—	—	595,727	—	—	—	—	37,802	633,529	2,640	

Lock-outs.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Number of Firms or Establishments.		Number of Persons locked out.					Number of Persons employed in Factories or Works where Lock-out occurs, and who are thrown out of Work, but are not directly locked out.					General Total of Persons affected.	Number remaining at Work.	Reference Number.
		Number affected by Lock-out.	Number reporting, individually or by Masters' or Men's Associations.	Skilled Workmen.	Unskilled Workmen.	Women.	Apprentices, Boys and Girls.	Total.	Skilled Workmen.	Unskilled Workmen.	Women.	Apprentices, Boys and Girls.	Total.			
769	Painters - -	12	12	60	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	769
770	Stonemasons -	1	1	16	5	—	2	23	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	770
771	Wood turners -	1	1	30	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	771
772	Tailors - -	1	1	27	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	27	67	772
773	,, - -	9	9	48	—	—	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	48	—	773
774	Coopers (oil works)	1	1	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	774
775	Apprentice engineers.	1	1	—	—	—	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	775
776	Engineers (ship-repairing).	12	12	600	—	—	—	600	—	—	—	—	—	600	—	776
777	Shale miners -	1	1	400				400	—	—	—	—	—	400	—	777
778	Coal miners -	1	1	637	135	—	—	772	—	—	—	—	—	772	—	778
779	,, -	1	1	650	—	—	—	650	—	50	—	—	50	700	—	779
780	Bookbinders -	1	1	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	780
781	Woollen dyers -	1	1	130		—	—	130	—	—	—	—	—	130	40	781
782	Worsted spinners -	1	1	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	782
	Total persons -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,807	—	—	—	—	50	2,857	110	
	Total persons affected by strikes and lock-outs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	598,534	—	—	—	—	37,852	636,386	2,750	

TABLE III. — STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS of 1893, shown in GROUPS according to MAGNITUDE, with the NUMBER of PERSONS affected, DURATION in WORKING DAYS where ascertained, and AGGREGATE NUMBER of WORKING DAYS LOST.

Affecting 5,000 Persons and upwards.

Reference No. (Table I.)	Trade.	No. of Persons affected.	Duration in Working Days.	Aggregate No. of Working Days Lost.
226	Boot and shoe manufacture	7,000	15	105,000
460	Coal mining	5,000	2	10,000
533	„	300,000	79	23,700,000
536	„	90,000	26	2,340,000
539	„	10,000	5	50,000
540	„	9,500	4	38,000
543	„	8,000	12	96,000
566	„	32,000	13	416,000
666	Jute manufacture	23,360	5	116,800
738	Dock and waterside labour	11,100	39	432,900
	Total in 10 disputes	495,960	200	27,304,700
	Total average duration per head		55·1 days	

Affecting from 1,000 to 5,000 Persons.

Reference No. (Table I.)	Trade.	No. of Persons affected.	Duration in Working Days.	Aggregate No. of Working Days lost.
44	Brick and pipe making	2,000	8	16,000
126	Plasterers	45	258	11,610
	Building trades (consequent lock-out.)	2,500	*111	277,500
278	Coopers	2,350	1	2,350
284	Glass trade	1,500	94	141,000
		150	*56	8,400
		2,000	*64	128,000
309	Iron and steel manufacture.	3,288	5	16,440
312	„ „	2,000	8	16,000
351	Shipbuilding	1,000	22	22,000
377	„	80	68	5,440
		2,500	*9	22,500
396	„	843	105	88,515
		2,000	*98	196,000
457	Coal mining	1,470	5	7,350
464	„	1,000	165	165,000
484	„	3,000	9	27,000
504	„	1,000	2	2,000
525	„	1,700	5	8,500
528	„	4,000	51	204,000
531	„	1,000	93	93,000
541	„	1,200	5	6,000
545	„	1,000	4	4,000
546	„	3,500	5	17,500
549	„	1,500	3	4,500
550	Coal mining	1,077	5	5,385
551	„	1,400	1	1,400
554	„	1,000	2	2,000
558	„	2,500	2	5,000
580	Shale mining	1,065	4	4,260
634	Cotton manufacture	2,324	4	9,296
665	„ „	1,000	8	8,000
675	Linen and flax manufacture.	2,220	10	22,200
682	Textile dyers	1,500	6	9,000
760	Woollen and worsted manufacture.	3,400	14	47,600
756	Dock and waterside labour.	1,000	—	—
	Total in 31 disputes	61,112	—	—
	Total in 30 disputes	60,112	972	1,604,746
	Total average duration per head.		26·7 days.	

* In these cases the smaller number of days is not added in for the total, the larger number being regarded as the total duration.

Affecting from 500 to 1,000 persons.

Reference No. (Table I.)	Trade.	No. of Persons affected.	Duration in Working Days.	Aggregate No. of Working Days lost.
13	Bricklaying	500	7	3,500
55	Builders (generally)	500	47	23,500
63	„ „	600	1	600
80	Carpenters and joiners	500	51	25,500
83	„ „	600	92	55,200
287	Glass trade	600	153	91,800
308	Iron and steel manufacture.	827	9	7,443
317	Iron and steel manufacture.	600	2	1,200
355	Shipbuilding	500	13	6,500
356	„	500	1	500
371	„	606	37	22,422
386	„	550	13	7,150
397	„	894	9	8,046
405	„	600	12	7,200

Reference No. (Table I.)	Trade.	No. of Persons affected.	Duration in Working Days.	Aggregate No. of Working Days lost.
411	Chain and anchor making.	720	70	50,400
443	Coal mining	600	115	69,000
454	„	500	183	91,500
455	„	600	—	—
463	„	815	17	13,855
469	„	800	—	—
475	„	500	63	31,500
482	„	800	2	1,600
488	„	700	89	62,300
495	„	586	4	2,344
508	„	553	14	7,742
517	„	800	—	—
519	„	650	131	85,150
526	„	500	24	12,000
534	„	700	133	93,100
565	„	650	12	7,800
597	Pottery trades	568	10	5,680
617	Cotton manufacture	665	7	4,655
640	„ „	560	1	560
668	Jute manufacture	600	8	4,800
745	Dock and waterside labour.	500	3	1,500
752	„ „	700	1	700
776	Engineers (ship repairing).	600	10	6,000
778	Coal miners	772	9	6,948
779	„	700	44	30,800
	Total in 39 disputes	24,516	—	—
	Total in 36 disputes	21,666	1,397	850,495
	Total average duration per head.		38·1 days.	

Affecting from 100 to 500 persons.

Reference No. (Table I.)	Trade.	No. of Persons affected.	Duration in Working Days.	Aggregate No. of Working Days lost.
20	Bricklaying	125	56	7,000
22	„	124	12	1,488
30	„	300	59	17,700
33	„	400	152	60,800
43	Brick and pipe making	150	30	4,500
47	Builders (generally)	130	—	—
49	„ „	196	13	2,548
53	„ „	350	13	4,550
54	„ „	400	130	52,000
57	„ „	100	42	4,200
58	„ „	100	94	9,400
60	„ „	170	7	1,190
61	„ „	254	21	5,334
62	„ „	100	44	4,400
64	„ „	400	2	800
75	Carpenters and joiners	100	10	1,000
76	„ „	100	8	800
79	„ „	235	12	2,820
81	„ „	120	14	1,680
87	„ „	130	30	3,900
92	„ „	232	75	17,400
96	„ „	360	25	9,000
104	„ „	464	51	23,664
106	Painters and decorators	200	60	12,000
112	„ „	100	112	11,200
124	„ „	600	2	600
128	Plasterers	140	13	1,820
153	Stonemasons	250	14	3,500
160	„	100	13	1,300
162	„	120	9	1,080
167	„	130	22	2,860
196	Cigar, tobacco, &c., trades.	400	16	6,400
206	Boot and shoe manufacture.	230	66	15,180
207	„ „	105	25	2,625
208	„ „	250	7	1,750
217	„ „	201	30	6,030
220	„ „	120	72	8,640
223	„ „	190	18	3,420
224	„ „	107	1	107
241	Collar, handkerchief, &c., manufacture.	250	9	2,250
243	Hosiery manufacture	350	—	—
252	Tailoring	130	2	260
270	„	130	3	390
290	Labour (agricultural and general unskilled).	105	6	630
303	„ „	277	2	554
306	„ „	113	—	—
310	Iron and steel manufacture.	100	—	—
313	„ „	280	5	1,400
315	Iron and steel manufacture.	176	19	3,344
318	„ „	200	348	69,600
322	Iron founding	100	8	800
323	„	140	5	700
326	Engineering	100	64	6,400
327	„	236	1	236
328	„	150	—	—
329	„	127	57	7,239
339	„	350	4	1,400
340	„	200	1	200
341	„	302	8	2,416
343	„	300	3	900
353	Shipbuilding	300	9	2,700
357	„	315	11	3,465
358	„	171	7	1,197
361	„	130	8	1,040
363	„	200	28	5,600
364	„	236	1	236
365	„	112	3	336
366	„	140	3	420
367	„	330	4	1,320
373	„	300	21	6,300
376	„	302	2	604
379	„	100	9	900
381	„	330	36	11,880
387	„	360	3	1,080
390	„	110	35	3,850
391	„	220	7	1,540
395	„	150	10	1,500
398	„	121	14	1,694
401	„	173	3	519
402	„	439	6	2,634
410	Chain and anchor making.	200	—	—
412	„	204	47	9,588
422	Stove-grate manufacture	100	306	30,600
423	Tin plate manufacture	210	58	12,180
424	„ „	212	258	54,696
425	„ „	340	83	28,220
426	„ „	120	139	16,680
427	„ „	180	28	5,040
430	„ „	400	29	11,600
434	„ „	172	38	6,536
439	Wire working	110	29	3,190
442	Coal mining	100	—	—
444	„	105	15	1,575
445	„	240	16	3,840
448	„	200	—	—
449	„	140	—	—
452	„	100	33	3,300
456	„	335	10	3,350
465	„	145	—	—
466	„	350	5	1,750

Reference No. (Table I.)	Trade.	No. of Persons affected.	Duration in Working Days.	Aggregate No. of Working Days lost.
467	Coal mining	130	—	—
478	"	220	12	2,640
479	"	438	3	1,314
481	"	200	6	1,200
483	"	122	11	1,342
485	"	195	3	585
490	"	136	7	952
491	"	128	147	18,816
496	"	340	14	4,760
497	"	200	—	—
498	"	350	57	19,950
507	"	190	113	21,470
510	"	448	1	448
512	"	115	2	230
523	"	400	—	—
524	"	140	—	—
527	"	200	16	3,200
532	"	170	99	16,830
537	"	270	5	1,350
547	"	350	—	—
552	"	400	91	36,400
556	"	278	1	278
561	"	400	3	1,200
563	"	161	2	322
567	"	190	8	1,520
568	"	136	2	272
570	"	430	1	430
572	"	225	6	1,350
574	"	113	9	1,017
575	"	305	2	610
577	Iron mining	393	8	3,144
578	"	300	40	12,000
585	Quarrying	204	21	4,284
588	"	450	79	35,550
593	Paper manufacture	244	22	5,368
599	Pottery trades	200	—	—
612	Bleaching	145	56	8,120
613	"	120	32	3,840
619	Cotton manufacture	146	5	730
621	" "	270	3	810
622	" "	207	4	828
624	" "	125	9	1,125
626	" "	236	5½	1,298
632	" "	110	3	330
635	" "	200	½	100
636	" "	250	9	2,250
637	" "	176	1	176
642	" "	280	15	4,200
645	" "	200	1	200
646	" "	140	2	280
647	Cotton manufacture	169	6	1,014
648	" "	120	4	480
651	" "	100	2	200
653	" "	278	318	88,404
658	" "	300	7	2,100
659	" "	140	3	420
661	" "	270	8	2,160
662	" "	130	35	4,550
663	" "	220	3	660
664	" "	220	26	5,720
667	Jute manufacture	440	4	1,760
670	Lace "	190	6	1,140
672	Linen and flax manufacture.	264	—	—
674	" "	300	8	2,400
677	Rope and twine manufacture.	200	3	600
680	Textile dyers, &c.	200	5	1,000
697	Woollen and worsted manufacture.	130	7	910
701	" "	494	19	9,386
704	" "	106	8	848
706	" "	180	4	720
707	" "	460	9	4,140
714	" "	152	5	760
718	Land transport	300	36	10,800
720	" "	115	6	690
725	Ocean-going seamen and firemen.	100	4	400
730	Dock and waterside labour.	150	1	150
732	" "	130	35	4,550
736	" "	150	1	150
742	" "	400	10	4,000
757	White-lead manufacture	257	10	2,570
758	Bricklayers	160	19	3,040
777	Shale miners	400	8	3,200
781	Woollen dyers	130	25	3,250
	Total in 183 disputes	39,732	—	—
	Total in 166 disputes	35,101	4,821	1,039,656
	Total average duration per head.	28·5 days.		

Affecting less than 100 persons.

Reference No. (Table I.)	Trade.	No. of Persons affected.	Duration in Working Days.	Aggregate No. of Working Days lost.
1	Bakers	10	—	—
2	"	9	1	9
3	"	14	4	56
4	"	20	—	—
5	"	7	2	14
6	"	3	2	6
7	"	12	72	864
8	Brush making	36	31	1,116
9	"	4	—	—
10	"	7	—	—
11	"	3	—	—
12	Bricklaying	8	66	528
15	"	21	48	1,008
17	"	11	75	825
19	"	26	16	416
21	"	7	44	308
23	"	50	24	1,200
24	"	40	4	160
26	"	30	12	360
28	"	73	9	657
31	"	22	16	352
32	"	9	31	279
34	"	85	72	6,120
35	Bricklaying	4	—	—
37	"	51	8	408
38	"	27	8	216
39	"	6	18	108
40	"	13	—	—
41	"	18	25	450
42	Brick and pipe making	43	2	86
45	" "	70	89	6,230
46	" "	60	3	180
48	Builders (generally)	30	3	90
50	" "	30	—	—
51	" "	80	17	1,360
52	" "	23	14	322
56	" "	76	104	7,904
59	" "	15	—	—
65	" "	92	—	—
66	" "	30	—	—
67	" "	36	8	288
68	" "	37	2	74
69	" "	20	10	200
70	" "	26	15	390
71	Carpenters and joiners	58	20	1,160
72	" "	17	2	34

Reference No. (Table I.)	Trade.	No. of Persons affected.	Duration in Working Days.	Aggregate No. of Working Days lost.
73	Carpenters and joiners	60	384	23,040
74	" "	9	2	18
77	" "	4	1	4
78	" "	7	2	14
82	" "	15	183	2,745
84	" "	24	12	288
85	" "	30	7	210
86	" "	51	—	—
88	" "	16	241	3,856
89	" "	65	232	15,080
90	" "	30	27	810
91	" "	21	19	399
93	" "	90	64	5,760
94	" "	30	9	270
95	" "	8	4	32
97	" "	9	—	—
98	" "	41	60	2,460
99	" "	7	—	—
100	" "	5	6	30
101	" "	8	6	48
102	" "	24	3	72
103	" "	58	—	—
105	Lathsplitters	2	1	2
107	Painters and decorators	49	4	196
108	" "	22	17	374
109	" "	90	64	5,760
110	" "	90	—	—
111	" "	35	24	840
113	" "	9	25	225
114	" "	80	13	1,040
115	" "	90	4	360
116	" "	67	—	—
118	" "	90	6	540
120	" "	97	3	291
121	" "	40	4	160
122	" "	4	3	12
123	" "	5	—	—
125	" "	60	2	120
127	Plasterers	11	14	154
129	"	12	4	48
130	"	12	35	420
132	"	46	224	10,304
133	"	3	57	171
134	"	24	1	24
135	"	21	7	147
136	Plumbers	30	76	2,280
137	"	86	12	1,032
138	"	13	31	403
139	"	17	18	306
140	"	80	19	1,520
141	Public works construction and maintenance.	74	363	26,862
145	" "	50	6	300
146	Sawyers	15	37	555
147	Slaters	15	7	105
148	"	24	71	1,704
149	"	3	21	63
150	"	14	52	728
151	Stonemasons	15	208	3,120
152	"	51	9	459
155	"	64	3	192
156	"	10	2	20
157	"	46	6	276
159	"	89	2	178
163	"	43	8	344
164	"	12	5	60
165	"	30	3	90
168	"	10	52	520
169	"	15	6	90
170	"	12	3	36
171	"	22	5	110
172	"	8	54	432
173	"	96	11	1,056
174	"	72	5	360
176	Cabinet making, &c.	13	3	39
178	" "	76	146	11,096
179	" "	10	13	130
180	" "	32	18	576
181	" "	17	79	1,343
183	" "	67	73	4,891
184	" "	3	—	—
186	" "	22	10	220
187	" "	10	3	30
188	" "	7	7	49
189	" "	9	57	513
190	" "	28	37	1,036
191	Cabinet making, &c.	15	5	75
192	" "	27	9	243
194	Chemical working	75	13	975
195	" "	50	6	300
197	Cigar, tobacco, &c., trades.	74	3	222
198	Boot and shoe manufacture.	12	36	432
199	" "	4	12	48
200	" "	70	82	5,740
201	" "	66	5	330
203	" "	25	—	—
204	" "	60	2	120
205	" "	10	6	60
209	" "	45	16	720
210	" "	13	13	169
211	" "	9	—	—
213	" "	30	31	930
214	" "	66	8	528
215	" "	40	5	200
216	" "	17	1	17
218	" "	50	13	650
221	" "	35	12	420
225	" "	45	107	4,815
227	" "	12	37	444
228	" "	50	86	4,300
229	" "	36	2	72
230	" "	30	22	660
231	" "	50	60	3,000
232	" "	50	78	3,900
233	" "	50	3	150
234	" "	4	34	136
235	" "	20	—	—
236	" "	30	6	180
237	Collar, handkerchief, &c., manufacture.	4	—	—
238	" "	70	4	280
239	" "	4	—	—
240	" "	65	2	130
242	" "	80	4	320
244	Hosiery manufacture	50	—	—
245	Tailoring	33	12	396
246	"	10	67	670
249	"	10	—	—
250	"	9	3	27
251	"	27	7	189
254	"	3	7	21
255	"	55	5	275
256	"	28	—	—
257	"	40	155	6,200
258	"	11	12	132
259	"	40	—	—
260	"	12	5	60
262	"	17	146	2,482
263	"	6	—	—
264	"	9	—	—
265	"	16	48	768
267	"	40	2	80
268	"	45	165	7,425
269	"	5	12	60
271	"	22	9	198
272	Coach-building	10	—	—
273	"	37	10	370
275	Coopers	34	54	1,836
277	"	60	29	1,740
279	Farriers	28	13	364
280	"	60	9	540
282	Gas making	30	1	30
283	"	15	—	—
286	Glass trade	19	—	—
288	"	4	2	8
289	"	42	12	504
291	Labour (agricultural and general unskilled)	10	—	—
292	" "	47	12	564
293	" "	77	13	1,001
295	" "	65	1	65
296	" "	18	9	162
299	" "	6	36	216
304	" "	43	1	43
305	" "	50	4	200
311	Iron and steel manufacture.	45	73	3,285
314	" "	17	29	493
316	" "	56	11	616
319	" "	60	6	360

Reference No. (Table I.)	Trade.	No. of Persons affected.	Duration in Working Days.	Aggregate No. of Working Days lost.
320	Iron founding	86	32	2,752
321	"	60	16	960
325	Iron-plate working, &c.	20	232	4,640
330	Engineering	6	46	276
331	"	90	10	900
332	"	12	—	—
333	"	7	77	539
334	"	69	22	1,518
335	"	18	72	1,296
336	"	88	37	3,256
337	"	40	2	80
338	"	95	31	2,945
342	"	80	2	160
344	"	5	—	—
345	"	30	12	360
346	"	8	—	—
347	"	12	—	—
348	"	60	2	120
349	Shipbuilding	30	34	1,020
350	"	82	21	1,722
352	"	47	28	1,316
354	"	10	4	40
359	"	20	7	140
360	"	80	12	960
362	"	54	2	108
368	"	60	2	120
369	"	24	3	72
370	"	18	4	72
372	"	53	4	212
374	"	29	25	725
375	"	50	4	200
378	"	10	35	350
380	"	26	18	468
382	"	38	49	1,862
388	"	30	11	330
389	"	16	18	288
392	"	48	1	48
393	"	13	2	26
394	"	14	1	14
399	"	58	3	174
400	"	95	20	1,900
403	"	40	3	120
404	"	55	10	550
406	"	8	—	—
407	Brass working	5	17	85
408	"	33	19	627
409	"	9	133	1,197
413	Chain and anchor making.	24	44	1,056
414	" "	32	—	—
415	Copper working	60	7	420
416	File manufacture	35	52	1,820
417	Gun "	23	158	3,634
418	Nail making	30	77	2,310
421	Spelter working	98	76	7,448
435	Tinplate manufacture	70	—	—
437	Tube manufacture	44	17	748
438	" "	80	5	400
440	Coal mining	77	10	770
446	"	12	—	—
447	"	40	9	360
451	"	17	—	—
453	"	60	—	—
459	"	38	46	1,748
461	"	15	6	90
468	"	12	6	72
471	"	14	—	—
476	"	92	3	276
477	"	72	55	3,960
486	"	26	—	—
487	"	50	6	300
489	"	62	25	1,550
492	"	20	9	180
493	"	30	18	540
494	"	70	7	490
499	"	30	110	3,300
500	"	90	—	—
501	"	26	21	546
503	"	50	128	6,400
505	"	50	2	100
511	"	40	—	—
513	"	40	16	640
514	"	30	—	—
518	"	42	9	378
522	"	71	10	710
529	"	80	136	10,880
530	"	80	17	1,360
535	"	47	3	141
538	Coal mining	90	4	360
542	"	90	—	—
544	"	36	15	540
548	"	51	3	153
557	"	37	5	185
559	"	60	—	—
560	"	60	5	300
562	"	34	5	170
571	"	35	2	70
573	"	17	22	374
581	Shale mining	30	3	90
582	Quarrying	15	9	135
583	"	12	10	120
584	"	4	10	40
586	"	14	—	—
587	"	64	78	4,992
590	"	80	23	1,840
591	"	60	5	300
592	"	30	14	420
594	Paper manufacture	10	3	30
595	Pottery trades	35	67	2,345
596	" "	24	—	—
598	" "	69	31	2,139
600	Printing trades	10	—	—
601	" "	11	19	209
602	" "	80	—	—
603	" "	21	72	1,512
604	Public cleansing	40	1	40
605	" "	50	1	50
606	" "	11	8	88
607	" "	20	4	80
608	" "	6	3	18
609	" "	20	3	60
610	Saddle and harness manufacture.	14	—	—
611	" "	16	—	—
614	Carpet Manufacture	13	89	1,157
615	Cotton manufacture	45	164	7,380
616	" "	13	—	—
618	" "	90	7	630
620	" "	40	4	160
623	" "	5	—	—
625	" "	26	3	78
628	" "	66	3	198
629	" "	45	—	—
633	" "	30	5	150
638	" "	85	124	10,540
639	" "	14	7	98
641	" "	28	8	224
643	" "	8	—	—
650	" "	36	3	108
654	" "	90	12	1,080
657	" "	90	50	4,500
669	Lace manufacture	82	27	2,214
671	Linen and flax manufacture.	38	81	3,078
676	" "	40	4	160
678	Rope and twine manufacture.	15	31	465
681	Textile dyers, &c.	91	4	364
683	" "	43	—	—
684	Textile machinery manufacture.	29	37	1,073
685	" "	65	4	260
686	" "	12	—	—
687	Woollen and worsted manufacture.	70	3	210
688	" "	6	5	30
690	" "	35	6	210
691	" "	20	2½	50
692	" "	25	5	125
693	" "	84	50	4,200
694	" "	60	3	180
696	" "	20	1	20
698	" "	8	12	96
702	" "	80	24	1,920
708	" "	32	14	448
709	" "	80	5	400
710	" "	70	1	70
711	" "	4	—	—
712	" "	16	1	16
713	" "	90	—	—
715	Land transport	6	6	36
716	" "	24	1	24
721	" "	5	—	—
729	Dock and waterside labour.	48	178	8,544
731	" "	60	2	120

Reference No. (Table I.)	Trade.	No. of Persons affected.	Duration in Working Days.	Aggregate No. of Working Days lost.
733	Dock and waterside labour.	50	1	50
734	,, ,, -	32	4	128
735	,, ,, -	30	—	—
737	,, ,, -	20	1	20
739	,, ,, -	26	1	26
740	,, ,, -	60	1	60
741	,, ,, -	77	3	231
743	,, ,, -	60	4	240
744	,, ,, -	60	5	300
746	,, ,, -	20	8	160
747	,, ,, -	39	4	156
748	,, ,, -	64	4	256
749	,, ,, -	50	1	50
750	,, ,, -	40	2	80
751	,, ,, -	65	—	—
753	,, ,, -	16	1	16
755	,, ,, -	60	1	60
759	Plumbers - -	19	24	456
760	Painters - -	15	8	120
761	Joiners - -	5	—	—
763	Tailors - -	3	15	45
764	,, - -	9	10	90
765	,, - -	19	15	285
766	Tailors - -	12	35	420
767	Shop assistants -	6	1	6
768	Trawlers - - -	32	6	192
769	Painters - -	60	21	1,260
770	Stonemasons - -	23	2	46
771	Wood turners -	30	11	330
772	Tailors - -	27	13	351
773	,, - -	48	207	9,936
774	Coopers - -	4	—	—
775	Apprentice engineers -	50	—	—
780	Bookbinders -	5	—	—
782	Worsted spinners	8	59	472
	Total in 416 disputes -	15,066	—	—
	Total in 344 disputes -	13,161	9,945½	405,465
	Total average duration per head.	30·8 days.		

Table IV.—Showing Success or Otherwise of Strikes and Lock-Outs in Trades, with Cause or Object.

Strikes.

Reference No. to Table V.	Trade.	Cause or Object.	Total Number of Strikes.	Successful.	Partially successful.	Unsuccessful.	Indefinite.	Result not known.
1	Bakers	For advance in wages	1	—	—	1	—	—
2	"	Against reduction in wages	1	—	—	1	—	—
3	"	For reduction in hours of labour	1	—	—	1	—	—
4	"	Objection to non-union men	2	—	—	2	—	—
5	"	For alteration in working arrangements	1	—	—	1	—	—
6	"	Against alteration in working arrangements.	1	—	—	1	—	—
7	Brush makers	For advance in wages	1	1	—	—	—	—
8	" "	Against reduction in wages	1	—	—	1	—	—
9	" "	Against alteration in working arrangements.	1	—	—	1	—	—
10	" "	Against employment of non-union men	1	—	—	1	—	—
	Building Trades :—							
11	Bricklaying	For advance in wages	8	3	—	3	—	2
12	"	For advance in wages and other concessions.	3	2	1	—	—	—
13	"	Demarcation of work disputes between workpeople.	13	7	1	4	1	—
14	"	To enforce union rules with respect to allowances.	2	1	—	1	—	—
15	"	Objection to employment of non-union men.	2	—	—	2	—	—
16	"	Objection to or in defence of officials	2	2	—	—	—	—
17	"	For a new code of working rules	1	1	—	—	—	—
18	Brick making	For advance in wages	4	2	1	1	—	—
19	"	Against reduction in wages	1	—	—	1	—	—
20	Builders (generally)	For advance in wages	7	2	3	2	—	—
21	" "	For advance in wages and other concessions.	7	1	3	3	—	—
22	" "	Against reduction in wages	2	—	—	2	—	—
23	" "	Objection to employment of non-union men.	5	1	2	2	—	—
24	" "	In defence of union delegates and officials.	1	1	—	—	—	—
25	" "	Dispute as to non-payment of wages	1	—	—	—	—	1
26	" "	Demarcation of work disputes between workpeople.	1	—	—	1	—	—
27	Carpenters and joiners	For advance in wages	15	9	5	1	—	—
28	" "	For advance in wages and reduction in hours.	3	1	—	2	—	—
29	" "	For advance in wages and other concessions.	5	3	1	1	—	—
30	" "	Against reduction in wages	1	1	—	—	—	—
31	" "	Objection to employment of non-union men.	4	2	—	2	—	—
32	" "	Non-fulfilment of an arranged improvement in wages' rate.	2	—	—	2	—	—
33	" "	For alteration in method of payment of wages.	2	—	1	1	—	—
34	" "	Against importation of foreign and ready-made joinery.	2	2	—	—	—	—
35	" "	For abolition of systematic overtime	1	1	—	—	—	—
36	Lathsplitters	For advance in wages	1	—	—	1	—	—
37	Painters and decorators	" "	8	3	3	2	—	—
38	" "	For advance in wages and other concessions.	6	2	2	2	—	—
39	" "	Against reduction in wages	3	1	1	1	—	—
40	" "	Objection to employment of non-union men.	2	2	—	—	—	—
41	" "	For new local working rules	1	1	—	—	—	—
42	" "	Against employment of an unapprenticed man.	1	1	—	—	—	—
43	Plasterers	For advance in wages	6	3	3	—	—	—
44	"	Objection to working with non-union men.	2	1	—	1	—	—
45	"	Demarcation of work disputes between classes of workpeople.	1	1	—	—	—	—
46	"	For abolition of sub-contracting	2	1	—	1	—	—
47	Plumbers	For advance in wages	2	1	1	—	—	—
48	"	For advance in wages and other concessions.	2	1	—	1	—	—
49	"	For new working rules and observation of existing ones.	2	—	1	1	—	—
50	Public works construction and maintenance.	For advance in wages	1	—	1	—	—	—
51	" "	Against employment of non-union men	1	—	1	—	—	—
52	" "	For reinstatement of colleagues	1	—	—	1	—	—
53	" "	General dissatisfaction with working arrangements.	2	—	—	1	—	1
54	Sawyers	For reduction in hours of labour	1	1	—	—	—	—
55	Slaters	For advance in wages	2	1	1	—	—	—
56	"	Against employment of non-union men	1	1	—	—	—	—

Reference No. to Table V.	Trade.	Cause or Object.	Total Number of Strikes.	Successful.	Partially successful.	Unsuccessful.	Indefinite.	Result not known.
	BUILDING TRADES—*cont.*							
57	Slaters	Against employment of unskilled labour upon slating.	1	—	1	—	—	—
58	Stonemasons	For advance in wages	4	3	—	—	—	1
59	,,	For advance in wages and other concessions.	2	1	1	—	—	—
60	,,	Against reduction in wages	4	2	—	1	—	1
61	,,	Against infringement of rules with regard to ready-dressed stone, overtime, &c.	6	3	—	3	—	—
62	,,	Against employment of non-union men	5	4	—	1	—	—
63	,,	Demarcation of work disputes between classes of workpeople.	1	1	—	—	—	—
64	,,	For alteration in method of paying wages	2	2	—	—	—	—
65	Cabinet making and furniture trades.	For advance in wages	3	2	1	—	—	—
66	,, ,,	Against reduction in wages	8	3	2	2	—	1
67	,, ,,	Against alteration in working arrangements.	4	2	—	2	—	—
68	,, ,,	For abolition of piece-working, and observation of other union rules.	3	2	—	1	—	—
69	,, ,,	In defence of officials	1	—	—	1	—	—
70	Chemical workers	Objection to official	1	1	—	—	—	—
71	,, ,,	Against alteration in working arrangements.	1	—	1	—	—	—
72	Cigar and tobacco trades	For advance in wages	1	—	—	1	—	—
73	,, ,,	For advance in wages and other concessions.	1	—	1	—	—	—
	CLOTHING TRADES :—							
74	Boot and shoe manufacture.	For advance in wages	9	4	2	3	—	—
75	,, ,,	Against reduction in wages	16	9	3	3	1	—
76	,, ,,	For reduction in hours of labour	2	2	—	—	—	—
77	,, ,,	Dispute as to interpretation and application of previous wages settlements and classifications.	3	—	2	1	—	—
78	,, ,,	For alteration or improvement in working arrangements.	1	1	—	—	—	—
79	,, ,,	Against alteration in working arrangements.	3	—	1	2	—	—
80	,, ,,	Against alteration in working arrangements, causing reduction in wages.	1	—	1	—	—	—
81	,, ,,	Objection to conduct of officials	2	2	—	—	—	—
82	,, ,,	Objection to employment of non-union men.	1	—	—	1	—	—
83	,, ,,	Against employment of men at less than the usual rates.	1	1	—	—	—	—
84	Collar, Handkerchief, &c. manufacture.	For advance in wages	1	—	1	—	—	—
85	,, ,,	For advance in wages and other concessions.	2	—	—	2	—	—
86	,, ,,	Against proposed reduction in wages	3	—	3	—	—	—
87	Hosiery manufacture	For advance in wages	2	1	—	1	—	—
88	Tailoring	For advance in wages (improved time "log" &c).	11	8	1	2	—	—
89	,,	For advance in wages and other concessions.	1	1	—	—	—	—
90	,,	Dispute as to a previous wages settlement	1	—	—	1	—	—
91	,,	Against proposed reduction in wages	9	4	2	2	—	1
92	,,	In defence of colleagues	1	—	—	1	—	—
93	,,	Against action of employers, not in conformity with union rules and customs.	5	1	—	4	—	—
94	,,	For alteration and improvement of material, working arrangements, &c.	3	1	—	2	—	—
95	Coach building	For advance in wages	1	—	—	1	—	—
96	,, ,,	For reduction in hours of labour	1	1	—	—	—	—
97	,, ,,	Against reduction in wages	1	—	—	1	—	—
98	Coopers	Demarcation of work dispute	1	—	—	1	—	—
99	,,	Excessive number of apprentices	1	1	—	—	—	—
100	,,	Against employment of machinery or foreign-made work.	2	1	—	1	—	—
101	Farriers	For advance in wages and other concessions.	2	1	—	1	—	—
102	Female labour trades	For advance in wages	1	—	—	1	—	—
103	Gas making	,, ,,	1	—	—	1	—	—
104	,,	Against alteration in hours, and in defence of colleagues.	1	—	1	—	—	—
105	Glass trade	For advance in wages	3	—	1	1	—	1
106	,,	Against reduction in wages	2	2	—	—	—	—
107	,,	For recognition of union customs and working rules.	1	—	1	—	—	—
108	Labour (agricultural and general unskilled).	For advance in wages	11	4	2	4	—	1
109	,, ,, ,,	Against reduction in wages	3	—	1	2	—	—
110	,, ,, ,,	For reduction in hours of labour	1	—	—	1	—	—

Reference No. to Table V.	Trade.	Cause or Object.	Total Number of Strikes.	Successful.	Partially successful.	Unsuccessful.	Indefinite.	Result not known.
111	Labour (agricultural and general unskilled).	Against alteration in working arrangements.	2	—	—	2	—	—
112	„ „	In sympathy with an official - -	1	—	—	1	—	—
	METAL TRADES:—							
113	Iron and steel manufacture.	Against reduction in wages - -	8	—	5	3	—	—
114	„ „ -	Against alteration in working arrangement alleged to cause a reduction in wages.	2	1	—	1	—	—
115	„ „ -	Dispute as to a previous wages settlement.	1	1	—	—	—	—
116	„ „ -	Against withdrawal of certain assistance	1	—	1	—	—	—
117	Iron founding - -	For advance in wages - - -	1	—	—	1	—	—
118	„ „ - -	Against reduction in wages - -	3	1	2	—	—	—
119	Iron plate working, &c. -	„ „ „ - -	1	—	—	1	—	—
120	„ „ -	Against alteration in working arrangements.	1	—	—	1	—	—
121	Engineering - -	For advance in wages - - -	2	1	1	—	—	—
122	„ - -	For advance in wages and other concessions.	2	—	1	1	—	—
123	„ - -	Against reduction in wages - -	9	4	2	3	—	—
124	„ - -	Objection to certain colleagues -	1	1	—	—	—	—
125	„ - -	Against altered working arrangements	3	—	—	3	—	—
126	„ - -	Demarcation of work disputes - -	2	—	—	2	—	—
127	„ - -	Against employment of non-unionists -	1	1	—	—	—	—
128	„ - -	Dispute as to deductions from wages -	2	1	—	1	—	—
129	„ - -	Against reduction in hours with corresponding decrease in wages.	1	1	—	—	—	—
130	Shipbuilding - -	For advance in wages - - -	11	6	2	3	—	—
131	„ - -	For advance in wages and other concessions.	1	1	—	—	—	—
132	„ - -	Disputes between classes of workpeople (demarcation of work).	15	4	8	3	—	—
133	„ - -	Disputes between classes of workpeople (wages).	4	2	1	1	—	—
134	„ - -	Disputes between classes of workpeople (assistance).	3	3	—	—	—	—
135	„ - -	Against reduction in wages - -	7	5	1	1	—	—
136	„ - -	For alteration or improvement in working arrangements.	5	2	1	2	—	—
137	„ - -	Against altered working arrangements	2	—	1	1	—	—
138	„ - -	Objection to overseer or official -	1	1	—	—	—	—
139	„ - -	Disputes as to promotions, outside appointments, &c.	2	1	—	1	—	—
140	„ - -	Against employment of non-union men	1	1	—	—	—	—
141	„ - -	In defence of union delegate - -	1	1	—	—	—	—
142	„ - -	Dispute between rival unions - -	1	—	—	1	—	—
143	„ - -	In defence of a colleague (apart from unionism).	1	1	—	—	—	—
144	„ - -	Objection to being placed on short time	2	1	—	1	—	—
145	„ - -	Dispute as to non-fulfilment of a previous wages arrangement.	1	1	—	—	—	—
	MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES:—							
146	Brass working - -	Against reduction in wages - -	1	1	—	—	—	—
147	„ „ - -	Against employment of a man belonging to another union in the trade.	1	1	—	—	—	—
148	„ „ - -	Against alteration in manufacturing requirements.	1	—	—	1	—	—
149	Chain and anchor making	Against reduction in wages - -	2	2	—	—	—	—
150	„ „ „	For advance in wages - -	2	1	1	—	—	—
151	„ „ „	Against alteration in certain working arrangements.	1	—	—	1	—	—
152	Copper working - -	For alteration in system of division of work.	1	1	—	—	—	—
153	File manufacture -	Against reduction in wages - -	1	—	—	1	—	—
154	Gun „ -	„ „ „ - -	1	1	—	—	—	—
155	Nail making - -	„ „ „ - -	1	—	—	1	—	—
156	Rivet manufacture -	For advance in wages - - -	2	2	—	—	—	—
157	Spelter working - -	Dispute as to amount of reduction under sliding scale award.	1	—	—	1	—	—
158	Stove-grate manufacture	For general recognition of union and union principles.	1	—	—	1	—	—
159	Tin plate manufacture -	Against increase of output (reduction in wages).	8	3	1	2	—	2
160	„ „ „ -	In defence of, and for reinstatement of, colleagues.	5	1	2	2	—	—
161	„ „ „ -	Against infliction of fines - -	1	—	1	—	—	—
162	Tube manufacture -	For advance in wages - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—
163	„ „ -	Against reduction in wages - -	1	1	—	—	—	—
164	Wire working - -	Against introduction of machinery, causing reduced wages.	1	—	—	1	—	—
	MINING AND QUARRYING:—							
165	Coal mining - -	For advance in wages - -	32	8	11	9	1	3
166	„ -	Against reduction in wages - -	40	10	10	17	1	2

Reference No. to Table V.	Trade.	Cause or Object.	Total Number of Strikes.	Successful.	Partially successful.	Unsuccessful.	Indefinite.	Result not known.
	MINING & QUARRYING—*cont.*							
167	Coal mining	Against reduction in wages in consequence of altered or improved working arrangements.	6	1	2	3	—	—
168	„ „	Against alteration in working arrangements.	16	5	6	5	—	—
169	„ „	Against alteration in working arrangements causing reduction in wages.	8	3	1	3	—	1
170	„ „	Objection to non-union men, and to compel them to join unions.	5	2	—	3	—	—
171	„ „	In sympathy with strikers in other collieries and districts.	6	1	—	3	—	2
172	„ „	Objection to fellow workers, or their action (apart from unionism).	4	1	—	3	—	—
173	„ „	Dispute as to interpretation or fulfilment of previous wages settlement.	5	3	—	2	—	—
174	„ „	For alteration or improvement in working arrangements.	5	—	3	1	—	1
175	„ „	In defence of, and for reinstatement of, colleagues.	6	1	3	1	—	1
176	„ „	Against increase in hours of labour	2	1	—	—	—	1
177	„ „	Dispute between classes of workpeople as to "idle" days.	1	—	—	—	1	—
178	„ „	Dispute as to identity of seam	1	—	—	—	—	1
179	Iron mining	Against reduction in wages	2	—	—	2	—	—
180	„ „	For alteration in system of working by a certain machine.	1	1	—	—	—	—
181	Shale mining	For advance in wages	1	—	—	1	—	—
182	„ „	Against reduction in wages	1	—	—	1	—	—
183	Quarrying	For advance in wages	3	1	—	2	—	—
184	„	For advance in wages and reduction in hours.	1	1	—	—	—	—
185	„	Against reduction in wages	2	2	—	—	—	—
186	„	Against alteration in working arrangements, causing reduced earnings.	2	—	1	—	1	—
187	„	Against dismissal of fellow workers	1	—	—	1	—	—
188	„	For alteration in method of payment, and other arrangements.	1	—	1	—	—	—
189	„	Against desire of employer to have no connection with union.	1	—	—	1	—	—
190	Paper manufacture	Against reduction in wages	1	—	1	—	—	—
191	„ „	Against increase in hours of labour	1	1	—	—	—	—
192	Pottery trades	For advance in wages	3	1	1	1	—	—
193	„ „	Against reduction in wages	1	—	—	1	—	—
194	„ „	Against alteration in sizes, causing reduced earnings.	1	—	1	—	—	—
195	Printing trades	For advance in wages	4	1	1	2	—	—
196	Public cleansing	For advance in wages	2	1	—	1	—	—
197	„ „	Against increase in hours of labour	1	—	1	—	—	—
198	„ „	Against dismissal of men during slack period.	1	—	1	—	—	—
199	„ „	Against reduction or deductions from wages.	2	2	—	—	—	—
200	Saddle and harness manufacture.	For alteration in working arrangements	1	—	—	1	—	—
201	„ „	Against employment of non-unionists	1	—	—	1	—	—
	TEXTILE TRADES:—							
202	Bleaching	For advance in wages	1	—	1	—	—	—
203	„	Against retention of certain earned wages.	1	1	—	—	—	—
204	Carpet manufacture	Against reduction in wages	1	1	—	—	—	—
205	Cotton manufacture	For advance in wages (or improved price lists).	13	11	2	—	—	—
206	„ „	For advance in wages and reduction in hours.	1	—	—	1	—	—
207	„ „	Against reduction in rate of wages	5	1	2	2	—	—
208	„ „	Against reduction in wages (temporarily) from outside causes.	3	2	—	—	—	1
209	„ „	Alleged inferior material, and for compensation in respect thereof.	9	8	—	1	—	—
210	„ „	In defence of fellow workers, discharged for various causes.	4	—	—	4	—	—
211	„ „	Dispute between classes of workpeople, wages, extra work, &c.	3	—	1	2	—	—
212	„ „	Objection to conduct and action of officials, overlookers, &c.	4	2	—	1	—	1
213	„ „	Objection to continued short-time working.	1	—	—	1	—	—
214	„ „	Grievances with respect to promotion to higher work.	3	—	—	2	—	1
215	„ „	Alleged excessive fines and deductions	2	1	—	1	—	—
216	„ „	Against introduction of boy labour, &c.	1	—	—	1	—	—
217	„ „	For compensation on account of extra work (breakdown of machinery).	1	—	—	—	—	1
218	„ „	Non-distribution of balance sheets, they being shareholders in the concern.	1	1	—	—	—	—

Reference No. to Table V.	Trade.	Cause or Object.	Total Number of Strikes.	Successful.	Partially successful.	Unsuccessful.	Indefinite.	Result not known.
	TEXTILE TRADES—*cont.*							
219	Jute manufacture -	Against reduction in wages -	2	2	—	—	—	—
220	„ „ -	Alleged bad material - - -	1	1	—	—	—	—
221	Lace manufacture -	For advance in wages - - -	2	1	—	1	—	—
222	Linen and flax manufacture.	„ „ - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—
223	„ „ -	Against reduction in wages - -	2	—	1	—	—	1
224	„ „ -	Against alteration in mode of working -	1	1	—	—	—	—
225	„ „ -	For reduction in daily amount of work	1	—	1	—	—	—
226	„ „ -	Objection to fellow workers (apart from unionism).	1	—	—	—	—	1
227	Rope and twine manufacture.	Against reduction in wages - -	1	1	—	—	—	—
228	„ „ -	Alleged excessive amount of work during short time.	1	1	—	—	—	—
229	Textile dyers, &c. -	For advance in wages - - -	1	1	—	—	—	—
230	„ „ -	Against proposed abolition of overtime payment.	1	—	1	—	—	—
231	„ „ -	Against an amount of extra work -	2	1	—	—	—	1
232	„ „ -	For reinstatement of discharged union colleagues.	1	—	—	—	—	1
233	Textile machinery manufacture.	For advance in wages and reduction in hours.	1	1	—	—	—	—
234	„ „ -	For dismissal of two non-union men -	1	—	—	1	—	—
235	„ „ -	Against alteration in working arrangements.	1	—	—	1	—	—
236	Woollen and worsted manufacture.	For advance in wages - - -	11	6	2	3	—	—
237	„ „ -	Against reduction in wages - - -	5	2	2	1	—	—
238	„ „ -	Against reduction in wages in consequence of altered or improved working arrangements.	3	2	—	1	—	—
239	„ „ -	Against employment of less skilled labour.	1	—	1	—	—	—
240	„ „ -	Objection to employment of non-unionists.	1	1	—	—	—	—
241	„ „ -	In defence of officials or overlookers -	2	—	—	2	—	—
242	„ „ -	Against alteration of working arrangements or increase of work.	2	1	—	1	—	—
243	„ „ -	Against alteration of working arrangements, causing reduced earnings.	2	—	—	1	1	—
244	„ „ -	For alteration and improvement in working arrangements.	1	—	1	—	—	—
	TRANSPORT (LAND AND SEA) :—							
245	Land transport -	For advance in wages - - -	2	—	—	2	—	—
246	„ „ -	For reduction in price of cab hire -	2	1	—	—	—	1
247	„ „ -	For alteration or improvement in working arrangements.	3	1	—	2	—	—
248	„ „ -	Against increase of work - -	1	—	1	—	—	—
249	„ „ -	In defence of fellow union men -	1	1	—	—	—	—
250	Ocean-going seamen -	Against reduction in wages - -	1	—	—	1	—	—
251	„ „ -	Alleged unseaworthiness of vessel -	1		—	—	1	—
252	River and canal navigation.	Against employment of non-unionists -	1	1	—	—	—	—
253	„ „ -	For increased help on certain work -	1	—	1	—	—	—
254	Dock and waterside labour.	For advance in wages - - -	4	2	—	1	1	—
255	„ „ -	Against reduction in wages - -	4	1	—	3	—	—
256	„ „ -	Against alteration in working arrangements, meal times, &c.	2	2	—	—	—	—
257	„ „ -	For additional assistance upon certain work.	3	2	—	1	—	—
258	„ „ -	Objection to work with non-unionists and defaulting union men.	11	4	2	5	—	—
259	„ „ -	In sympathy with men on strike in other firms or districts.	4	—	1	3	—	—
260	„ „ -	Objection of employer to engage a certain man.	1	—	—	1	—	—
261	White lead manufacture -	Objection to non-union men and rival unions of the trade.	1	—	1	—	—	—
	ADDENDUM :							
262	Shop assistants - -	For reinstatement of a discharged colleague.	1	—	—	1	—	—
263	Trawlers - - -	Against alteration in hours of commencing work.	1	—	—	1	—	—
		Total Strikes - -	768	303	159	264	9	33

Lock-outs.

Reference No. to Table V.	Trade.	Cause or Object.	Total Number of Lock-outs.	Successful to employés.	Partially successful to employés.	Unsuccessful to employés.	Indefinite.	Result not known.
264	Building trades	Demand of men for increased wages, and employment of unionists only.	1	—	—	1	—	—
265	„ „	Objection to employment of non-unionists.	1	—	1	—	—	—
266	Cabinet-making trade	Deduction from wages for steam power	1	1	—	—	—	—
267	Clothing trade	Men's refusal to accept time check	1	—	1	—	—	—
268	„ „	Dispute between rival unions of trade	1	—	—	1	—	—
269	Coopers	To enforce reduction in wages	1	—	—	1	—	—
270	Engineering	Apprentices took more than regulation holidays.	1	—	—	1	—	—
271	Shipbuilding	Employers objected to proposed restriction of hours worked.	1	—	1	—	—	—
272	Shale mining	Objection of employers to united abstention from work.	1	—	1	—	—	—
273	Coal mining	Objection of employers to reduction of day's work per week.	2	—	1	1	—	—
274	Bookbinders	Objection of employers to action of union.	1	—	—	1	—	—
275	Woollen and worsted manufacture.	„ „ „	1	—	—	1	—	—
276	„ „ „	Against application for increased wages, &c.	1	—	1	—	—	—
		Total Lock-outs	14	1	6	7	—	—
		Grand Total	782	304	165	271	9	33

TABLE V.—Showing NUMBER OF PERSONS engaged in SUCCESSFUL and UNSUCCESSFUL STRIKES and LOCK-OUTS as per preceding Table.

STRIKES.

Reference Number, to Table IV.	Total Number of Strikes.	Successful.			Partially successful.			Unsuccessful.			Indefinite.			Result not known.		
		No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.	No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.	No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.	No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.	No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	1	1	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	36	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	8	3	2	175	—	—	—	3	3	721	—	—	—	2	—	—
12	3	2	2	540	1	1	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	13	7	6	166	1	1	18	4	2	91	1	—	—	—	—	—
14	2	1	1	8	—	—	—	1	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	2	2	2	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	1	1	1	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	4	2	2	220	1	1	43	1	1	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	7	2	2	67	3	3	950	2	2	136	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	7	1	1	350	3	3	580	3	3	306	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	53	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	5	1	1	400	2	2	190	2	2	107	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	1	1	1	600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	30
26	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	15	9	9	1,075	5	5	602	1	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	3	1	1	7	—	—	—	2	2	66	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	5	3	3	890	1	1	30	1	1	41	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	1	1	1	464	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	4	2	2	40	—	—	—	2	2	62	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
33	2	—	—	—	1	1	24	1	1	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
34	2	2	2	195	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	1	1	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
37	8	3	3	54	3	2	49	2	2	190	—	—	—	—	—	—
38	6	2	2	146	2	2	170	2	2	157	—	—	—	—	—	—
39	3	1	1	200	1	—	—	1	1	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	2	2	2	322	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41	1	1	1	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
42	1	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43	6	3	2	164	3	3	2,603	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
44	2	1	1	12	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	1	1	1	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
46	2	1	1	11	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
47	2	1	1	5	1	1	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48	2	1	1	17	—	—	—	1	1	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
49	2	—	—	—	1	1	80	1	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
50	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51	1	—	—	—	1	1	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
53	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
54	1	1	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	2	1	1	15	1	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
57	1	—	—	—	1	1	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
58	4	3	2	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
59	2	1	1	100	1	1	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60	4	2	2	115	—	—	—	1	1	250	—	—	—	1	—	—
61	6	3	3	162	—	—	—	3	3	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
62	5	4	4	174	—	—	—	1	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
63	1	1	1	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
64	2	2	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65	3	2	2	23	1	1	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66	8	3	1	7	2	2	103	2	2	35	—	—	—	1	—	—
67	4	2	2	19	—	—	—	2	1	67	—	—	—	—	—	—
68	3	2	2	37	—	—	—	1	1	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
69	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70	1	1	1	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
71	1	—	—	—	1	1	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
72	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	74	—	—	—	—	—	—
73	1	—	—	—	1	1	400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
74	9	4	4	122	2	1	120	3	3	140	—	—	—	—	—	—
75	19	9	9	291	3	3	290	3	3	25	1	—	—	—	—	—

Reference Number to Table IV.	Total Number of Strikes.	Successful.			Partially successful.			Unsuccessful.			Indefinite.			Result not known.		
		No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.	No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.	No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.	No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.	No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.
76	2	2	2	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
77	3	—	—	—	2	1	7,000	1	1	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
78	1	1	1	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79	3	—	—	—	1	1	190	2	1	201	—	—	—	—	—	—
80	1	—	—	—	1	1	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
81	2	2	2	173	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
82	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
83	1	1	1	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84	1	—	—	—	1	1	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
85	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
86	3	—	—	—	3	3	395	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87	2	1	1	350	—	—	—	1	1	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
88	11	8	6	125	1	1	3	2	1	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
89	1	1	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
90	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
91	9	4	4	77	2	2	170	2	1	45	—	—	—	1	—	—
92	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
93	5	1	1	9	—	—	—	4	4	55	—	—	—	—	—	—
94	3	1	1	130	—	—	—	2	2	49	—	—	—	—	—	—
95	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
96	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
97	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	37	—	—	—	—	—	—
98	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
99	1	1	1	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100	2	1	1	2,350	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
101	2	1	1	60	—	—	—	1	1	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
102	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
103	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
104	1	—	—	—	1	1	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
105	3	—	—	—	1	1	600	1	1	19	—	—	—	1	—	—
106	2	2	2	3,654	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
107	1	—	—	—	1	1	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
108	11	4	2	124	2	1	18	4	1	6	—	—	—	1	—	—
109	3	—	—	—	1	1	50	2	2	123	—	—	—	—	—	—
110	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	43	—	—	—	—	—	—
111	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	170	—	—	—	—	—	—
112	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	277	—	—	—	—	—	—
113	8	—	—	—	5	5	2,449	3	3	1,152	—	—	—	—	—	—
114	2	1	1	60	—	—	—	1	1	3,288	—	—	—	—	—	—
115	1	1	1	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
116	1	—	—	—	1	1	600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
117	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	100	—	—	—	—	—	—
118	3	1	1	86	2	2	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
119	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
120	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
121	2	1	1	127	1	1	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
122	2	—	—	—	1	1	60	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
123	9	4	4	608	2	2	130	3	3	107	—	—	—	—	—	—
124	1	1	1	236	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
125	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	530	—	—	—	—	—	—
126	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
127	1	1	1	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
128	2	1	1	95	—	—	—	1	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
129	1	1	1	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
130	11	6	5	702	2	2	230	3	3	238	—	—	—	—	—	—
131	1	1	1	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
132	15	4	4	542	8	8	3,661	3	3	962	—	—	—	—	—	—
133	4	2	2	348	1	1	80	1	1	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
134	3	3	3	670	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
135	7	5	5	1,801	1	1	47	1	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
136	5	2	2	357	1	1	2,843	2	2	332	—	—	—	—	—	—
137	2	—	—	—	1	1	82	1	1	330	—	—	—	—	—	—
138	1	1	1	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
139	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	140	—	—	—	—	—	—
140	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
141	1	1	1	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
142	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	550	—	—	—	—	—	—
143	1	1	1	360	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
144	2	1	1	600	—	—	—	1	1	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
145	1	1	1	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
146	1	1	1	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
147	1	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
148	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
149	2	2	2	232	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
150	2	1	1	24	1	1	720	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
151	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	204	—	—	—	—	—	—
152	1	1	1	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
153	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
154	1	1	1	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
155	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	30	—	—	—	—	—	—

Reference Number to Table IV.	Total Number of Strikes.	Successful.			Partially successful.			Unsuccessful.			Indefinite.			Result not known.		
		No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.	No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.	No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.	No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.	No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.
156	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
157	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	98	—	—	—	—	—	—
158	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	100	—	—	—	—	—	—
159	8	3	2	292	1	—	—	2	2	250	—	—	—	2	—	—
160	5	1	—	—	2	1	400	2	2	552	—	—	—	—	—	—
161	1	—	—	—	1	1	210	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
162	1	—	—	—	1	1	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
163	1	1	1	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
164	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	110	—	—	—	—	—	—
165	32	8	8	22,690	11	10	100,120	9	7	37,401	1	—	—	3	2	126
166	40	10	7	301,039	10	9	6,334	17	13	7,090	1	1	14	2	2	840
167	6	1	—	—	2	2	606	3	3	281	—	—	—	—	—	—
168	16	5	4	3,200	6	6	2,452	5	5	1,193	—	—	—	1	—	—
169	8	3	3	1,191	1	1	350	3	3	1,405	—	—	—	—	—	—
170	5	2	2	1,077	—	—	—	3	3	899	—	—	—	—	—	—
171	6	1	1	136	—	—	—	3	3	2,755	—	—	—	2	—	—
172	4	1	1	5,000	—	—	—	3	3	565	—	—	—	—	—	—
173	5	3	3	1,400	—	—	—	2	2	102	—	—	—	—	—	—
174	5	—	—	—	3	3	279	1	1	47	—	—	—	1	—	—
175	6	1	1	1,200	3	3	542	1	1	225	—	—	—	1	1	90
176	2	1	1	800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
177	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	140	—	—	—
178	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
179	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	393	—	—	—	—	—	—
180	1	1	1	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
181	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
182	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1,065	—	—	—	—	—	—
183	3	1	1	30	—	—	—	2	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
184	1	1	1	204	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
185	2	2	2	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
186	2	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	—	—	1	1	12	—	—	—
187	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	450	—	—	—	—	—	—
188	1	—	—	—	1	1	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
189	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
190	1	—	—	—	1	1	244	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
191	1	1	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
192	3	1	1	568	1	1	69	1	1	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
193	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	200	—	—	—	—	—	—
194	1	—	—	—	1	1	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
195	4	1	1	21	1	1	10	2	2	91	—	—	—	—	—	—
196	2	1	1	6	—	—	—	1	1	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
197	1	—	—	—	1	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
198	1	—	—	—	1	1	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
199	2	2	2	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
200	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
201	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
202	1	—	—	—	1	1	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
203	1	1	1	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
204	1	1	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
205	13	11	10	4,134	2	2	578	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
206	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	45	—	—	—	—	—	—
207	5	1	1	26	2	2	130	2	1	85	—	—	—	—	—	—
208	3	2	1	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
209	9	8	8	1,716	—	—	—	1	1	125	—	—	—	—	—	—
210	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	171	—	—	—	—	—	—
211	3	—	—	—	1	1	207	2	2	225	—	—	—	—	—	—
212	4	2	1	220	—	—	—	1	1	200	—	—	—	1	—	—
213	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
214	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	184	—	—	—	1	—	—
215	2	1	1	140	—	—	—	1	1	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
216	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
217	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
218	1	1	1	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
219	2	2	2	23,960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
220	1	1	1	440	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
221	2	1	1	82	—	—	—	1	1	190	—	—	—	—	—	—
222	1	—	—	—	1	1	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
223	2	—	—	—	1	1	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
224	1	1	1	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
225	1	—	—	—	1	1	2,220	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
226	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	264
227	1	1	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
228	1	1	1	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
229	1	1	1	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
230	1	—	—	—	1	1	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
231	2	1	1	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
232	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	43
233	1	1	1	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
234	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	65	—	—	—	—	—	—
235	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—

Reference Number to Table IV.	Total Number of Strikes.	Successful.			Partially successful.			Unsuccessful.			Indefinite.			Result not known.		
		No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.	No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.	No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.	No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.	No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.
236	11	6	5	393	2	2	92	3	2	150	—	—	—	—	—	—
237	5	2	2	3,480	2	2	112	1	1	494	—	—	—	—	—	—
238	3	2	2	140	—	—	—	1	1	460	—	—	—	—	—	—
239	1	—	—	—	1	1	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
240	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
241	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
242	2	1	1	106	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
243	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	90	—	—	—
244	1	—	—	—	1	1	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
245	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	300	—	—	—	—	—	—
246	2	1	1	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
247	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
248	1	—	—	—	1	1	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
249	1	1	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
250	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	100	—	—	—	—	—	—
251	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
252	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
253	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
254	4	2	2	82	—	—	—	1	1	64	1	1	60	—	—	—
255	4	1	1	20	—	—	—	3	2	178	—	—	—	—	—	—
256	2	2	1	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
257	3	2	2	66	—	—	—	1	1	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
258	11	4	4	896	2	2	11,160	5	5	1,535	—	—	—	—	—	—
259	4	—	—	—	1	1	77	3	3	620	—	—	—	—	—	—
260	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	39	—	—	—	—	—	—
261	1	—	—	—	1	1	257	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
262	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
263	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
	768	303	271	400,141	159	148	155,249	264	233	76,430	9	5	316	33	8	1,393

Lock-outs.

Reference Number to Table IV.	Total Number of Lock-outs.	Successful to Employés.			Partially Successful to Employés.			Unsuccessful to Employés.			Indefinite.			Result not known.		
		No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.	No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.	No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.	No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.	No.	Number in which Particulars have been obtained.	Number of Persons affected.
264	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
265	1	—	—	—	1	1	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
266	1	1	1	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
267	1	—	—	—	1	1	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
268	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	48	—	—	—	—	—	—
269	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
270	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
271	1	—	—	—	1	1	600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
272	1	—	—	—	1	1	772	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
273	2	—	—	—	1	1	400	1	1	700	—	—	—	—	—	—
274	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
275	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	130	—	—	—	—	—	—
276	1	—	—	—	1	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	14	1	1	30	6	6	1,830	7	7	997	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total.	782	304	272	400,171	165	154	157,079	271	240	77,427	9	5	316	33	8	1,393

TABLE VI.—Showing NUMBER of those DIRECTLY and INDIRECTLY AFFECTED by STRIKES and LOCK-OUTS, AMOUNT of WEEKLY WAGES earned, VALUE of FIXED CAPITAL laid IDLE, other ELEMENTS of LOSS to CAPITAL, and SUGGESTIONS as to SETTLING OR PREVENTING LABOUR DISPUTES, the Particulars extracted from Returns received from Employers.

STRIKES.

In cases marked * the number of Persons differs from that taken for Table II.

Reference Number.	Number of Firms or Establishments in which Strike occurred.	Number of Firms or Establishments reporting, separately or through Employers' Associations.	Number of Persons affected and Weekly Wages earned by them.				Estimated Value of fixed Capital laid idle by Strike.	Annual rateable Value of Property occupied by Firm and laid idle.	Estimated actual Outlay by Employers in stopping and re-opening Works, and in Payment of fixed Charges and Salaries during Stoppage.	Amount paid in resistance to Strike by Organisations of Employers.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.
			Number of Persons		Amount of Weekly Wages earned						
					Before Strike by those		After Strike by those						
			Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.					
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£	
1	1	1	10	Nil.	18 5 0	—	15 10 0	—	—	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Arbitration.
2	1	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	"Legislate"; no coercion.
5	1	1	*8	Nil.	10 8 0	—	—	—	Nil.	Nil.	Nil,	—	"Get sensible, honest men on executive of Union."
11	1	1	3	Nil.	3 6 0	—	—	—	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	—	See note, p. 186.
13	30	30	500	—	647 7 11	—	706 5 0	—	20,000	—	500	Nil.	Boards of arbitration and conciliation.
15	1	1	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Prevent picketing and intimidation.
19	1	1	22	4	36 4 0	5 8 0	36 4 0	5 8 0	1,000	Nil.	25	—	"A thorough autocratic Government."
20	12	12	50	75	62 10 0	—	73 19 2	—	10,000	250	200	—	State arbitration.
22	14	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	District Boards of Arbitration. Prevent intimidation.
24	7	7	40	—	63 0 0	—	67 10 0	—	—	—	—	Nil.	Conciliation committees, with an independent arbiter in case of failure.
26	1	1	30	—	54 3 9	—	—	—	—	—	20	Nil.	Arbitration.
28	1	1	43	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	30	30	300	Nil.	360 0 0	—	360 0 0	—	—	—	—	Nil.	—
31	1	1	10	12	19 15 10	16 5 0	19 15 10	16 5 0	—	—	—	—	Boards of arbitration.
35	1	1	Return contains no statistical information.				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37	1	1	51	Nil.	87 15 0	—	87 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
41	1	1	10	8	18 12 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
42	3	1	9	4	8 17 0	—	16 0 0	—	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	—
		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	—
		1	9	—	10 18 6	—	12 1 6	—	1,400	47	4	—	Conference between employers and employed.
43	15	1	20	—	60 0 0	—	66 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	Arbitration, failing conference.
		1	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
		1	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
44	12	12	2,000	—	3,000 0 0	—	3,000 0 0	—	115,000	6,000	—	Nil.	—
45	1	1	*15	—	18 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Conciliation or arbitration boards.
47	6	6	130	Nil.	180 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48	1	1	Return contains no statistical information.				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
49	17	17	*190	—	201 17 6	—	201 17 6	—	—	—	—	—	State arbitration; repress outside agitators.

Table VI.—*continued.*

In cases marked * the number of persons differs from that taken for Table II.

Reference Number.	Number of Firms or Establishments in which Strike occurred.	Number of Firms or Establishments reporting, separately or through Employers' Associations.	Number of Persons affected and Weekly Wages earned by them.						Estimated Value of fixed Capital laid idle by Strike.	Annual rateable Value of Property occupied by Firm and laid idle.	Estimated actual Outlay by Employers in stopping and re-opening Works, and in Payment of fixed Charges and Salaries during Stoppage.	Amount paid in resistance to Strike by Organisations of Employers.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.
			Number of Persons		Amount of Weekly Wages earned								
					Before Strike by those		After Strike by those						
			Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.					
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£	
51	12	12	80	Nil.	90 13 1	—	99 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
53	40	40	350	—	437 10 0	—	473 19 2	—	—	—	—	—	Arbitration.
54	45	Not stated	*200	—	375 0 0	—	375 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	Arbitration boards. See note, p. 190.
55	46	46	450	45	528 15 0	81 0 0	528 15 0	81 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
56	8	8	50	—	87 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Compulsory arbitration.
57	28	28	100	Nil.	†120 0 0	—	—	—	50,000	Nil.	Nil.	5	Arbitration board, with an indep endent chairman.
59	1	1	*7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60	1	1	170	—	290 0 0	—	290 0 0	—	12,000	—	25	Nil.	—
61	40	40	250	100	253 2 6	168 15 0	281 5 0	168 15 0	—	—	—	—	Arbitration boards, with compulsory powers. See p. 192.
63	1	1	600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Boards of conciliation for immediate reference of disputes, without recourse to strikes.
64	1	1	400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
65	1	1	92	Nil.	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	400	—	"Make picketing illegal."
67	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Boards of conciliation and arbitration.
68	1	1	17	20	21 5 0	28 2 6 Applies to 15 persons only.	23 0 5	28 2 6 Applies to 15 persons only.	—	—	—	—	—
69	1	1	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Courts of arbitration, with power to enforce decisions
70	1	1	26	Nil.	36 6 3½	—	—	—	10,000	Nil.	100	—	Make picketing illegal and enlighten men on the subject of political economy.
71	8	8	50	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No strike to be allowed without three months' notice, or for more than an advance of 10 per cent. in wages.
73	14	14	60	—	90 0 0	—	—	—	15,000	400	—	—	—
75	3	1	85	—	133 17 6	—	143 8 9	—	—	—	—	—	"Board of arbitration."
		1	15	—	23 12 6	—	25 6 3	—	1,000	—	—	—	—
76	26	26	100	—	165 0 0	—	170 0 0	—	23,500	650	100	—	Arbitration. See note, p. 192.
78	1	1	5	—	8 7 6	—	9 1 8	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	250	—	Profit-sharing if practicable. Conferences between employers and employed.
		1	20	—	36 0 0	—	38 5 0	—	500	50	20	—	Arbitration to settle. Legislation to prevent picketing, coercion, &c.
79	23	1	7	—	12 12 0	—	13 7 9	—	600	—	—	—	—

† Total loss of wages, 700*l.*

Table VI.—*continued.*

In cases marked * the number of persons differs from that taken for Table II.

Reference Number.	Number of Firms or Establishments in which Strike occurred.	Number of Firms or Establishments reporting, separately or through Employers' Associations.	Number of Persons affected and Weekly Wages earned by them.						Estimated Value of fixed Capital laid idle by Strike.	Annual rateable Value of Property occupied by Firm and laid idle.	Estimated actual Outlay by Employers in stopping and re-opening Works, and in Payment of fixed Charges and Salaries during Stoppage.	Amount paid in resistance to Strike by Organisations of Employers.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.
			Number of Persons		Amount of Weekly Wages earned								
					Before Strike by those		After Strike by those						
			Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.					
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£	
		1	7	—	12 12 0	—	13 7 9	—	—	—	—	—	Conciliation boards.
		1	3	—	4 10 0	—	—	—	300	70	8	—	Compulsory arbitration.
		1	29	Nil.	39 12 9	—	39 12 9	—	5,000	—	50	Nil.	State arbitration.
					Applies to 27 persons only.		Applies to 27 persons only.						
80	70	70	300	200	528 15 0	—	562 10 0	—	10,000	15,000	—	Nil.	State arbitration.
82	5	1	10	Nil.	21 3 9	—	Replaced by others.		—	—	—	Nil.	"Court of arbitration, whose decision should be final."
		1	3	—	6 7 1½	—	6 7 1½	—	—	—	—	—	—
83	15	15	600	—	1,040 0 0	—	1,072 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
84	1	1	24	Nil.	Not a question of wages.				—	—	—	—	See note, p. 192.
86	1	1	51	Nil.	91 16 0	—	Hands replaced.		—	—	—	—	—
88	1	1	16	—	26 8 0	—	26 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
89	1	1	4	—	6 8 0	—	—	—	2,500	—	—	—	—
90	6	6	*45	—	70 0 0	—	75 0 0	—	1,000	—	—	—	Conciliation boards or arbitration.
91	5	1	3	—	4 14 6	—	5 1 3	—	100	12	Nil.	—	"More frankness between masters and men."
92	—	—	Return contains no statistical information which can be used for this table.						—	—	—	—	Direct communication between employers and employed.
95	1	1	3	—	12 0 0	—	12 0 0	—	—	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	District boards of conciliation.
96	40	40	380	—	594 0 0	—	631 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	Arbitration, see p. 193.
97	1	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
98	1	1	41	—	57 11 5	—	Some men replaced.		—	—	—	—	—
99	1	1	6	—	10 0 0	—	Hands replaced.		—	—	—	—	—
100	1	1	5	Nil.	8 10 0	—	8 10 0	—	—	—	4	Nil.	Arbitration.
101	1	1	8	—	15 12 0	—	15 1 4	—	40	—	—	—	—
102	1	1	Return contains no statistical information.				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
103	1	1	58	Nil.	115 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil.	—
105	1	1	2	—	2 11 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
106	15	15	200	—	260 0 0	—	260 0 0	—	—	—	—	Nil.	State board of arbitration.
107	13	13	40*	—	55 0 0	—	59 11 8	—	—	—	—	—	—
110	23	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	Nil.	—	—	—	"Pay men by results," and encourage thrift.
112	12	12	100	Nil.	163 2 6	—	—	—	Nil.	—	Nil.	Nil.	Arbitration.
114	32	32	80	—	102 0 0	—	110 16 8	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
115	40	40	Return contains no statistical information which can be used for this table.						—	—	—	—	Conciliation committees with an independent umpire in case of failure to agree.

Table VI.—*continued.*

In cases marked * the number of persons differs from that taken for Table II.

Reference Number.	Number of Firms or Establishments in which Strike occurred.	Number of Firms or Establishments reporting, separately or through Employers' Associations.	Number of Persons affected and Weekly Wages earned by them.						Estimated Value of fixed Capital laid idle by Strike.	Annual rateable Value of Property occupied by Firm and laid idle.	Estimated actual Outlay by Employers in stopping and re-opening Works, and in Payment of fixed Charges and Salaries during Stoppage.	Amount paid in resistance to Strike by Organisations of Employers.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.
			Number of Persons		Amount of Weekly Wages earned								
					Before Strike by those		After Strike by those						
			Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.					
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£	
125	1	1	60	Nil.	118 15 0	—	106 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
126	140	140	2,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil.	Arbitration, failing success of conciliation committees.
129	1	1	5	7	7 3 6	—	7 3 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
130	4	1	Return contains no statistical information that can be used for this table.						—	—	—	—	"Give the men all they ask for."
132	10	10	45	—	74 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
135	1	1	*13	—	20 0 0 Applies to 12 persons only.	—	20 0 0 Applies to 12 persons only.	—	—	—	—	—	—
138	4	1	8	—	13 5 6	—	Hands replaced.	—	500	—	—	—	Arbitration.
140	Not stated.		80	—	145 18 4	—	145 18 4	—	—	—	—	Nil.	Conciliation boards.
142	1	1	Return contains no statistical information that can be used for this table						—	—	—	—	—
146	1	1	15	Nil.	21 9 0 Applies to 13 persons only.	—	19 19 9 Applies to 13 persons only.	—	1,500	—	—	—	—
148	4	4	24	—	40 16 0	—	40 16 0	—	—	—	—	—	Conciliation boards. Breach of agreement to be punished.
149	1	1	Return contains no statistical information that can be used for this table.						—	—	—	—	—
150	2	1	*10	—	16 0 0	—	16 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	*2	—	3 2 5	—	3 2 5	—	—	—	—	—	—
152	4	1	24	14	38 5 0	—	38 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	See note, p. 194.
155	‡6	6	64	—	104 0 0	—	104 0 0	—	—	—	50	—	Arbitration or conciliation boards.
156	1	1	10	—	16 17 6	—	16 17 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
160	20	20	100	Nil.	138 13 4 Applies to 80 persons only.	—	148 10 0 Applies to 80 persons only.	—	4,000	100,000	150	Nil.	"Official arbitration."
162	—	—	—	Return contains no statistical information.					—	—	—	—	Conciliation boards.
163	3	1	27	16	52 6 3	17 0 0	52 6 3	17 0 0	500	Nil.	10	Nil.	Yearly agreements as to wages.
164	1	1	12	—	18 0 0	—	18 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
165	1	1	30	—	54 3 9	—	54 3 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
167	‡30	30	250	75	412 10 0	—	438 5 7½	—	—	—	—	—	Arbitration, failing conciliation committees.
170	1	1	12	—	22 4 0	—	22 4 0	—	—	—	10	—	—
171	1	1	Return contains no statistical information.						—	—	—	—	—
173	1	1	96	—	173 4 0	—	173 4 0	—	1,100	—	20	—	—
174	2	2	72	—	125 16 0	—	125 16 0	—	—	—	—	—	Local boards of conciliation, with sheriff of district as umpire.
175	1	1	Return contains no statistical information.						—	—	—	—	—

‡ In these cases the number of establishments for Table I. is taken from the trade union return.

Table VI.—*continued.*

In cases marked * the number of persons differs from that taken for Table II.

Reference Number.	Number of Firms or Establishments in which Strike occurred.	Number of Firms or Establishments reporting, separately or through Employers' Associations.	Number of Persons affected and Weekly Wages earned by them.						Estimated Value of fixed Capital laid idle by Strike.	Annual rateable Value of Property occupied by Firm and laid idle.	Estimated actual Outlay by Employers in stopping and re-opening Works, and in Payment of fixed Charges and Salaries during Stoppage.	Amount paid in resistance to Strike by Organisations of Employers.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.
			Number of Persons		Amount of Weekly Wages earned								
					Before Strike by those		After Strike by those						
			Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.					
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£	
180	1	1	12	20	—	—	—	—	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	—	State arbitration, see p. 195.
181	1	1	*16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Arbitration.
187	1	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	500	150	10	—	
191	1	1	15	—	22 10 0	—	22 10 0	—	1,000	400	—	—	
192	1	1	25	2	33 0 0	Included in directly affected.	32 16 3	Included in directly affected.	5,000	100	—	Nil.	Arbitration.
196	1	1	400	—	135 0 0	—	140 0 0	—	10,000	500	—	—	
200	1	1	50	*25	112 10 0	—	112 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	Meetings between employers and employed, without outside interference.
201	1	1	20	46	32 0 0	46 19 0	—	46 19 0	500	10	6	—	Resident State arbitrator.
206	1	1	230	Nil.	—	—	—	—	—	—	207	—	"More 'give and take' between employers and employed."
207	1	1	70	35	120 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	
209	1	1	35	10	31 10 0	—	31 10 0	—	500	25	Nil.	—	See note, p. 195.
210	1	1	13	—	Piece-work. No estimate of wages given.				—	—	—	—	Arbitration. Combinations of employers.
213	1	1	30	—	40 0 0	—	Advance gained. Amount not stated.		—	—	—	—	
214	1	1	66	—	90 0 0	—	90 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	
217	1	1	65	136	73 0 0	157 0 0	73 0 0	157 0 0	10,000	204	250	—	Compulsory arbitration.
220	4	1	211	62	273 0 0	Included in directly affected.	273 0 0	Included in directly affected.	4,600	—	480	—	State conciliation boards.
		1	12	6	—	—	—	—	500	38	50	—	
223	2	2	150	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
224	1	1	Return contains no statistical information which can be used for this table.						—	—	—	—	
225	1	1	45	Nil.	84 7 6	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	"Demolish trade unions and stop picketing."
226	84	70	1,375	3,625	1,890 12 6	—	—	—	—	—	2,500	Nil.	
232	1	1	50	—	50 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Conciliation meeting between employers and employed. Non-interference of union or union officials.
238	1	1	12	Nil.	18 10 0	—	18 10 0	—	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	—	Conciliation and arbitration.
234	1	1	4	Nil.	4 8 0	—	Hands replaced.		75	50	3	Nil.	Boards of conciliation.
237	1	1	4	—	5 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table VI.—*continued.*

In cases marked * the number of persons differs from that taken for Table II.

Reference Number.	Number of Firms or Establishments in which Strike occurred.	Number of Firms or Establishments reporting, separately or through Employers' Associations.	Number of Persons affected and Weekly Wages earned by them.						Estimated Value of fixed Capital laid idle by Strike.	Annual rateable Value of Property occupied by Firm and laid idle.	Estimated actual Outlay by Employers in stopping and re-opening Works, and in Payment of fixed Charges and Salaries during Stoppage.	Amount paid in resistance to Strike by Organisations of Employers.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.
			Number of Persons		Amount of Weekly Wages earned								
					Before Strike by those		After Strike by those						
			Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.					
240	1	1	65	—	£ s. d. 34 2 6	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 33 6 3	£ s. d. —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	—
241	1	1	200	50	130 0 0	—	—	—	1,500	100	50	—	Conciliation between employers and men. No outside interference.
244	1	1	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	"Get workpeople to denounce agitators and think for themselves."
246	1	1	9	—	15 0 0	—	15 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	Arbitration.
248	3	1	10	—	12 3 0	—	16 4 0	—	500	—	2	—	Conciliation boards, with legal powers.
					Applies to 9 persons only.		Applies to 9 persons only.						
252	22	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Arbitration.
255	6	1	12	—	19 4 0	—	19 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
256	2	1	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Arbitration.
		1	20	2	35 0 0	Included in directly affected.	—	—	800 Nil.	25 Nil.	— Nil.	— —	—
257	3	3	9	—	14 6 3	—	14 6 3	—	—	—	—	—	Prevent picketing.
260	1	1	40	—	52 0 0	—	52 0 0	—	Nil.	Nil.	—	—	—
263	1	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
268	1	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
272	1	1	45	Nil.	67 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
275	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Arbitration.
			34	—	45 10 0 Applies to 28 persons only.	—	45 10 0 Applies to 28 persons only.	—	20,000	60	350	—	Local councils of arbitration.
276	2	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	2	—	5 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
279	1	1	28	—	51 2 0	—	51 16 0	—	—	—	115	—	Arbitration.
280	30	30	*70	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	500	—	Nil.	See note, p. 196.
281	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
282	1	1	30	—	56 5 0	—	56 5 0	—	—	3,100	100	Nil.	—
283	1	1	15	—	21 0 0	—	—	—	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Arbitration.
284	Not stated	1	24	9	54 0 0	9 0 0 Applies to 6 men only.	54 0 0	9 0 0 Applies to 6 men only.	5,000	128	Nil.	Nil.	Courts of conciliation and arbitration, with full powers.
286	1	1	15	4	—	—	—	—	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	—	—

Table VI.—*continued.*

In cases marked * the number of persons differs from that taken for Table II.

Reference Number.	Number of Firms or Establishments in which Strike occurred.	Number of Firms or Establishments reporting, separately or through Employers' Associations.	Number of Persons affected and Weekly Wages earned by them.						Estimated Value of fixed Capital laid idle by Strike.	Annual rateable Value of Property occupied by Firm and laid idle.	Estimated actual Outlay by Employers in stopping and re-opening Works, and in Payment of fixed Charges and Salaries during Stoppage.	Amount paid in resistance to Strike by Organisations of Employers.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.
			Number of Persons		Amount of Weekly Wages earned								
					Before Strike by those		After Strike by those						
			Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.					
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£	
		1	54	122	100 0 0	110 0 0	94 0 0	103 0 0	12,000	325	1,500	Nil.	Strong associations of employers.
287	7	1	20	59	32 10 0	73 15 0	32 10 0	73 15 0	—	—	700	—	—
		1	44	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Prevent picketing.
		1	139	80	150 0 0	—	—	—	12,000	200	1,200	—	—
288	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
289	1	1	50	Nil.	—	—	—	—	5,000	120	36	—	Boards of conciliation and arbitration, whose decision shall be final.
290	1	1	105	—	51 3 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil.	—
292	7	7	*50	—	25 0 0	—	27 10 0	—	14,000	1,700	—	—	Associations of employers.
293	4	4	*31	—	16 11 0	—	16 11 0	—	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Sliding scale of wages according to price of corn.
296	4	4	*27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
303	1	1	277	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
304	1	1	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
308	1	1	80	747	895 15 0	Included in directly affected.	815 15 1	Included in directly affected.	65,000	1,000	200	Nil.	—
309	1	1	577	2,711	900 0 0	3,000 0 0	900 0 0	3,000 0 0	1,050,000	21,000	2,500	Not known.	—
		1	28	540	57 12 0 Applies to 12 persons only.	828 0 0	52 4 0 Applies to 12 persons only.	828 0 0	20,000	—	275	Nil.	Arbitration.
312	6	1	2	92	10 10 0	—	9 16 0	—	—	—	65	—	—
		1	2	30	65 0 0	Included in directly affected.	63 10 0	Included in directly affected.	3,000	300	100	—	—
313	1	1	80	200	320 0 0	Do.	312 0 0	Do.	20,000	—	100	Nil.	Conciliation boards.
316	1	1	38	18	71 0 0	24 0 0	75 0 0	41 0 0	Nil.	Nil.	—	—	—
320	6	1	11	21	20 18 0	—	—	—	1,000	100	50	—	"Stronger measures should be taken with paid agitators."
322	1	1	7	60	80 0 0	Included in directly affected.	80 0 0	Included in directly affected.	—	—	—	—	—
323	1	1	110	30	130 0 0	—	130 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
327	1	1	236	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
329	1	1	40	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
330	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
332	1	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
334	1	1	34	35	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—	20,000	121	60	—	—
335	1	1	18	Nil.	31 16 0	—	—	—	—	—	—		—

Table VI.—*continued.*

In cases marked * the number of persons differs from that taken for Table II.

Reference Number.	Number of Firms or Establishments in which Strike occurred.	Number of Firms or Establishments reporting, separately or through Employers' Associations.	Number of Persons affected and Weekly Wages earned by them.						Estimated Value of fixed Capital laid idle by Strike.	Annual rateable Value of Property occupied by Firm and laid idle.	Estimated actual Outlay by Employers in stopping and re-opening Works, and in Payment of fixed Charges and Salaries during Stoppage.	Amount paid in resistance to Strike by Organisations of Employers.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.
			Number of Persons		Amount of Weekly Wages earned								
					Before Strike by those		After Strike by those						
			Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.					
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£	
336	2	1	47	94	—	—	—	—	10,250	500	495	Nil.	Compulsory arbitration.
338	1	1	64	31	91 15 0 Applies to 53 persons only.	46 9 0	77 15 0 Applies to 53 persons only.	46 9 0	20,000	1,500	1,800	Nil.	"Courts of arbitration under Government control." See p. 206.
339	1	1	350	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil.	—
341	3	1	140	120	238 0 0	102 0 0	238 0 0	102 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
		1	13	16	22 0 0	13 0 0	22 0 0	13 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
		1	13	—	21 9 0	—	20 16 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
345	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil.	Conciliation meetings, see note, p. 206.
346	1	1	5	Nil.	5 11 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	See note, p. 207.
347	1	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	See note, p. 207.
348	1	1	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
352	1	1	50	—	90 0 0	—	87 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
353	1	1	300	—	500 0 0	—	500 0 0	—	—	100	24	—	Conference between employers and employed.
355	1	1	300	400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
356	1	1	500	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	800	500	—	Arbitration courts.
358	1	1	145	26	169 9 4½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
359	1	1	20	Nil.	42 0 0	—	42 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
360	1	1	20	60	19 0 0	—	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	"Transport the agitator."
361	6	6	100	—	150 0 0	—	150 0 0	—	1,500	2,000	50	Nil.	"Give better protection to non-unionists."
362	1	1	54	—	88 1 9	—	88 1 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
364	1	1	70	166	70 0 0	282 10 0 Applies to 118 persons only.	70 0 0	282 10 0 Applies to 113 persons only.	—	—	—	Nil.	—
365	1	1	28	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
366	1	1	40	100	—	350 0 0	—	350 0 0	—	—	—	—	Conciliation boards of employers and workmen.
367	1	1	330	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
369	1	1	10	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
371	13	13	606	—	1,030 0 0	—	1,030 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
372	1	1	53	Nil.	90 2 0	—	90 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
373	1	1	300	Nil.	545 0 0	—	545 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
374	3	1	10	9	14 10 0	29 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	Conciliation or arbitration.
		1	4	2	6 6 0	—	6 6 0	—	4,000	—	—	Nil.	Boards of conciliation.
375	1	1	50	—	78 15 0	—	84 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
376	1	1	302	Nil.	509 12 6	—	509 12 6	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table VI.—*continued.*

In cases marked * the number of persons differs from that taken for Table II.

Reference Number.	Number of Firms or Establishments in which Strike occurred.	Number of Firms or Establishments reporting, separately or through Employers' Associations.	Number of Persons affected and Weekly Wages earned by them.						Estimated Value of fixed Capital laid idle by Strike.	Annual rateable Value of Property occupied by Firm and laid idle.	Estimated actual Outlay by Employers in stopping and re-opening Works, and in Payment of fixed Charges and Salaries during Stoppage.	Amount paid in resistance to Strike by Organisations of Employers.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.
			Number of Persons		Amount of Weekly Wages earned								
					Before Strike by those		After Strike by those						
			Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.					
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£	
379	3 {	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
382	1	1	38	—	64 2 6	—	64 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	See note, p. 207.
386	1	1	250	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Conciliation or arbitration.
387	1	1	90	270	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
390	1	1	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
391	1	1	170	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil.	—
392	1	1	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
393	1	1	13	—	20 9 6	—	20 9 6	—	—	—	—	—	Conciliation between employers and men, see p. 207.
396	17 In strike & lock-out.	†1	321	522	541 13 9	704 14 0	541 13 9	704 14 0	—	—	—	—	—
397	1	1	894	Nil.	1,508 12 6	—	1,508 12 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
398	1	1	95	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
399	1	1	18	40	12 12 0	61 10 6	12 12 0	61 10 6	—	—	—	—	—
401	1	1	112	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
402	1	1	139	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
403	1	1	240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Conciliation or arbitration.
404	1	1	38	17	52 14 0	81 0 0	52 14 0	81 0 0	2,000	100	100	Nil.	—
405	1	1	600	—	729 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Boards of conciliation.
408	1	1	33	Nil.	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	50	Nil.	See note, p. 210.
409	1	1	8	Nil.	16 0 4	—	—	—	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	—	Men dealing directly with employers.
412	1	1	54	—	75 0 0	—	75 0 0	—	—	700	190	182	"More confidence in employers, and less in agitation."
413	1	1	24	Nil.	72 0 0	—	—	—	1,000	250	Nil.	—	—
416	1	1	26	170	33 12 0	—	30 12 0	—	3,000	—	—	—	Boards of conciliation.
421	1	1	98	—	215 8 4	—	193 0 11	—	30,000	—	2,000	—	"Supply and demand."
422	1	1	100	Nil.	100 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil.	See note, p. 213.
423	1	1	90	120	190 0 0	Included in directly affected.	190 0 0	Included in directly affected.	—	—	525	—	Boards of conciliation and arbitration, whose decisions should be binding.
424	1	1	32	180	280 0 0	Do.	280 0 0	Do.	—	640	—	—	—
426	1	1	120	—	—	—	—	—	7,000	—	270	—	Compulsory arbitration, see note, p. 213.
427	1	1	180	—	211 10 0	—	211 10 0	—	30,000	—	80	—	—
430	1	1	10	470	481 0 0	Included in directly affected.	481 0 0	Included in directly affected.	40,000	1,537½	55	Nil.	Arbitration.

† Relates to the strike only. No schedules were received with respect to the lock-out.

Table VI.—*continued.*

In cases marked * the number of persons differs from that taken for Table II.

Reference Number.	Number of Firms or Establishments in which Strike occurred.	Number of Firms or Establishments reporting, separately or through Employers' Associations.	Number of Persons affected and Weekly Wages earned by them.						Estimated Value of fixed Capital laid idle by Strike.	Annual rateable Value of Property occupied by Firm and laid idle.	Estimated actual Outlay by Employers in stopping and re-opening Works, and in Payment of fixed Charges and Salaries during Stoppage.	Amount paid in resistance to Strike by Organisations of Employers.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.
			Number of Persons		Amount of Weekly Wages earned								
					Before Strike by those		After Strike by those						
			Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.					
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£	
438	1	1	80	Nil.	65 0 0	—	68 0 0	—	—	—	—	Nil.	
439	1	1	30	80	21 0 0	—	24 0 0	—	15,000	500	—	—	
440	1	1	27	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
442	1	1	100	—	122 10 0 Applies to 70 persons only.	—	—	—	7,000	—	—	—	
444	1	1	105	Nil.	127 10 0 Applies to 85 persons only.	—	116 17 6 Applies to 85 persons only.	—	7,000	—	500	—	
445	1	1	86	154	302 3 4	115 0 0	292 18 4	115 0 0	50,000	1,275	500	—	
447	1	1	40	Nil.	50 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
448	1	1	200	—	300 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
452	1	1	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
453	1	1	60	—	80 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
455	1	1	600	—	—	—	—	—	8,000	150	—	—	Arbitration. Limit to powers of trade organisations.
456	1	1	240	Nil.	300 0 0	—	315 0 0	—	—	2,464¾	—	—	Prevent intimidation. See note, p. 213.
457	1	1	70	1,400	—	—	—	—	43,300	—	90	—	
459	1	1	38	—	79 16 0	—	79 16 0	—	200,000	8,800	140	Nil.	"Putting older heads on young shoulders."
460	1	1	5,000	—	5,000 0 0	—	5,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	
463	1	1	431	384	484 17 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
465	1	1	123	22	190 0 0	Included in directly affected.	—	—	100,000	6,000	1,000	Nil.	See note, p. 213.
466	1	1	15	—	19 13 9	—	19 13 9	—	10,000	900	—	—	See note, p. 213.
468	1	1	12	—	18 0 0	—	—	—	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
469	1	1	800	—	—	—	—	—	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
475	1	1	500	—	—	—	—	—	50,000	—	—	—	
476	1	1	80	12	110 0 0	—	110 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	
477	1	1	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
478	1	1	200	20	275 0 0	—	250 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	
479	1	1	438	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
481	1	1	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil.	
484	7	1	306	—	337 10 0 Applies to 300 persons only.	—	300 0 0 Applies to 300 persons only.	—	500	—	40	—	Conciliation boards.
		1	183	20	229 11 8½	20 7 10	210 12 1	20 7 10	13,000	—	45	Nil.	Boards of arbitration, with power to enforce their decisions.

T 3

Table VI.—*continued.*

In cases marked * the number of persons differs from that taken for Table II.

Reference Number.	Number of Firms or Establishments in which Strike occurred.	Number of Firms or Establishments reporting, separately or through Employers' Associations.	Number of Persons affected and Weekly Wages earned by them.						Estimated Value of fixed Capital laid idle by Strike.	Annual rateable Value of Property occupied by Firm and laid idle.	Estimated actual Outlay by Employers in stopping and re-opening Works, and in Payment of fixed Charges and Salaries during Stoppage.	Amount paid in resistance to Strike by Organisations of Employers.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.
			Number of Persons		Amount of Weekly Wages earned								
					Before Strike by those		After Strike by those						
			Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.					
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£	
485	1	1	150	45	195 0 0	49 10 0	176 5 0	50 12 6	—	—	—	Nil.	—
490	1	1	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
491	1	1	78	50	153 14 6	50 0 0	140 8 0	50 0 0	20,000	—	500	—	Conciliation; no outside interference.
493	1	1	30	—	31 17 6	—	31 17 6	—	—	—	100	—	—
495	1	1	26	560	90 0 0 Applies to 24 persons only.	1,120 0 0	78 0 0 Applies to 24 persons only.	1,120 0 0	—	—	40	Nil.	—
496	1	1	240	—	360 0 0	—	360 0 0	—	—	—	100	330	—
498	1	1	350	—	498 15 0	—	446 5 0	—	30,000	—	—	—	—
499	1	1	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
501	1	1	26	—	44 19 2	—	42 15 10	—	—	—	20	—	—
504	2	1	620	—	930 0 0	—	930 0 0	—	—	4,200	86	Nil.	Sliding scales.
507	1	1	190	—	233 5 1	—	191 3 1	—	—	—	400	Nil.	—
508	1	1	450	103	540 0 0	103 19 0	540 0 0	103 19 0	—	—	—	—	—
510	1	1	448	—	—	—	—	—	40,000	3,000	50	Nil.	"Reason and common sense on the part of the employés."
512	1	1	109	6	115 16 0	6 18 0	115 16 0	6 18 0	20,000	—	20	—	Sliding scales and conciliation boards.
513	1	1	40	—	72 0 0	—	72 0 0	—	30,000	—	120	Nil.	Boards of conciliation.
522	1	1	71	—	90 0 0	—	—	—	5,000	—	50	—	See note, p. 214.
525	1	1	1,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
526	1	1	125	294	300 0 0	218 0 0	289 0 0	218 0 0	80,000	2,628½	1,000	Nil.	—
527	1	1	200	—	300 0 0	—	300 0 0	—	20,000	—	900	—	See note, p. 214.
528	5	5	4,000	—	5,416 13 4	—	4,333 6 8	—	—	—	—	—	Sliding scales.
529	1	1	30	—	33 15 5	—	—	—	6,500	—	—	—	Boards of conciliation; sliding scales.
532	1	1	120	50	—	—	—	—	30,000	—	1,000	—	—
	1	1	35	Nil.	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
	1	1	1,505	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,306	1,784	—	—
	1	1	9	Nil.	13 19 0	—	14 12 6	—	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	—
	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,000	954	1,450	—	—
533		1	2,258	356	†2,417 18 10	—	†3,132 19 6	—	300,000	16,000	10,000	—	Arbitration. Sliding scales for wages.
		1	750	—	900 0 0 Applies to 450 persons only.	—	900 0 0 Applies to 450 persons only.	—	130,000	—	2,500	—	Sliding scale. Wages to follow prices.
		1	2,332	951	—	—	—	—	166,028	10,727	6,385	—	—

† Average time worked 3 months preceding strike = 3·06 days per week.
" " " since strike to end of April 1894 = 3·97 days per week.

Table VI.—*continued.*

In cases marked * the number of persons differs from that taken for Table II.

Reference Number.	Number of Firms or Establishments in which Strike occurred.	Number of Firms or Establishments reporting, separately or through Employers' Associations.	Number of Persons affected and Weekly Wages earned by them.						Estimated Value of fixed Capital laid idle by Strike.	Annual rateable Value of Property occupied by Firm and laid idle.	Estimated actual Outlay by Employers in stopping and re-opening Works, and in Payment of fixed Charges and Salaries during Stoppage.	Amount paid in resistance to Strike by Organisations of Employers.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.
			Number of Persons		Amount of Weekly Wages earned								
					Before Strike by those		After Strike by those						
			Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.					
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£	
		1	590	Nil.	800 16 0½	—	800 16 0½	—	150,000	2,297	1,801	Nil.	Arbitration.
		1	2,076	33	3,321 12 0	33 0 0	3,321 12 0	33 0 0	200,000	15,400	14,000	—	Non-interference of Government. Freedom of contract. Suppression of paid agitators.
		1	300	—	218 19 11	—	249 0 6	—	20,000	527	568	243	—
		1	450	Nil.	495 0 0	—	495 0 0	—	55,040	2,000	2,000	—	Sliding scales.
		1	400	—	500 0 0	—	500 0 0	—	50,000	1,768	1,300	—	—
		1	580	300	812 0 0	—	812 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	120	67	200 0 0	50 0 0	200 0 0	50 0 0	20,000	487	900	Nil.	"Full and efficient protection to willing workers." "Make picketing a criminal offence." See note (1), p. 214.
		1	291	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	1,776	401	2,841 12 0	621 11 0	2,841 12 0	621 11 0	400,000	—	9,500	—	—
		1	250	Nil.	312 10 0	—	312 10 0	—	10,000	847	600	150	Conciliatory measures. A fixed minimum wage for workmen.
		1	514	—	—	—	—	—	20,000	1,600	1,920	—	—
		1	15	—	21 6 10	—	21 6 10	—	—	64	20	—	See note (2), p. 214.
533 *cont.*	Estimated at 1,500.	1	2,313	—	3,263 0 0	—	3,263 0 0	—	288,000	14,708	13,000	—	—
		1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	524	75	643 6 1	72 3 9	643 6 1	72 3 9	—	3,096	2,568	—	"Sliding scale, and abolition of butty system."
		1	437	194	520 15 2	232 16 0	742 18 0	232 16 0	90,000	3,440	3,500	—	—
		1	862	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Arbitration.
		1	1,215	68	—	—	—	—	66,380	4,376	1,345	—	—
		1	530	26	560 0 0	—	—	—	60,000	2,579	1,470	Nil.	—
		1	350	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,200	1,000	—	Arbitration.
		1	1,195	—	†1,558 19 6½	—	†1,703 7 5½	—	89,330	6,857	3,000	—	—
		1	306	—	336 12 0	—	336 12 0	—	16,110	1,600	700	Nil.	See note (3), p. 214.
		1	600	30	1,170 0 0	37 10 0	1,080 0 0	37 10 0	25,000	2,017	1,540	—	Boards of conciliation.
		1	800	—	1,000 0 0	—	1,000 0 0	—	—	2,424	1,755	—	Do.
		1	290	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Arbitration.
		1	220	75	380 0 0	95 0 0	190 0 0	47 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
		1	310	133	—	—	—	—	—	2,453	750	—	—
		1	190	56	220 0 0	Included in directly affected.	210 0 0	Included in directly affected.	—	—	—	—	Sliding scales.
		1	700	Nil.	†685 8 4	—	†822 10 0	—	100,000	1,950	2,000	Nil.	Do.
		1	397	—	555 16 0	—	555 16 0	—	20,000	—	1,800	—	Do.

† Five days per week worked before strike; six days per week worked after strike.

Table VI.—*continued.*

In cases marked * the number of persons differs from that taken for Table II.

Reference Number.	Number of Firms or Establishments in which Strike occurred.	Number of Firms or Establishments reporting, separately or through Employers' Associations.	Number of Persons affected and Weekly Wages earned by them.						Estimated Value of fixed Capital laid idle by Strike.	Annual rateable Value of Property occupied by Firm and laid idle.	Estimated actual Outlay by Employers in stopping and re-opening Works, and in Payment of fixed Charges and Salaries during Stoppage.	Amount paid in resistance to Strike by Organisations of Employers.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.
			Number of Persons		Amount of Weekly Wages earned								
					Before Strike by those		After Strike by those						
			Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.					
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£	
		1	147	—	165 0 0	—	143 0 0	—	33,400	225	800	—	Arbitrators appointed by Government.
		1	1,118	—	—	—	—	—	240,000	—	8,222	Nil.	Conciliation boards.
		1	650	170	650 0 0	150 0 0	650 0 0	150 0 0	118,000	3,000	2,500	Nil.	State acquisition and working of coal mines.
		1	273	—	510 0 0	—	510 0 0	—	20,000	1,500	7,000	—	See note (4), p. 214.
		1	250	—	387 10 0	—	387 10 0	—	10,000	2,500	800	—	—
		1	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	550	—	675 0 0	—	675 0 0	—	100,000	2,500	2,200	—	Sliding scales.
		1	300	—	350 0 0	—	350 0 0	—	15,000	1,128	1,600	—	—
		1	311	86	532 17 0	92 13 10	532 17 0	92 13 10	89,350	1,701	1,050	Nil.	Compulsory arbitration.
		1	402	120	724 4 0	124 10 0	724 4 0	124 10 0	50,000	3,156	1,500	Nil.	—
		1	1,786	160	—	—	—	—	200,000	25,000	10,000	—	—
		1	50	—	60 0 0	—	60 0 0	—	—	190	75	—	—
		1	300	—	—	—	—	—	20,000	900	800	—	—
		1	29	—	36 5 0	—	40 12 0	—	2,500	197	75	—	Boards of conciliation.
		1	180	70	396 0 0	87 10 0	396 0 0	87 10 0	20,000	800	210	Nil.	—
		1	422	—	485 0 0	—	485 0 0	—	—	—	2,750	—	Arbitration.
		1	60	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	158	430	—	—
533 *cont.*	Estimated at 1,500.	1	64	—	67 0 0	—	67 0 0	—	—	—	Nil.	Nil.	Arbitration.
		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	1,478	238	2,237 15 2¼	—	2,237 15 2¼	—	871,466	15,820	6,496	—	—
		1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—
		1	285	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	919	269	1,704 0 0 Applies to 710 persons only.	255 12 0 Applies to 142 persons only.	1,704 0 0 Applies to 710 persons only.	255 12 0 Applies to 142 persons only.	65,000	—	5,059	—	Boards of conciliation.
		1	200	—	—	—	—	—	48,750	1,063	400	—	—
		1	450	—	†438 15 0	—	†877 10 0	—	100,000	5,000	5,000	—	District boards of conciliation.
		1	39	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
		1	797	165	‡1,235 7 0	‡214 10 0	‡1,643 16 3	‡268 2 6	150,000	8,588	3,850	Nil.	Sliding scales.
		1	1,300	—	2,000 0 0	—	2,000 0 0	—	100,000	—	10,000	—	Conciliation boards.
		1	151	141	250 0 0	100 0 0	—	—	25,000	880	545	—	See note (5), p. 215.
		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,270	—	Nil.	Sliding scales.
		1	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	53	—	†52 2 6	—	†81 0 0	—	—	—	100	—	—
		1	2	—	3 10 0	—	3 10 0	—	200	—	—	—	—
		1	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	Conciliation.

† Pit worked three days a week before strike and six days a week after.
‡ „ four „ „ „ „ five „ „

Table VI.—*continued.*

In cases marked * the number of persons differs from that taken for Table II.

Reference Number.	Number of Firms or Establishments in which Strike occurred.	Number of Firms or Establishments reporting, separately or through Employers' Associations.	Number of Persons affected and Weekly Wages earned by them.						Estimated Value of fixed Capital laid idle by Strike.	Annual rateable Value of Property occupied by Firm and laid idle.	Estimated actual Outlay by Employers in stopping and re-opening Works, and in Payment of fixed Charges and Salaries during Stoppage.	Amount paid in resistance to Strike by Organisations of Employers.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.
			Number of Persons		Amount of Weekly Wages earned								
					Before Strike by those		After Strike by those						
			Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.					
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£	
		1	50	—	75 0 0	—	75 0 0	—	—	—	200	—	"Pay them all they ask."
		1	450	—	—	—	—	—	20,000	2,000	2,000	—	
		1	1,300	—	1,950 0 0	—	1,950 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	
		1	80	—	80 0 0	—	80 0 0	—	5,000	—	300	—	
		1	1,883	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		1	2,723	—	4,266 1 9	—	4,266 1 9	—	—	—	22,113	—	
		1	20	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		1	350	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		1	287	—	345 0 0	—	340 4 11	—	16,000	1,183	1,500	—	
		1	125	—	162 10 0	—	162 10 0	—	8,000	—	240	—	
		1	800	200	—	—	—	—	—	1,350	5,000	—	
		1	8	Nil.	12 0 0	—	12 0 0	—	—	—	8	—	
		1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		1	654	130	700 0 0	150 0 0	700 0 0	150 0 0	40,000	1,500	1,000	—	
		1	1,510	140	1,837 3 4	—	1,837 3 4	—	—	—	8,500	—	
		1	52	—	91 6 8	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	
		1	665	—	1,000 0 0	—	1,000 0 0	—	100,000	—	5,000	—	
		1	84	Nil.	126 0 0	—	126 0 0	—	20,000	137	270	Nil.	Compulsory arbitration.
		1	483	96	550 0 0	100 0 0	550 0 0	100 0 0	—	3,171	1,010	—	"Abolition of trade unions."
		1	1,902	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
533 *cont.*		1	200	24	425 0 0	26 5 0	425 0 0	26 5 0	10,000	643	3,900	Nil.	
		1	302	—	467 17 6	—	467 17 6	—	20,000	3,518	500	—	
		1	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	605	—	Nil.	Conciliation board as at present formed.
		1	70	—	100 0 0	—	90 0 0	—	20,000	—	200	—	
		1	185	37	295 0 0	40 0 0	290 0 0	38 0 0	—	320	300	—	Arbitration.
		1	137	Nil.	—	—	—	—	35,000	1,200	1,000	—	
		1	2,300	—	3,200 0 0	—	3,200 0 0	—	500,000	—	10,800	Nil.	Boards of conciliation. Combinations of employers.
		1	30	12	45 0 0	15 0 0	45 0 0	15 0 0	6,000	—	200	—	Local conciliation boards.
		1	937	—	—	—	—	—	162,000	—	—	—	Conciliation.
		1	243	Nil.	300 0 0	—	300 0 0	—	—	745	898	Nil.	Arbitration.
		1	140	—	230 0 0	—	230 0 0	—	20,000	—	500	Nil.	Arbitration.
		1	318	—	450 0 0	—	450 0 0	—	24,000	1,380	2,000	—	
		1	175	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		1	50	—	77 0 0	—	50 0 0	—	Nil.	Nil.	160	Nil.	
		1	730	—	1,018 0 0	—	1,049 0 0	—	58,676	6,923	3,070	Nil.	Arbitration or board of conciliation.
		1	60	—	114 0 0	—	108 0 0	—	3,000	200	200	—	Syndicates to control wages.
		1	1,300	Nil.	†1,126 0 0	—	†1,519 0 0	—	155,000	7,206½	1,750	—	

† Pit worked four days a week before strike, and five days a week after.

Table VI.—*continued.*

In cases marked * the number of persons differs from that taken for Table II.

Reference Number.	Number of Firms or Establishments in which Strike occurred.	Number of Firms or Establishments reporting, separately or through Employers' Associations.	Number of Persons affected and Weekly Wages earned by them: Number of Persons — Directly affected.	Number of Persons — Indirectly affected.	Amount of Weekly Wages earned — Before Strike by those — Directly affected.	Before Strike by those — Indirectly affected.	After Strike by those — Directly affected.	After Strike by those — Indirectly affected.	Estimated Value of fixed Capital laid idle by Strike.	Annual rateable Value of Property occupied by Firm and laid idle.	Estimated actual Outlay by Employers in stopping and re-opening Works, and in Payment of fixed Charges and Salaries during Stoppage.	Amount paid in resistance to Strike by Organisations of Employers.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£	
		1	1,120	208	1,916 13 7	Included in directly affected.	1,848 17 8	Included in directly affected.	—	—	—	—	—
		1	289	—	361 0 0	—	361 0 0	—	20,000	1,190	—	152	District conciliation boards.
		1	2,200	Nil.	2,500 0 0	—	2,500 0 0	—	150,000	10,000	2,000	—	—
		1	1,581	—	2,409 3 6	—	2,298 10 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	44	—	64 4 3	—	121 14 5	—	3,500	107	110	—	—
		1	205	—	280 0 0	—	280 0 0	—	—	1,565	2,000	15	Boards of conciliation or arbitration.
		1	172	Nil.	230 0 0	—	230 0 0	—	13,000	760	1,323	Nil.	Boards of conciliation.
		1	511	—	770 11 1	—	770 11 1	—	51,380	2,738	3,612	—	—
		1	185	575	430 0 0	670 0 0	430 0 0	670 0 0	65,000	3,000	1,400	—	Sliding scales.
		1	610	482	—	—	—	—	138,000	5,370	2,899	—	—
		1	545	64	716 19 1	91 2 8	780 12 2	173 3 1	150,000	3,951	2,750	—	See note (6), p 215.
		1	300	30	480 8 6	—	482 13 0	—	—	4,000	1,147	—	—
		1	160	Nil.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	80	—	120 0 0	—	120 0 0	—	5,000	—	50	—	—
		1	124	—	184 5 0	—	184 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	90	—	130 0 0	—	130 0 0	—	25,000	478	200	—	Arbitration.
533 *cont.*		1	64	11	—	—	—	—	10,000	—	300	—	Direct negotiations between employers and employed.
		1	1,040	Nil.	—	—	—	—	70,000	—	—	Nil.	—
		1	2,000	—	2,500 0 0	—	3,000 0 0	—	750,000	15,000	5,000	—	—
		1	370	—	450 0 0	—	450 0 0	—	—	937	1,000	—	Boards of conciliation.
		1	152	—	300 0 0	—	300 0 0	—	10,000	2,000	126	—	Do.
		1	165	15	200 0 0	Included in directly affected.	200 0 0	Included in directly affected.	15,000	700	1,000	—	Arbitration.
		1	530	700	670 0 0	880 0 0	670 0 0	880 0 0	—	—	—	—	Sliding scales.
		1	85	15	108 17 6	15 0 0	108 17 6	15 0 0	—	—	—	Nil.	—
		1	770	Nil.	1,100 0 0	—	1,100 0 0	—	43,000	5,547	3,000	—	See note (6), p. 215.
		1	396	—	‡440 16 1	—	‡609 9 2	—	30,000	—	555	—	Sliding scales.
		1	40	1,035	53 6 8	1,164 7 6	53 6 8	1,164 7 6	100,000	7,500	2,935	—	Do.
		1	88	80	180 0 0	170 0 0	180 0 0	170 0 0	150,000	—	700	—	Conferences between employers and men.
		1	385	—	423 10 0	—	423 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	State arbitration or conciliation.
536	—	1	500	—	550 0 0	—	600 0 0	—	80,000	1,000	—	—	—
		1	120	100	120 0 0	—	120 0 0	—	10,000	—	200	—	Arbitration.

‡ Difference between the time worked.

Table VI.—*continued.*

In cases marked * the number of persons differs from that taken for Table II.

Reference Number.	Number of Firms or Establishments in which Strike occurred.	Number of Firms or Establishments reporting, separately or through Employers' Associations.	Number of Persons affected and Weekly Wages earned by them.						Estimated Value of fixed Capital laid idle by Strike.	Annual rateable Value of Property occupied by Firm and laid idle.	Estimated actual Outlay by Employers in stopping and re-opening Works, and in Payment of fixed Charges and Salaries during Stoppage.	Amount paid in resistance to Strike by Organisations of Employers.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.
			Number of Persons		Amount of Weekly Wages earned								
					Before Strike by those		After Strike by those						
			Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.					
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£	
		1	693		620 0 0	—	620 0 0	—					
		1	2,679	153	2,193 16 0	Included in directly affected.	2,551 0 0	Included in directly affected.	70,000 200,000	4,206 21,000	— 3,829	— —	Sliding scales. Sliding scales. Arbitration or conciliation boards.
		1	1,714	Nil.	2,428 3 4	—	2,428 3 4	—					
		1	1,800	—	2,160 0 0	—	2,160 0 0	—	300,000 300,000	10,200 —	6,000 2,000	Nil. —	Sliding scales.
		1	685	Included in directly affected.	979 13 0	Included in directly affected.	979 13 0	Included in directly affected.	— —	771 —	651 —	Nil. —	"Sliding scale or conciliation board."
		1	3,000	Nil.	2,800 0 0	—	2,800 0 0	—					
		1	300	—	450 0 0	—	450 0 0	—	500,000 40,000	21,000 —	5,000 —	— —	Sliding scale.
		1	100	1,500	115 0 0	2,812 10 0	115 0 0	2,812 10 0	100,000	14,000	850	Nil.	Sliding scale.
		1	55	—	—	—	—	—	13,000	475	120	—	Arbitration.
		1	157	—	192 6 6	—	192 6 6	—	—	—	—	—	
		1	322	40	402 10 0	50 0 0	402 10 0	50 0 0	27,500	3,138¾	250	Nil.	Sliding scales.
		1	130	—	100 0 0	—	100 0 0	—	2,000	600	300	—	Arbitration boards. County court judge as umpire.
536 *cont.*	70	1	1,400	—	—	—	—	—					
		1	11	120	11 11 0	—	11 11 0	—	250,000	7,191	5,420	—	
		1	32	320	31 16 0	—	31 16 0	—	25,500	—	—	—	
		1	30	600	33 0 0	840 0 0	33 0 0	840 0 0	—	—	300	Nil.	Sliding scales.
		1	30	520	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil.	
		1	400	26	391 5 0 Applies to 313 persons only.	—	391 5 0 Applies to 313 persons only.	—	— 72,000	— 3,500	— 150	— Nil.	Sliding scales.
		1	1,705	—	2,500 0 0	—	2,500 0 0	—					
		1	1,850	—	—	—	—	—	300,000	13,930	4,500	2,023	Voluntary arbitration.
		1	50	30	55 0 0	—	55 0 0	—	350,000 10,000	— 1,000	— 250	— Nil.	"Sliding scale cannot be improved upon."
		1	1,200	—	1,650 0 0	—	1,650 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	Conciliation boards. Protection for willing workers.
		1	280	Nil.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	State arbitration.
		1	258	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,470	460	—	Arbitration.
		1	386	4,544	453 11 0	6,816 0 0	453 11 0	6,816 0 0	—	—	4,297	—	
		1	2,244	—	2,600 0 0	—	2,600 0 0	—	—	14,700	3,000	2,767	
		1	140	1,180	140 0 0	—	140 0 0	—	350,000	—	2,000	891	Sliding scales.
		1	5,236	—	7,000 0 0	—	7,000 0 0	—	800,000	30,500	—	—	
		1	500	106	591 0 0	87 0 0	591 0 0	87 0 0	40,000	—	300	—	
		1	10	60	12 10 0	90 0 0	12 10 0	90 0 0	26,500	750	100	—	Sliding scale.

Table VI.—*continued.*

In cases marked * the number of persons differs from that taken for Table II.

Reference Number.	Number of Firms or Establishments in which Strike occurred.	Number of Firms or Establishments reporting, separately or through Employers' Associations.	Number of Persons affected and Weekly Wages earned by them.						Estimated Value of fixed Capital laid idle by Strike.	Annual rateable Value of Property occupied by Firm and laid idle.	Estimated actual Outay by Employers in stopping and re-opening Works, and in Payment of fixed Charges and Salaries during Stoppage.	Amount paid in resistance to Strike by Organisations of Employers.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.
			Number of Persons		Amount of Weekly Wages earned								
					Before Strike by those		After Strike by those						
			Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.					
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£	
		1	2	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Deputation to employers by the senior men.
		1	336	336	500 0 0	—	500 0 0	—	35,000	2,500	500	—	—
		1	62	484	—	—	—	—	—	4,214	1,995	—	—
		1	15	213	15 15 10	325 1 0	13 13 0	267 0 7	—	1,480	528	—	—
		1	7,500	—	11,000 0 0	—	11,000 0 0		—	—	—	—	—
537	1	1	250	20	300 0 0	Included in directly affected	300 0 0	Included in directly affected.	—	—	—	Nil.	—
		1	35	—	40 0 0 Applies to 25 persons only.	—	40 12 6 Applies to 25 persons only.	—	—	—	10	—	—
539	—	1	1,505	—	1,731 5 0 Applies to 1,441 persons only.	—	1,731 5 0 Applies to 1,441 persons only.	—	—	10,306	1,784	—	Board of conciliation with independent chairman appointed by Government; and sliding scale giving men immediate advantage of rise in market.
		1	9	—	13 19 0	—	14 12 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	—	—	270 0 0	—	270 0 0	—	40,000	954	1,450	—	Arbitration.
542	1	1	60	30	67 10 0	31 10 0	Workings abandoned.		3,000	371	—	—	—
543	1	1	51	—	64 13 0	—	71 10 0	—	6,000	600	75	—	Conciliation boards.
544	1	1	30	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
550	1	1	424	653	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
554	1	1	870	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
556	1	1	106	173	129 17 0	171 11 2	129 17 0	171 11 2	55,000	4,589	13	Nil.	—
560	1	1	60	—	—	—	—	—	12,000	—	30	—	—
566	Not known	1	370	208	647 10 0	—	647 10 0	—	5,000	2,500	150	—	—
		1	200	67	425 0 0	—	425 0 0	—	35,000	—	275	—	See note, p. 215.
		1	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
567	1	1	150	33	240 0 0	—	†270 0 0	—	150,000	—	—	—	—
568	1	1	108	28	—	—	—	—	5,000	—	—	Nil.	—
572	1	1	225	—	295 0 0	—	295 0 0	—	65,000	—	75	Nil.	Conference between employers and employed.
574	1	1	113	—	169 10 0	—	169 10 0	—	—	1,825	120	Nil.	—
575	1	1	305	—	514 13 9	—	514 13 9	—	50,000	—	107	—	—
577	1	1	296	97	384 16 0	—	340 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
578	3	3	300	—	375 0 0	—	375 0 0	—	—	3,889	1,100	—	Arbitration, see note p. 215.
580	1	1	1,065	—	1,420 7 6	—	1,317 2 6	—	400,000	14,505	1,000	—	—
581	1	1	30	Nil.	36 11 7	—	36 11 7	—	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	—

† Increase due to a change from day to piece-work.

Table VI.—*continued.*

In cases marked * the number of persons differs from that taken for Table II.

Reference Number.	Number of Firms or Establishments in which Strike occurred.	Number of Firms or Establishments reporting, separately or through Employers' Associations.	Number of Persons affected and Weekly Wages earned by them.						Estimated Value of fixed Capital laid idle by Strike.	Annual rateable Value of Property occupied by Firm and laid idle.	Estimated actual Outlay by Employers in stopping and re-opening Works, and in Payment of fixed Charges and Salaries during Stoppage.	Amount paid in resistance to Strike by Organisations of Employers.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.
			Number of Persons		Amount of Weekly Wages earned								
					Before Strike by those		After Strike by those						
			Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.					
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£	
582	1	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Arbitration.
585	13	1	20	—	22 0 0	—	23 10 0	—	1,200	—	50	—	Combinations of employers.
588	1	1	450	—	675 0 0	—	675 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	Voluntary arbitration, see note, p. 215.
590	1	1	70	10	—	—	—	—	3,000	125	300	—	"The stoppage of Land League agitation in mining centres."
591	3	3	60	—	70 10 0	—	—	—	3,500	—	40	Nil.	Prevention of intimidation and picketing.
592	1	1	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	10	—	State arbitration board.
593	1	1	150	200	281 5 0	375 0 0	270 0 0	360 0 0	100,000	—	—	—	"Reference to a Court or Board of Trade." See also p. 215.
594	1	1	10	Nil.	—	—	—	—	Nil.	Nil.	—	—	Arbitration or conciliation boards.
595	1	1	20	15	25 0 0	12 0 0	25 0 0	12 0 0	—	—	—	—	See note, p. 216.
597	1	1	68	500	53 19 6	—	53 19 6	—	—	—	100	—	Arbitration boards.
601	1	1	11	—	14 6 0	—	14 6 0	—	—	—	—	—	——
606	1	1	11	—	15 8 0	—	15 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	——
607	1	1	20	—	24 13 0	—	24 13 0	—	—	—	—	—	"Mutual courtesy, and both capital and labour to determine to be just to each other."
608	1	1	6	—	7 4 0	—	7 12 0	—	—	—	—	—	——
609	1	1	20	—	22 10 0	—	22 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	——
610	1	1	7	—	8 15 0 Applies to 5 persons only.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Old age pensions.
611	1	1	16	—	28 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	See note, p. 216.
612	1	1	121	24	164 10 2	33 10 0	181 10 2½	33 10 0	—	1,561	2,000	—	"Make picketing illegal. Do away with paid agitators."
615	1	1	45	Nil.	—	—	—	—	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	—	See note, p. 216.
616	1	1	13	Nil.	10 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	——
617	1	1	65	600	500 0 0	Included in directly affected.	500 0 0	Included in directly affected.	50,000	—	—	—	——
619	1	1	120	79	60 0 0	80 0 0	—	—	12,000	400	200	—	Arbitration. See also note, p. 216.
622	1	1	68	139	49 10 0	160 10 0	46 19 0	160 10 0	—	—	—	—	——
626	1	1	220	16	116 0 0	19 0 0	122 0 0	19 0 0	3,000	250	40	—	"Board of arbitration arranged by local Chamber of Commerce."
629	1	1	45	Nil.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	——
634	1	1	24	2,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	——
637	1	1	103	73	53 0 0	107 0 0	53 0 0	107 0 0	20,000		Nil.	Nil.	——

Table VI.—*continued.*

In cases marked * the number of persons differs from that taken for Table II.

Reference Number.	Number of Firms or Establishments in which Strike occurred.	Number of Firms or Establishments reporting, separately or through Employers' Associations.	Number of Persons affected and Weekly Wages earned by them.						Estimated Value of fixed Capital laid idle by Strike.	Annual rateable Value of Property occupied by Firm and laid idle.	Estimated actual Outlay by Employers in stopping and re-opening Works, and in Payment of fixed Charges and Salaries during Stoppage.	Amount paid in resistance to Strike by Organisations of Employers.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.
			Number of Persons		Amount of Weekly Wages earned								
					Before Strike by those		After Strike by those						
			Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.					
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£	
639	1	1	14	—	14 10 0	—	14 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
641	1	1	30	Nil.	40 0 0	—	Hands partly replaced		—	—	Nil.	Nil.	Conference between employers and employed.
642	1	1	200	80	193 0 0	Included in directly affected.	193 0 0	Included in directly affected.	16,000	349	100	—	Arbitration.
643	1	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Arbitration, failing conference between parties in dispute.
647	1	1	169	—	185 0 0	—	185 0 0	—	6,000	306	20	—	Arbitration.
648	1	1	120	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	—	—	—	Do.
650	1	1	36	Nil.	45 18 0	—	45 18 0	—	—	—	25	Nil.	Negotiations between employers and employed.
657	4	1	63	27	88 4 0	—	86 12 6	—	15,000	600	400	—	"Picketing to be prohibited by law."
659	1	1	140	—	110 0 0	—	110 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
661	1	1	300	Nil.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	"Masters and men to come more closely together."
662	1	1	110	20	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	220	360	—
664	1	1	220	—	264 0 0	—	275 0 0	—	9,000	—	—	—	—
		1	430	—	290 0 0	—	290 0 0	—	40,000	—	50	—	—
		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,088	—	—	—
		1	950	Included in directly affected.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	850	150	500 0 0	Included in directly affected.	500 0 0	Included in directly affected.	45,000	1,500	200	Nil.	—
		1	2,300	Nil.	1,200 0 0	—	1,200 0 0	—	400,000	15,000	450	—	—
		1	300	25	200 0 0	—	200 0 0	—	15,000	450	50	Nil.	—
		1	480	429	293 0 0	—	293 0 0	—	25,000	1,203	75	Nil.	—
666	†30	1	605	Nil.	300 0 0	—	300 0 0	—	—	1,325	35	—	—
		1	45	435	270 0 0	Included in directly affected.	270 0 0	Included in directly affected.	27,500	1,160	45	Nil.	—
		1	1,630	—	1,050 0 0	—	1,050 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	75	85	55 0 0	60 0 0	55 0 0	60 0 0	7,000	500	—	—	—
		1	500	—	—	—	—	—	15,000	930	30	—	Arbitration.
		1	488	—	330 0 0	—	330 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	150	1,250	900 0 0	Included in directly affected.	900 0 0	Included in directly affected.	200,000	1,900	375	Nil.	—

† Number of establishments for Table I. is taken from the trade union return.

Table VI.—*continued.*

In cases marked * the number of persons differs from that taken for Table II.

Reference Number.	Number of Firms or Establishments in which Strike occurred.	Number of Firms or Establishment reporting, separately or through Employers' Associations.	Number of Persons affected and Weekly Wages earned by them.						Estimated Value of fixed Capital laid idle by Strike.	Annual rateable Value of Property occupied by Firm and laid idle.	Estimated actual Outlay by Employers in stopping and re-opening Works, and in Payment of fixed Charges and Salaries during Stoppage.	Amount paid in resistance to Strike by Organisations of Employers.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.
			Number of Persons		Amount of Weekly Wages earned								
					Before Strike by those		After Strike by those						
			Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.					
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£	
669	9	1	6	Nil.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	6	3	8 18 6	—	10 11 6	—	1,000	—	—	—	Arbitration.
670	1	1	40	150	18 0 0	87 7 6	18 0 0	87 7 6	5,000	200	110	—	Sliding scales.
671	1	1	38	Nil.	34 4 0	—	35 18 10	—	Nil.	—	Nil.	—	—
674	1	1	200	100	105 0 0	100 0 0	105 0 0	100 0 0	18,000	660	100	—	—
675	1	1	1,200	1,020	—	—	—	—	120,000	—	800	—	Arbitration, with a court of appeal; see note, p. 216.
678	1	1	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	State arbitration.
680	1	1	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
682	†13	13	*2,000	—	2,200 0 0	—	2,200 0 0	—	—	—	150	—	State board of arbitration.
684	1	1	9	20	10 2 6	—	11 5 0	—	600	30	65	—	See note, p. 216.
685	1	1	64	—	80 13 3	—	80 13 3	—	10,000	210	20	—	—
686	1	1	12	—	16 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
690	1	1	35	Nil.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
692	1	1	25	Nil.	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	—	—	—	—	Nil.	Arbitration, failing conciliatory measures.
693	2	1	29	620	—	—	—	—	90,000	1,200	—	—	—
		1	63	Nil.	62 0 0	—	74 0 0	—	—	—	—	Nil.	Conciliation between employers and employed.
696	1	1	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
697	1	1	130	—	91 0 0	—	91 0 0	—	10,000	—	100	Nil.	"Suppressing paid agitators."
698	1	1	8	—	13 12 0	—	13 12 0	—	—	—	—	Nil.	—
701	1	1	144	350	97 4 0	—	97 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	"Pay market value for work, and adhere firmly to it."
704	1	1	26	80	21 1 0	—	21 1 0	—	3,000	282	—	—	—
707	1	1	10	450	16 5 0	—	—	—	35,000	565½	65	—	"Make picketing illegal."
710	1	1	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
713	1	1	90	Nil.	135 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
715	1	1	6	—	6 6 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
719	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
720	1	1	115	—	172 10 0	—	172 10 0	—	11,500	800	300	—	Direct conference, without intervention of trade unions.
730	†4	†4	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
732	1	1	60	—	60 0 0	—	—	—	12,000	—	60	—	—
734	1	1	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
740	1	1	60	—	85 10 0	—	85 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	"Give non-union men more protection than is now afforded."

† Number of establishments for Table I. are taken from the trade union returns.

TABLE VI.—*continued.*

In cases marked * the number of persons differs from that taken for Table II.

Reference Number.	Number of Firms or Establishments in which Strike occurred.	Number of Firms or Establishments reporting, separately or through Employers' Associations.	Number of Persons affected and Weekly Wages earned by them.						Estimated Value of fixed Capital laid idle by Strike.	Annual rateable Value of Property occupied by Firm and laid idle.	Estimated actual Outlay by Employers in stopping and re-opening Works, and in Payment of fixed Charges and Salaries during Stoppage.	Amount paid in resistance to Strike by Organisations of Employers.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.
			Number of Persons		Amount of Weekly Wages earned								
					Before Strike by those		After Strike by those						
			Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.					
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£	
742	2	2	400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
745	6	1	100	—	125 0 0	—	125 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
746	1	1	14	—	24 10 0	—	24 10 0	—	1,200	—	65	—	—
747	1	1	39	—	97 10 0	—	97 10 0	—	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	—	"Boards of arbitration, under Government supervision."
748	1	1	4	60	—	—	—	—	10,000	—	Nil.	Nil.	"A court of appeal."
751	1	1	65	—	97 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Arbitration.
752	1	1	700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
754	1	1	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
757	1	1	257	—	240 0 0	—	240 0 0	—	—	2,577	250	—	—
767	1	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	"Do unto others as ye wish others do unto you."
Total Strikes	3,138	1,509	179,914	45,692	177,343 19 $6\frac{1}{4}$ in 257 strikes by 139,168 persons.	25,665 19 3 in 43 strikes by 18,714 persons.	171,455 3 $4\frac{3}{4}$ in 195 strikes by 133,022 persons.	25,449 9 3 in 40 strikes by 18,455 persons.	16,215,325	708,445	347,618	7,188 in 6 strikes in which 8,487 persons were affected.	
			In 358 strikes.						16,135,325 in 123 strikes in which 120,127 persons were affected.	702,129 in 80 strikes in which 104,811 persons were affected.	344,468 in 109 strikes in which 135,230 persons were affected.		

TABLE VI.—*continued.*

In cases marked * the number of persons differs from that taken for Table II.

LOCK-OUTS.

Reference Number.	Number of Firms or Establishments in which Lock-out occurred.	Number of Firms or Establishments reporting, separately or through Employers' Associations.	Number of Persons affected and Weekly Wages earned by them.						Estimated Value of fixed Capital laid idle by Lock-out.	Annual rateable Value of Property occupied by Firm and laid idle.	Estimated actual Outlay by Employers in stopping and re-opening Works, and in Payment of fixed Charges and Salaries during Stoppage.	Amount paid in support of Lock-out by Organisations of Employers.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.
			Numbers affected.		Amount of Weekly Wages earned								
					Before Lock-out by those		After Lock-out by those						
			Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.					
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£	
769	12	12	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Arbitration.
771	1	1	30	—	45 0 0	—	52 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
772	1	1	27	—	67 10 0	—	67 10 0	—	—	410	—	—	—
778	1	1	637	135	1,200 0 0	—	1,200 0 0	—	25,000	7,700	280	—	—
780	1	1	5	—	9 10 0	—	Hands replaced.		—	—	35	—	"Hang the employers, and give everything in complete charge to the men."
781	1	1	130	—	136 10 0	—	Hands partly replaced.		—	—	75	—	"Restrict agitation."
782	1	1	8	—	9 5 4	—	Hands partly replaced.		—	—	—	—	—
Total lock-outs.	18	18	897	135	1,467 15 4	—	1,320 0 0	—	25,000	8,110	390	—	

A Summary of the principal figures brought out by this table appears on p. 57, shillings and pence being omitted from the calculation.

TABLE VII.—Showing PARTICULARS extracted from TRADE UNION RETURNS as to OUT, estimated AMOUNT of WAGES that would have been earned during Period of MEMBERS involved, COST to UNIONS, PERSONS going into WORK during the STRIKE

In cases marked * the number

Reference Number.	Whether Strike was approved or disapproved by Trade Union.	Number of Persons affected.		Estimated Weekly Wages earned.				Estimated Amount of Wages that would have been earned during Period of Strike.
				Before Strike by those		After Strike by those		
		Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
3	Approved	*5	—	7 2 6	—	—	—	—
5	Do.	*11	—	15 8 0	—	—	—	—
8	Do.	36	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Do.	4	—	—	—	Replaced by non-unionists and boys		—
10	Do.	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Do.	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Do.	*150	—	217 10 0	—	233 15 0	—	290
15	Do.	*9	—	21 3 0	—	21 3 0	—	356
19	Do.	*6	—	12 3 0	—	12 3 0	—	34
20	Do.	*25	—	33 4 7	—	39 5 5	—	310
21	Do.	7	—	13 17 1	—	13 17 1	—	102
22	Do.	124	—	48 19 4 (Applies to 26 only.)	—	48 19 4 (Applies to 26 only.)	—	98 (Applies to 26 only.)
23	Do.	50	—	85 8 4	—	91 5 0	—	342
24	Do.	*20	—	31 10 0	—	33 15 0	—	51
26	Not ordered	*26	—	39 0 0	—	Men replaced		—
28	Approved	*55	—	108 17 1	—	108 17 1	—	145
32	Do.	5	4	7 12 0 (Applies to 4 men only.)	3 0 0	7 12 0 (Applies to 4 men only.)	3 0 0	55 (Applies to 8 men only.)
33	Do.	400	—	373 6 8 (Applies to 200 only.)	—	373 6 8 (Applies to 200 only.)	—	9,396 (Applies to 200 only.)
	Do.	65	—	80 8 9	—	—	—	—
	Do.	60	—	70 0 0	—	70 0 0	—	1,080
34	Do.	85	—	168 4 7	—	Hands replaced	—	2,019
37	Not ordered	*52	—	56 14 0 (Applies to 28 only.)	—	56 14 0 (Applies to 28 only.)	—	77 (Applies to 28 only.)
38	Approved	27	—	23 12 6 (Applies to 14 only.)	—	23 12 6 (Applies to 14 only.)	—	32 (Applies to 14 only.)
39	Do	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	Do	13	—	22 19 4	—	—	—	—
41	Do.	*8	—	15 16 8	—	15 16	—	98
42	Do.	43	—	—	—	—	—	—

The particulars between cross lines are not added in to the total.

ATTITUDE of UNION, WEEKLY WAGES earned before and after STRIKE or LOCK-STRIKE or LOCK-OUT, WEEKLY GAIN or REDUCTION in WAGES to those affected, NUMBER of or LOCK-OUT, and SUGGESTIONS as to SETTLEMENT or PREVENTION of LABOUR DISPUTES.

differs from that taken for Table II.

Weekly Gain in Wages by those affected by Strike.	Weekly Reduction in Wages to those affected by Strike.	Number Striking who belong to Trade Union.	Amount of Support per Head per Week paid by Trade Union.	Amount expended in support of Strike.		Number of Persons going into Work during the Strike.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.	Reference Number.
				By Trade Union.	From other Sources.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
—	—	5	20s.	20 0 0 to 31 Dec. 1893.	—	5	Boards of conciliation.	3
—	—	11	20s.	200 0 0 to 31 Dec. 1893.	—	—	Do.	1
—	—	36	12s. and 1s. 6d. each child under 14.	50 0 0	50 0 0	None	——	8
—	—	4	12s. and 1s. 6d. each child under 13.	—	—	—	Arbitration and co-operation.	9
Successful strike for advance in wages.		—	—	—	—	—	——	11
Not a question of wages		8	15s.	66 0 0	—	None	——	12
16 5 0	—	150	15s.	150 0 0	—	15	"For hours of labour: Parliamentary local option limitation of hours of hour. For wages: Government arbitrator. No local arbitrator."	13
Not a question of wages		9	15s.	80 0 0	—	—	Conference between employer and employed.	15
Do.		5	15s. strike pay; 9s. picket pay.	9 3 0	—	1	"Board of conciliation composed of equal numbers of employers and workmen; when that fails fight." (*See* also note, p. 189.)	19
6 0 10	—	25	15s. to 27s.	150 0 0	—	10	Deputations to employer.	20
Not a question of wages		7	15s.	25 18 1½	—	None	Arbitration.	21
Do.		12a	15s. bricklayers; 10s. labourers.	32 13 0 (Applies to 26 only.)	—	None	Conference between employer and workmen.	22
5 16 8	—	—	15s.	163 0 0	—	None	Conference if practicable.	23
2 5 0	—	18	15s.	10 0 0	—	None	Conference between employer and workmen. Boards of conciliation and arbitration.	24
Not a question of wages		—	—	—	—	—	Working men to join trade unions.	26
Do.		55	15s.	40 1 0	—	None	——	28
Do.		5	15s.	10 0 0	—	7	Conciliation board consisting of equal numbers of employers and workmen.	32
Unsuccessful strike for advance		—	15s.	1,100 0 0 to 31 Jan. 1894.	—	20	——	
Do.		50	10s.	464 0 0	—	—	Conciliation.	33
Do.		50	10s.	458 0 0	9 0 0	2	Arbitration by six employers, six workmen, with an independent umpire.	
Not a question of wages		85	15s.	338 18 8	—	30	Trade union wages to be paid on all public work.	34
Do.		52	—	—	—	—	——	37
Do.		14	—	17 11 4	—	—	Conciliation or arbitration.	38
Do.		6	15s.	12 4 8	—	—	Boards of conciliation.	39
—	—	13	15s.	60 0 0 to 10 Jan. 1894.	—	2	Trade union conditions to be observed in public contracts.	40
Not a question of wages		8	15s. and pickets 24s.	27 17 3½	—	3	——	41
3s. per week to time hands, 6d. per 1,000 bricks to piece-workers.	—	43	12s.	19 5 0	—	None	——	42

In cases marked * the number

Reference Number.	Whether Strike was approved or disapproved by Trade Union.	Number of Persons affected.		Estimated Weekly Wages earned.				Estimated Amount of Wages that would have been earned during Period of Strike.
				Before Strike by those		After Strike by those		
		Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
			—	—	—	—	—	—
43	Approved	*200	—	190 0 0 (Applies to 100 only.)	—	205 0 0 (Applies to 100 only.)	—	—
			—	—	—	—	—	—
44	Not ordered	*800	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	Do.	70	—	121 12 6	—	134 15 0	—	1,804
47	Approved	*30	—	—	—	—	—	—
49	Do.	196	—	156 16 0	—	166 12 0	—	470
52	Do.	*13	—	16 11 6	—	Hands replaced by non-unionists.	—	32
53	Do.	*238	—	233 0 0	—	274 13 10	—	595
54	Do.	400	—	690 0 0	—	740 0 0	—	14,950
	Do.	197	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	Do.	*600	—	705 0 0	—	705 0 0	—	5,523
56	Do.	76	—	143 2 8	—	Hands replaced		2,481
58	Do.	100	—	85 0 0 (Applies to 75 only.)	—	85 0 0 (Applies to 75 only.)	—	1,332 (Applies to 75 only.)
59	Do.	15	—	11 5 0	—	Hands replaced by non-unionists		—
61	Do.	*164	85	166 1 0	—	184 10 0	—	581
62	Do.	100	—	—	—	—	—	—
67		2	—	3 15 0	—	3 15 0	—	5
		1	—	—	—	—	—	—
68	Approved	*25	—	—	—	—	—	—
71	Do.	*50	—	69 7 6	—	80 18 9	—	222
72	Do.	17	—	19 17 4½	—	23 9 7½	—	7
74	Not ordered	9	—	14 7 10½	—	15 6 0	—	5
78	Approved	7	—	11 14 6	—	12 14 4	—	4
79	Do.	235	—	423 0 0	—	449 8 9	—	846
80	Do.	*250	—	433 6 8	—	454 3 4	—	3,683
82	Do.	15	—	31 15 7½	—	Result not known		—
83	Do.	260	—	390 0 0	—	417 12 6	—	5,980
	Do.	300	—	515 0 0	—	546 17 6	—	7,897
86	Do.	50	12	90 0 0	21 12 0	Hands replaced		—
87	Do.	130	—	193 7 6	—	193 7 6	—	935
89	Do.	65	—	80 0 0 (Applies to 50 only.)	—	80 0 0 (Applies to 50 only.)	—	3,093 (Applies to 50 only.)
90	Do.	30	—	49 8 9	—	52 19 4½	—	222
91	Do.	21	—	30 0 3	—	32 3 1½	—	140

Particulars between cross lines are not added in to the total.

differs from that taken for Table II.

Weekly Gain in Wages by those affected by Strike.	Weekly Reduction in Wages to those affected by Strike.	Number Striking who belong to Trade Union.	Amount of Support per Head per Week paid by Trade Union.	Amount expended in support of Strike.		Number of Persons going into Work during the Strike.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.	Reference Number.
				By Trade Union.	From other Sources.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
5d. per 1,000 bricks.	—	70	10s.	125 0 0	—	None	A labour court to which disputes may be referred; proceedings to be instituted by employer or employed.	43
15 0 0 5d. per 1,000 bricks. (Applies to 100 only.)	—	100	10s.	120 13 4	—	None	Boards of conciliation.	
5d. per 1,000 bricks.	—	200 (Applies to entire strike.)	—	—	—	None	——	
Unsuccessful strike for advance in wages.		50	—	6 0 0	—	None	Government to compel employers and men to make terms.	44
13 2 6	—	70	—	—	—	None	Boards of conciliation.	45
—	—	30	15s. skilled; 10s. unskilled.	300 0 0 to 26 May 1893.	—	—	"Education of the builders in the district."	47
9 16 0 (Applies to 98 only.)	—	196	10s.	130 0 0	—	6	Nationalisation of all means of production and distribution.	49
Unsuccessful strike against reduction in wages.		13	10s.	13 15 0	—	—	Arrangement between employers' and workmen's associations, failing which arbitration board presided over by Board of Trade official.	52
36 13 10	—	194	8s.	160 0 0	—	—	Abolition of contractors and sub-contractors. Work to be done by public bodies. Prohibition of "jerry-building."	53
50 0 0	—	300	20s.	—	—	—	"Independent arbitrator."	
—	—	197	15s.; and 1s. 6d. per day extra for pickets.	1,804 3 4	—	23	Boards of conciliation or universal federation.	54
2s. 4d. per man per week.	—	—	10s., 7s. 6d., 5s	568 0 0	—	—	Conference with employers.	
—	—	600	10s.	1,305 0 0	257 0 0	20	Do.	55
—	—	—	15s.	298 19 0	—	12	Court of arbitration.	56
Unsuccessful strike for advance in wages.		75	10s.	742 0 0	—	25	Federation in the building trades.	58
—	—	15	15s.	40 0 0	—	—	Employ no non-unionists.	59
18 9 0	—	164	10s.	283 10 0	—	1	Compulsory arbitration.	61
Unsuccessful strike for advance in wages.		—	—	—	—	—	——	62
Do.		2	—	—	1 10 0	None	Co-operation.	67
—	—	—	15s.	—	—	—	——	
2 12 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	——	68
11 11 3	—	28	6s.	52 0 6	—	—	Arbitration.	71
3 12 3	—	11	12s.; 6s. new members.	1 19 0	—	None	——	72
0 18 10½	—	—	—	—	—	—	——	74
0 19 10 (Also gain of 1 hour.)	—	7	15s.	0 17 6	—	—	Arbitration.	78
26 8 9	—	211	15s.	325 0 0	—	2	——	79
20 16 8	—	150	15s.	—	—	4	Strong combination, and creation of a national strike fund.	80
—	—	13	15s.; and 8s. from levies, &c.	46 7 1 to 28 June 1893.	—	—	——	82
27 12 6	—	—	15s.; non-society, 10s.	—	—	—	Arbitration.	83
31 17 6	—	250	15s.	—	—	—	——	
—	—	30	15s.	60 0 0 to 24 Aug. 1893.	60 0 0	40	"Compulsory board of arbitration composed of two capitalist M.P.'s, two labour M.P.'s, with President of Board of Trade as umpire."	86
Not a question of wages		100	12s.	139 13 0	—	5	Arbitration by Government official.	87
Do.		50	12s.	18 12 0 to 25 Aug. 1893.	—	3	——	89
3 10 7½	—	30	—	—	—	3	Conciliation	90
2 2 10½	—	14	15s.	7 6 6	—	3	——	91

In cases marked * the number

Reference Number.	Whether Strike was approved or disapproved by Trade Union.	Number of Persons affected.		Estimated Weekly Wages earned.				Estimated Amount of Wages that would have been earned during period of Strike.
				Before Strike by those		After Strike by those		
		Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
93	Approved	90	—	149 18 1½	—	159 13 1½	—	1,599
96	Do.	*220	—	363 0 0	—	385 13 9	—	1,331
98	Do.	*36	—	54 0 0	—	Hands replaced		549
99	Do.	—	—	—	—	Do.		—
100	Do.	5	—	8 10 0	—	8 10 0	—	9
101	Do.	8	—	15 1 4	—	15 1 4	—	15
102	Do.	24	—	38 8 0	—	36 0 0	—	19
103	Do.	*74	—	146 9 2	—	—	—	—
104	Do.	464	—	739 10 0	—	739 10 0	—	6,281
107	Do.	39	—	57 5 4½	—	61 13 2	—	38
108	Do.	22	—	28 17 6	—	28 17 6	—	82
109	Do.	*50	—	88 6 8	—	Hands replaced		—
110	Do.	90	—	150 0 0	—	Do.		540
111	Do.	35	—	49 8 9	—	53 10 5	—	214
112	Do.	*70	—	110 5 0	—	110 5 0	—	2,095
113	Do.	9	—	10 16 0	—	11 5 0	—	49
114	Do.	80	—	88 0 0	—	96 0 0	—	176
115	Do.	90	—	131 12 6	—	141 15 0	—	44
116	Do.	67	—	104 13 9	—	—	—	—
118	Do.	90	—	149 1 3	—	149 1 3	—	149
119	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
120	Do.	97	—	137 0 3	—	148 10 7½	—	69
122	Do.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
126	Do.	30	15	49 0 0	18 7 6	50 10 7½	18 7 6	2,897
	Do.	170	—	286 17 6	—	286 17 6	—	861
	Do.	300	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Do.	32	—	58 16 0	—	58 16 0	—	1,039
128	Do.	120	20	212 10 0	—	225 0 0	—	460
130	Do.	12	—	22 12 0	—	24 0 0	—	132
131	Do.	5	—	6 12 11	—	7 5 6	—	35
132	Do.	46	—	41 8 0	—	41 8 0	—	33
133	Do.	3	—	5 1 0	—	5 1 0	—	48
136	Do.	30	—	49 10 0	—	49 10 0	—	627
137	Not ordered	86	—	137 1 3	—	146 4 0	—	251
138	Approved	13	—	22 8 6	—	22 8 6	—	116
139	Do.	17	—	25 15 8	—	27 12 6	—	77
141	Do.	74	—	111 18 2	—	Hands replaced		6,770
146	Do.	*14	—	23 2 0	—	21 17 6	—	142
147	Do.	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
149	Do.	3	—	4 9 3	—	4 9 3	—	16
150	Do.	14	—	23 12 6	—	23 12 6	—	201
151	Do.	3	12	5 5 0	21 0 0	5 5 0	21 0 0	910
152	Do.	45	6	55 2 6	4 10 0	55 2 6	4 10 0	89
153	Not ordered	230	—	506 5 0	—	478 2 6	—	1,181
155	Approved	64	—	102 0 0	—	102 0 0	—	51
159	Do.	89	—	150 3 9	—	160 4 0	—	50

differs from that taken for Table II.

Weekly Gain in Wages by those affected by Strike.	Weekly Reduction in Wages to those affected by Strike.	Number Striking who belong to Trade Union.	Amount of Support per Head per Week paid by Trade Union.	Amount expended in support of Strike.		Number of Persons going into Work during the Strike.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.	Reference Number.
				By Trade Union.	From other Sources.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
9 15 0	—	60	15s.	320 0 0	200 0 0	—	Arbitration board.	93
22 13 9	—	160	15s. and 7s. 6d.	280 0 0	85 0 0	—	Boards of conciliation.	96
—	—	—	15s.	48 6 0	38 4 0	5	——	98
—	—	—	15s.	—		12	Local boards of arbitration for each trade.	99
Not a question of advance or reduction.		5	15s.	3 10 0	—	None	——	100
Not a question of wages		8	15s.	5 0 0		—	Council of workmen and employers.	101
—	2 8 0	7	—	—	—	3	Arbitration.	102
Not a question of wages		74	8s.	—	—	26	——	103
Successful strike against reduction.		400	15s. and 12s.	1,456 0 0	400 0 0	17	Conciliation or arbitration.	104
4 7 9½	—	40	15s.	30 9 1		—	Federation of all trades.	107
Not a question of wages		—	—	78 0 0	—	—	——	108
Unsuccessful strike for advance		50	10s.	92 0 0		—	——	109
—	—	90	13s.	130 0 0	—	10	Arbitration.	110
4 1 8	—	35	10s.	65 0 0	—	4	Better combination among workmen.	111
Unsuccessful strike for advance		70	15s.	400 0 0	—		——	112
0 9 0	—	9	15s.	24 0 0	—	—	——	113
8 0 0	—	60	15s.	70 0 0	—	3	Arbitration.	114
10 2 6	—	49	15s.	18 18 6	—	—	Do.	115
—	—	67	10s. pickets; 25s. committee.	70 0 0 to 4th July 1893.	—	—	Co-operation, trade unionism, and labour representation.	116
Not a question of wages		75	15s.	22 0 0	—	None	Independent arbitration.	118
½d. per hour	—	21	10s.	0 10 0		—	"Unity in all trades."	119
11 10 4½	—	97	10s.	30 0 0	—	2	Court of arbitration.	120
½d. per hour	—	4	15s.	0 10 0	—	—	——	122
1 10 7½	—	30	15s.; Committee 24s.	—	—	6	——	
Not a question of wages		170	15s.	243 2 1	—	None	Arbitration.	126
Do.		800	14s. and 15s.	556 2 10½	70 0 0	1	Boards of conciliation.	
Do.		32	12s.	19 16 0	—	1	Conference between masters and men.	
12 10 0	—	120	17s.	—	—	—	"Socialist form of government."	128
1 8 0	—	12	24s.	16 0 0	3 0 0	—	Arbitration.	230
0 12 1	—	—	—	5 1 0	—	—	Employers to pay fair wages and a share in the profits.	131
Unsuccessful strike for advance		—	15s.	205 16 0	—	6	Abolish sweating system and stop scamping of work.	132
Not a question of wages			15s.	4 4 0	—	—	Socialism, nationalisation of land and the means of production.	133
Unsuccessful strike for advance		20	15s.	319 0 0		—	Conferences between masters and men.	136
3 2 9	—	76	10s.	47 10 0		1	Conferences between masters and men, and arbitration.	137
Not a question of wages		13	15s.	110 16 10	—	5	——	138
1 16 10	—	15	15s.; 12s. non-union.	—	—	—	——	139
—	—	74	10s., 15s.	101 1 3	—	—	Conciliation.	141
—	1 4 6	14	9s.	37 16 0	—	None	Board of conciliation.	146
—	—	—	—	1 5 0	—	—	——	147
Not a question of wages		3	15s.	10 0 0	5 8 7½	None	Disputes to be referred to Board of Trade.	149
A few obtained ½d. per hour advance.	—	14	10s.	3 0 0		4	Federation of all workmen in building trades.	150
Not a question of wages		3	—	—		—	Board of arbitration.	151
Do.		45	10s.	20 18 4	—	None	Government Commission with deputations of local employers and workmen.	152
	28 2 6	40	—	—	—	125	Conciliation and meetings between employers and employed.	153
Not a question of wages		64	10s.	16 0 0	—	3	Abolition of piece-work; a shorter working day; and better protection from accidents.	155
10 0 3	—	89	12s.	—	—	None	Sound reasoning on both sides.	159

In cases marked * the number

Reference Number.	Whether Strike was approved or disapproved by Trade Union.	Number of Persons affected.		Estimated Weekly Wages earned.				Estimated Amount of Wages that would have been earned during period of Strike.
				Before Strike by those		After Strike by those		
		Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
160	Approve	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
161	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
163	Disapproved	*25	—	34 8 6 (Applies to 18 only.)	—	34 8 6 (Applies to 18 only.)	—	46 (Applies to 18 only.)
165	Approve	*24	—	—	—	—	—	—
167	Do.	130	—	132 0 0 (Applies to 80 only.)	—	140 5 0 (Applies to 80 only.)	—	442 (Applies to 80 only.)
169	Do.	15	—	26 5 11½	—	Hands replaced by non-unionists.		—
170	Do.	*9	—	—	—	—	—	—
171	Do.	22	—	42 1 6	—	42 1 6	—	35
172	Do.	8	—	9 11 3	—	Hands replaced		80
173	Do.	*95	—	—	—	—	—	—
174	Do.	*58	—	110 18 6	—	110 18 6	—	74
176	Do.	13	—	23 8 0	—	23 8 0	—	12
178	Do.	76	—	121 12 0	—	133 0 0	—	2,959
179	Do.	10	—	19 2 6	—	20 5 0	—	41
181	Do.	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
182	Do.	1	—	1 2 11	—	1 8 0	—	3
183	Do	67	—	103 17 0	—	Hands replaced		1,264
184	Do.	3	—	4 14 6	—	4 12 3	—	—
186	Do.	22	—	33 8 3	—	7 2 6	—	56
188	Do.	7	—	11 16 3	—	11 16 3	—	14
189	Do.	9	—	15 3 9	—	15 3 9	—	165
190	Do.	28	—	28 0 0	—	28 14 0	—	173
191	Do.	*11	—	15 0 0	—	15 0 0	—	13
194	Do.	75	—	—	—	—	—	—
195	Not ordered	—	430	—	—	—	—	—
197		30	44	12 0 0	31 10 0 (Applies to 36 only.)	12 0 0	31 10 0 (Applies to 36 only.)	22 (Applies to 66 only.)
198	Approved	12	—	10 16 0	—	10 4 0	—	65
199	Do.	4	—	3 12 0	—	3 12 0	—	7
201	Do.	*12	—	Piece-work, no estimate given		—	—	—
203	Do.	25	—	Piece-work, no estimate given		—	—	—
206	Do.	*202	—	—	—	—	—	—
207	Do.	*60	—	100 10 0	—	Not stated	—	200
208	Do.	250	—	Not a question of wages		—	—	—
209	Not ordered	*35	—	24 10 0	—	24 10 0	—	60
211	Approved	9	—	Not given		Hands replaced		—
213	Do.	*22	—	22 10 0 (Applies to 20 only.)	—	27 0 0 (Applies to 20 only.)	—	112 (Applies to 20 only.)
215	Do.	*9	—	—	—	—	—	—
216	Do.	17	—	—	—	—	—	—

differs from that taken for Table II.

Weekly Gain in Wages by those affected by Strike.	Weekly Reduction in Wages to those affected by Strike.	Number Striking who belong to Trade Union.	Amount of Support per Head per Week paid by Trade Union.	Amount expended in support of Strike.		Number of Persons going into Work during the Strike.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.	Reference Number.
				By Trade Union.	From other Sources.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
½d. per hour	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	160
½d. per hour	—	—	12s.	6 15 0	—	—	Boards of conciliation.	161
Successful strike against reduction.		—	—	—	—	—	—	163
—	—	24	—	10 4 3	—	None	Boards of conciliation.	165
8 5 0 (Applies to 80 only.)	—	80	12s.	94 1 0	—	15	Conciliation and arbitration.	167
—	—	15	12s.	1 3 0	—	—	Do. do.	169
Not a question of wages		—	—	—	—	—	—	170
Do.		—	—	—	—	—	—	171
Do.		8	12s.	7 18 0	—	—	—	172
Do.		95	—	—	—	—	—	173
Successful strike against reduction.		58	10s.	16 6 4	—	None	Board of conciliation.	174
Do.		11	15s.	2 0 0	—	None	Abolition of piece-work.	176
11 8 0	—	76	22s.	755 0 0	—	—	Compulsory arbitration.	178
1 2 6	—	9	18s.	10 13 0	—	None	Government conciliation boards; co-operative production, and municipalisation and nationalisation of staple industries.	179
Not a question of wages		17	18s.	146 10 6	—	—	Nationalisation of land and means of production.	181
0 5 1	—	1	18s.	2 11 0	—	—	Government Board of Arbitration.	182
—	—	57	17s.	470 0 0	30 0 0	—	Arbitration.	183
—	0 2 3	3	18s.	0 18 0	—	1	Nationalisation of means of production, exchange, and distribution.	184
3 14 3	—	16	15s. and 18s.	24 12 6	—	None	Prevention: Nationalisation of means of production, exchange, and distribution. Settlement: Men to meet employers personally.	186
Successful strike against reduction.		7	18s.	6 9 0	—	—	"Register workshops; restrict importation of Jewish labour."	188
Successful strike against reduction.		8	18s.	45 16 0	—	2	—	189
0 14 0	—	23	18s.	44 18 0	—	1	Co-operative production, trade conciliation or arbitration boards.	190
Not a question of wages		10	17s. and 18s.	6 9 0	—	None	Socialisation of means of production and distribution.	191
Do.		72	—	35 0 0	23 0 0	None	—	194
—	—	2	12s.	0 16 0	—	—	Arbitration and conciliation boards.	195
Unsuccessful strike for advance.		None	—	—	—	None	Board of conciliation.	197
—	0 12 0	12	12s.	37 18 0	—	2	Arbitration.	198
Successful strike against reduction.		4	12s.	3 0 0	—	None	Do.	199
½d. per pair on the particular shoe.	—	11	12s., 8s., and 6s. 6d.	5 0 0	—	1	—	201
5 to 10 per cent. advance.	—	25	12s., 8s., and 6s. 6d.	41 9 6	—	3	Arbitration.	203
—	Reductions in various classes of work.	132	12s.	600 0 0	—	None	—	206
Change from day to piece-working.		60	12s.	114 7 8½	—	None	—	207
2 to 3 hours per week reduction.	—	250	12s.	183 0 0	—	None	Arbitration.	208
Unsuccessful strike for advance		4	12s.	4 16 0	3 0 0	None	Do. (*See also* note, p. 195.)	209
—	—	6	12s.	15 18 0	—	3	Do.	211
4 10 0 (Applies to 20 only.)	—	20	18s.	62 13 0	17 4 0	1	Boards of arbitration.	213
—	6d. per dozen	7	12s.	10 8 0	—	3	—	215
Successful strike against reduction.		None	—	—	—	None	Boards of arbitration.	216

In cases marked * the number

Reference Number.	Whether Strike was approved or disapproved by Trade Union.	Number of Persons affected.		Estimated Weekly Wages earned.				Estimated Amount of Wages that would have been earned during period of Strike.
				Before Strike by those		After Strike by those.		
		Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
217	Approved	*85	—	—	—	—	—	—
224	Not ordered	107	—	139 2 0	—	144 9 0	—	—
225	Approved	*30	—	Not stated		—	—	—
226	Do.	*10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
227	Do.	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
229	Do.	36	—	—	—	—	—	—
230	Do.	30	—	36 0 0	—	37 10 0	—	126
231	Do.	50	10	50 0 0	10 0 0	50 0 0	10 0 0	600
232	"	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
233	Approved	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
234	Disapproved	4	—	—	—	Hands replaced		—
236	Approved	18	12	—	—	—	—	—
243	Do.	350	—	—	—	—	—	—
244	Do.	40	10	—	—	—	—	—
245	Do.	38	—	52 16 0	—	52 16 0	—	106
248	Do.	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
249	Do.	10	—	18 0 0	—	18 0 0	—	—
250	Do.	9	—	11 5 0	—	13 10 0	—	5
251	Do.	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
252	Do.	130	—	234 0 0	—	234 0 0	—	39
254	Do.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
255	Do.	*30	—	45 0 0	—	45 0 0	—	45
256	Do.	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
258	Do.	11	—	11 0 0	—	—	—	—
260	Do.	*6	—	—	—	—	—	—
261	Do.	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
262	Do.	17	—	11 18 0	—	11 18 0	—	290
264	Do.	9	—	10 0 0 (Applies to 8 only.)	—	Hands replaced	—	—
265	Do.	16	—	—	—	Do.	—	—
268	Do.	*49	—	58 10 0	—	—	—	—
270	No union	130	—	—	—	—	—	—
271	Approved	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
272	Do.	10	—	14 0 0	—	Hands partly replaced.	—	—
273	Do.	*1	—	—	—	Hand replaced	—	—
	Do.	*10	—	15 19 6	—	15 19 6	—	53
278	Do.	250	2,100	275 0 0	—	300 0 0	—	46
279	Do.	28	—	46 4 0	—	Hands replaced	—	100
282	Disapproved	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
283	Approved	*16	—	12 8 0	—	—	—	—

differs from that taken for Table II.

Weekly Gain in Wages by those affected by Strike.	Weekly Reduction in Wages to those affected by Strike.	Number Striking who belong to Trade Union.	Amount of Support per Head per Week paid by Trade Union.	Amount expended in support of Strike.		Number of Persons going into Work during the Strike.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.	Reference Number.
				By Trade Union.	From other Sources.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Not a question of wages		85	15s.	—	—	None	"Bonâ fide arbitration and conciliation."	217
5 7 0	—	106	—	—	—	None	Boards of arbitration. Co-operative production.	224
—	—	20	12s.	—	—	—	——	225
Successful strike for List prices		2,000	12s.	—	—	—	Boards of conciliation and arbitration.	226
Do.		—	12s.	—	—	—	——	227
Successful strike against reduction.		25	—	3 16 0	—	None	Conciliation and arbitration.	229
1 10 0	—	—	14s. and 10s.	—	—	1	Conciliation committees.	230
Unsuccessful strike for advance		50	15s., 5s. to members' wives, and 2s. each child under 13 where members sought work elsewhere.	250 0 0	—	10	Arbitration.	231
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Conciliation and arbitration.	232
Successful strike for List prices		50	12s.	—	—	None	Arbitration.	233
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	——	234
—	—	15	12s.	9 0 0	—	—	Eight hours day and all day-work.	236
—	—	250	12s.	350 0 0	—	None	Arbitration.	243
—	—	40	Men 15s.; women and girls 7s. to 10s.	200 0 0	—	4	Government board of arbitration.	244
Successful strike against reduction.		33	15s.	25 7 8	—	2	Arbitration.	245
Advance granted, amount not stated.	—	60	15s.	574 0 0	100 0 0	7	Do.	248
Successful strike against reduction.		10	15s.	25 0 0	20 0 0	None	——	249
2 5 0	—	9	—	6 7 10	—	None	Arbitration.	250
—	—	27	14s.	20 0 0	—	4	District conciliation boards.	251
Not a question of wages		120	15s., 12s., 10s.	—	—	None	Board of conciliation.	252
12 per cent.	—	3	15s.	2 5 0	—	—	Arbitration and conciliation.	254
Uniform rate of wages obtained		30	—	20 0 0	—	6	Settle amicably.	255
—	—	28	15s.	45 0 0	—	1	Conciliation.	256
Scottish "log" obtained, but a less favourable classification.	—	11	14s.	21 19 5½	—	8	Eight hours day. (*See* also note, p. 196.)	258
—	—	6	15s.	3 2 6	0 15 0	—	Government board of conciliation.	260
10 per cent. in 3 shops.	—	18	14s.	31 10 4	—	1	——	261
—	—	17	15s.	156 5 6	—	None	Government board of arbitration.	262
—	—	8	15s.	26 0 0	—	—	——	264
—	—	16	15s.	90 0 0	—	—	——	265
—	—	49	Men, 15s.; women, 10s.	—	—	—	Abolition of outdoor working and increase of factory inspectors.	268
—	Reduction accepted.	None	—	—	—	—	All to join union.	270
—	—	22	—	24 19 0	—	—	——	271
—	—	10	16s.	18 8 8	—	5	Mediation of Board of	272
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	——	
—	—	8	8s.	8 9 4	—	2	Sufficient time for masters and men to examine thoroughly the points at issue.	273
25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	"Keep men in power who will legislate for the masses and not for classes."	278
—	—	24	18s. and 24s.	87 17 2	—	1	Compulsory meeting of employers and representatives of employés before ceasing work.	279
4 hours per day reduction.	—	—	—	Nil	—	—	——	282
—	—	11	15s.	331 15 0 to 21st April 1894.	—	—	Conciliation.	286

In cases marked * the number

Reference Number.	Whether Strike was approved or disapproved by Trade Union.	Number of Persons affected.		Estimated Weekly Wages earned.				Estimated Amount of Wages that would have been earned during period of Strike.
				Before Strike by those		After Strike by those		
		Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
287	Approved	300	300	—	—	—	—	—
	Do.	60	62	—	—	—	—	—
289	Do.	20	22	50 0 0	17 12 0	50 0 0	17 12 0	135
291	Do.	10	—	4 10 0	—		Advance claimed, but hands were	
293	Disapproved	65	12	32 10 0	—	32 10 0	—	—
295	- - -	65	—	78 0 0	—	—	—	—
296	No union	*17	—	9 7 0	—	9 7 0	—	14
299	Approved	6	—	3 6 0	—	3 6 0	—	20
306	Do.	76	37	95 0 0	—	Hands replaced	—	—
309	Disapproved	*300	—	—	—	—	—	—
311	Approved	25	20	50 0 0	40 0 0	Hands replaced	—	1,080
312	No union	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
313	Disapproved	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
314	Approved	12	5	—	—	—	—	—
315	Do.	92	84	—	—	—	—	—
318	Do.	*180	—	—	—	—	—	—
320	Do.	86	—	163 8 9	—	163 8 0	—	871
322	Do.	100	—	103 15 0	—	103 15 0	—	138
323	Do.	*150	—	—	—	—	—	—
325	Do.	20	290	40 0 0	580 0 0	Hands replaced	580 0 0	—
326	Do.	100	—	152 0 0 (Applies to 80 only.)	—	152 0 0 (Applies to 80 only.)	—	1,621 (Applies to 80 only.)
327	Not ordered	*300	1,600	—	—	—	—	—
329	Approved	27	100	40 10 0	—	45 18 0	—	1,715
330	Do.	6	—	9 12 0	—	9 12 0	—	74
331	Do.	90	—	105 15 0	—	105 15 0	—	176
332	Do.	12	—	—	—	Hands replaced.	—	—
334	Do.	*60	—	60 0 0	—	60 0 0	—	210
335	Do.	*17	—	30 3 6	—	—	—	362
336	Do.	88	—	154 0 0	—	147 8 0	—	924
337	- - -	40	—	54 0 0	—	—	—	—
338	- - -	*30	55	63 15 0	—	63 15 0	—	351
340	No union	200	—	—	—	—	—	—
341	Approved	*150	—	247 10 0	—	—	—	330
343	- - -	300	—	266 5 0	—	300 0 0	—	133
346	Approved	8	—	9 10 0	—	Hands replaced	—	—
348	Do.	*61	—	50 6 6	—	53 7 6	—	17
350	Do.	34	48	—	67 10 0 (Applies to 45 only.)	—	67 10 0 (Applies to 45 only.)	236 (Applies to 45 only.)
352	Do.	47	—	84 12 0	—	82 5 0	—	395
353	Do.	*150	25	—	—	—	—	—
354	Do.	10	—	17 8 9	—	17 8 9	—	12
355	Do	*36	—	43 4 0	—	43 4 0	—	130
356	Not ordered	*445	—	—	—	—	—	—

Particulars between cross lines are not added in to the total.

differs from that taken for Table II.

Weekly Gain in Wages by those affected by Strike.	Weekly Reduction in Wages to those affected by Strike.	Number Striking who belong to Trade Union.	Amount of Support per Head per Week paid by Trade Union.	Amount expended in support of Strike.		Number of Persons going into Work during the Strike.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.	Reference Number.
				By Trade Union.	From other Sources.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
—	—	300	15s.	5,594 15 9	—	—	——	287
—	—	60	15s.	1,020 0 0	—	—	Arbitration.	
Not a question of wages		20	15s., 12s., 9s., and 7s.	30 0 0	—	None	Conferences between employers and workmen.	289
principally replaced		10	10s.	23 7 3	—	2	Compulsory arbitration.	291
Unsuccessful strike for advance		65	5s.	43 3 10	—	5	Do. do.	293
Not a question of wages		—	—	—	—	—	Meetings of employer and employed.	295
—	—	None	—	—	—	—	Government board of arbitration.	296
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	——	299
—	—	76	10s. men; 5s. women.	320 0 0	—	—	Arbitration.	306
—	—	600	None	Nil	—	—	Joint boards of employers and workmen.	309
—	—	25	15s.	177 15 0	—	—	Boards of arbitration.	311
—	20 per cent. on the more highly paid men.	—	—	—	—	—	——	312
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	——	313
—	5 per cent.	12	10s.	5 0 0	7 0 0	None	Court of arbitration.	314
Unsuccessful strike against reduction.		70	10s.	57 10 0	4 19 6	None	Board of arbitration.	315
—	—	170	18s. 10s., and 4s.	—	—	None	Conciliation.	318
Successful strike against reduction.		86	15s.	306 2 2	—	—	Conferences between masters and men.	320
—	—	4	10s.	13 4	—	None	Conciliation boards, with officer of the Board of Trade as president.	322
5 per cent. to time-workers.	—	20	10s.	1 6 8	—	None	Government boards of conciliation.	323
—	—	—	—	250 0 0	—	1	Boards of conciliation.	325
Slight advance to one section only.	—	80	15s.	—	—	—	Conferences between masters and men.	326
Not a question of wages		—	—	—	—	—	——	327
5 8 0	—	20	15s.	51 2 6	—	16	Government board of arbitration and joint committees of men and employers.	329
Successful strike against reduction.		6	15s.	36 0 0	—	—	——	330
Do.		90	10s.	35 6 8	—	None	——	331
—	—	12	15s.	—	—	5	Conciliation.	332
Successful strike against reduction in hours entailing reduced wages.		20	15s.	90 0 0	—	None	Arbitration.	334
Not a question of wages		16	11s., 12s., and 15s.	70 0 0 to 5 June 1893.	—	2	Trade unionism and a proper demarcation of work between the trades.	335
—	6 12 0	88	15s.	405 15 0	—	None	Combination of the workmen.	336
—	—	40	—	—	—	None	——	337
—	—	30	—	—	—	None	Conferences between masters and men.	338
Successful strike against reduction.		None	—	—	—	—	——	340
—	—	150	15s.	154 9 4	—	—	——	341
33 15 0	—	55	—	—	—	—	——	343
—	—	5	12s.	4 16 0	—	None	——	346
3 1 0	—	61	—	—	—	None	Board of conciliation.	348
—	—	34	13s.	—	—	4	Do. do.	350
—	2 7 0	47	10s.	100 0 0	—	None	Conciliation and arbitration.	352
—	—	125	15s.	—	—	—	——	353
Successful strike against reduction		10	12s.	4 16 0	—	None	——	354
Do.		—	8s.	50 0 0	—	None	Abolition of piece-work, "lump" work, sub-contracting, and truck system. Conferences between employers and employed.	355
—	—	445	—	—	—	—	Joint committees of men and employers.	356

In cases marked * the number

Reference Number.	Whether Strike was approved or disapproved by Trade Union.	Number of Persons affected.		Estimated Weekly Wages earned.				Estimated Amount of Wages that would have been earned during period of Strike.
				Before Strike by those		After Strike by those		
		Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
357	- - -	—	75	—	—	—	—	—
359	Disapproved -	*15	—	—	—	—	—	—
361	Approved -	130	—	195 16 3	—	195 16 3	—	228
362	Do. -	*50	—	81 11 3	—	81 11 3	—	27
366	- -	*117	—	150 0 0	—	150 0 0	—	100
368	- - -	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
369	- -	*36	—	—	—	—	—	—
370	Approved -	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
372	- - -	*59	—	102 17 7½	—	102 17 7½	—	69
373	- -	*93	—	46 10 0	—	46 10 0	—	147
375	Disapproved -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
377	Approved -	*2,000 Shipwrights.	—	3,375 0 0	—	3,375 0 0	—	5,062
	Do. -	*1,500 Joiners.	—	2,531 5 0	—	2,531 5 0	—	3,797
378	Do. -	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
379	Do. -	*96	—	165 12 0	—	160 16 0	—	248
380	Do. -	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
381	Do. -	*98	282	90 13 0	—	89 8 6	—	544
	Do. -	130	—	—	—	—	—	—
389	Do. -	16	—	27 0 0	—	27 0 0	—	81
394	Do. -	14	—	21 17 6	—	23 2 0	—	4
397	Not ordered -	800	—	1,350 0 0	—	1,350 0 0	—	1,800
	Approved -	83	—	140 1 3	—	140 1 3	—	257
398	Do. -	*74	—	99 18 0	—	99 18 0	—	216
401	Disapproved -	*200	300	325 0 0	—	325 0 0	—	217
403	- - -	40	—	49 10 0	—	42 16 8	—	25
404	Approved -	55	—	74 5 0	—	74 5 0	—	124
405	- - -	*253	—	360 10 6	—	360 10 6	—	721
407	Approved -	5	—	—	—	Hands replaced		—
409	Do. -	9		—	—	—	—	—
411	Do. -	700	20	700 0 0	—	910 0 0	—	8,167
416	No union -	31	4	30 18 0	—	27 15 5	—	268
417	- - -	23	—	12 13 0	—	12 13 0	—	1,999
421	Disapproved -	*100	—	150 0 0	—	140 0 0	—	1,500
425	Approved -	260	80	—	—	—	—	—
426	Do. -	58	34	68 3 0	—	68 3 0	—	1,383
430	Do. -	250	150	—	—	—	—	—
434	Do. -	*182	—	—	—	—	—	—
437	Do. -	44	—	—	—	—	—	—
439	Disapproved -	*70	—	57 15 0	—	63 0 0	—	279
440	Approved -	*60	—	—	—	—	—	—
443	Do.	400	200	450 0 0	225 0 0	450 0 0	225 0 0	15,525
444	Do. -	*70	—	78 15 0	—	66 10 0	—	381

Particulars between the cross lines are not added in to the total.

differs from that taken for Table II.

Weekly Gain in Wages by those affected by Strike.	Weekly Reduction in Wages to those affected by Strike.	Number Striking who belong to Trade Union.	Amount of Support per Head per Week paid by Trade Union.	Amount expended in support of Strike.		Number of Persons going into Work during the Strike.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.	Reference Number.
				By Trade Union.	From other Sources.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	——	357
—	—	15	—	Nil	—	—	Boards of conciliation and arbitration.	359
Not a question of wages		130	12s.	52 10 0	—	None	Co-operation and arbitration.	361
Do.		50	12s. to 15s.	11 0 0	—	None	Arbitration.	362
Do.		87	—	Nil	—	—	——	366
Do.		60	—	—	—	None	——	368
—	—	12	—	—	—	—	Conciliation.	369
Successful strike against reduction		17	8s.	3 16 0	—	None	Board of conciliation.	370
Not a question of wages		59	—	—	—	None	——	372
Do.		93	8s.	95 0 0	—	—	——	373
—	—	36	—	Nil	—	—	——	375
Not a question of wages		2,000	10s.	—	—	—	Boards of arbitration.	377
Do.		1,500	12s. to 15s.	1,012 10 0	—	—	Permanent boards of conciliation. Arbitration is a fraud.	377
—	—	10	15s.	—	—	None	——	378
—	4 16 0	96	15s.	96 0 0	—	None	Compulsory arbitration.	379
Not a question of wages		21	15s.	78 3 6½	—	8	Board of conciliation.	380
—	1 4 6	98	8s.	309 12 0	—	3	"Some scheme of proportional payment for the helpers."	381
—	5 per cent.	—	8s.	321 0 0	—	6	"One union."	381
Not a question of wages		16	12s., 15s., and 17s.	36 10 0	—	None	——	389
1 4 6	—	13	15s.	2 16 6	—	—	——	394
Not a question of wages		—	15s.	—	—	—	Arbitration and conciliation.	397
Do.		—	12s.	74 19 0	—	None	Board of arbitration.	397
Do.		74	8s.	64 4 0	—	None	More harmony between unions; abolition of piece work.	398
Do.		200	—	Nil.	—	None	——	401
—	6 13 4 owing to a reduction in hours.	35	—	—	—	—	——	403
Not a question of wages		55	8s.	38 6 4	—	—	"One union." Abolition of piece work.	404
Do.		208	8s.	158 0 0	—	—	——	405
—	—	5	20s.	21 18 8	—	—	"Two or three justices intrusted with powers for the prevention and settlement of disputes."	407
—	—	8	10s., and 1s. for each child from union; 5s. from federation.	50 7 0	—	None	Conference between employers and men.	409
210 0 0	—	500	4s.	1,000 0 0	—	—	"Abolition of the capitalist and the competition system."	411
—	3 2 7	None	—	—	—	—	Good organisation; boards of arbitration.	416
—	—	23	—	About 5s. per week per head obtained by collection at works.		2	Conciliation and arbitration.	417
—	10 0 0	100	10s.	400 0 0	—	3	Government board of arbitration with compulsory powers, presided over by President of Board of Trade.	421
Not a question of wages		150	Men 15s. 6d. and 1s. per child; boys 7s. 6d.	1,304 0 0	—	70	Compulsory arbitration.	425
Successful strike against reduction.		52	3s. 3d.	50 0 0	139 12 11	—	Do.	426
Not a question of wages		250	—	Nil	—	None	State-established system of conciliation and arbitration, with compulsory powers.	430
Successful strike against reduction.		39	2s.	40 0 0	—	None	Arbitration.	434
Do.		44	16s. to 20s.	86 14 0	—	None	Uniform wage list and sliding scale.	437
5 5 0	—	10	10s.	19 16 8	—	None	Boards of arbitration.	439
Not a question of wages		47	10s., and 1s. for each child under 13.	52 0 0	—	—	——	440
—	—	400	10s.	7,000 0 0	—	20	Arbitration.	443
—	12 5 0	65	10s.	123 0 0	—	20	——	444

In cases marked * the number

Reference Number.	Whether Strike was approved or disapproved by Trade Union.	Number of Persons affected.		Estimated Weekly Wages earned.				Estimated Amount of Wages that would have been earned during period of Strike.
				Before Strike by those		After Strike by those		
		Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
446	Approved	12	—	—	—	Hands replaced		—
449	Do.	140	—	154 0 0	—	Colliery not re-started		—
450	- - -	35	—	39 7 6	—	39 7 6	—	—
451	Not ordered	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
452	Approved	*60	—	—	—	—	—	—
453	Do.	*83	—	108 0 0	—	Colliery closed		—
454	Do.	500	—	—	—	—	—	—
455	Do.	600	—	—	—	Colliery closed		—
456	Do.	235	100	264 7 6	—	284 4 0½	—	529
461	Disapproved	15	—	17 5 0	—	16 2 6	—	20
464	Approved	1,000	—	1,250 0 0	—	1,312 10 0	—	41,256
465	Disapproved	*60	—	71 5 0	—	71 5 0	—	—
466	Approved	350	—	—	—	—	—	—
468	Disapproved	*25	—	—	—	—	—	—
475	- - -	*600	—	900 0 0 (Applies to 450 only.)	—	765 0 0 (Applies to 450 only.)	—	10,950 (Applies to 450 only.)
482	- - -	800	—	900 0 0	—	900 0 0	—	300
483	Approved	122	—	106 11 3 (Applies to 110 only.)	—	113 8 9 (Applies to 110 only.)	—	—
484	- - -	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
487	- - -	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
488	Approved	†700	—	673 15 0	—	673 15 0	—	11,791
		†600	100	750 0 0	—	—	—	—
491	Do.	*100	—	168 15 0	—	—	—	—
492	Do.	20	—	22 10 0	—	—	—	38
494	- - -	70	—	—	—	—	—	—
496	Not approved	*240	—	276 0 0	—	276 0 0	—	828
498	No union at the time.	*320	—	324 0 0	—	324 0 0	—	3,672
503	Approved	50	—	71 17 6	—	—	—	1,833
505	Do.	50	—	56 5 0	—	58 6 8	—	19
507	- - -	*150	—	—	—	—	—	—
510	Not ordered	*600	—	—	—	—	—	—
514	- - -	30	—	40 10 0	—	—	—	—
519	- - -	650	—	—	—	—	—	—
526	Not ordered	500	—	260 8 4 (Applies to 250 only.)	—	—	—	1,172 (Applies to 250 only.)
527	- - -	*155	—	164 3 9	—	—	—	520
529	Approved	*30	—	35 0 0	—	33 5 0	—	945
531	Do.	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
532	Do.	120	—	—	—	—	—	—
533	Do.	30,000 Derbyshire.	—	48,750 0 0	—	48,750 0 0	—	780,000

† The first of these returns only is included in the total.

differs from that taken for Table II.

Weekly Gain in Wages by those affected by Strike.	Weekly Reduction in Wages to those affected by Strike.	Number Striking who belong to Trade Union.	Amount of Support per Head per Week paid by Trade Union.	Amount expended in support of Strike.		Number of Persons going into Work during the Strike.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.	Reference Number.
				By Trade Union.	From other Sources.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
—	—	12	—	—	—	—	——	446
—	—	140	—	250 0 0	—	—	——	449
—	—	None	—	—	—	—	——	450
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	——	451
—	—	—	10s.	173 0 0	—	—	Arbitration.	452
—	—	81	10s., and 1s. for each child under 12.	320 0 0	—	None	Board of conciliation.	453
—	30 per cent.	500	—	430 0 0	—	5	Arbitration.	454
—	—	543	10s., and 1s. for each child.	—	—	—	Nationalisation of land, minerals, and means of production.	455
19 16 6¾	—	235	8s., and 1s. each child.	110 0 0	—	—	Compulsory courts of arbitration.	456
—	1 2 6	12	—	None	—	None	——	461
62 10 0	—	600	10s. 6d.	—	—	None	"Men to be well prepared for action."	464
Not a question of wages		—	—	—	—	—	Compulsory arbitration.	465
Do.		150	—	—	—	—	Thorough organisation, and arbitration. (*See* note, p. 214.)	466
—	—	15	—	—	—	—	Thorough organisation, and arbitration. (*See* note, p. 214.)	468
—	135 0 0 (Applies to 450 only.)	300	10s., and 1s. each child.	—	—	None	Compulsory arbitration.	475
Not a question of wages		800	—	—	—	None	Do. do.	482
6 17 6 (Applies to 110 only.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Arbitration (*See* note, p. 214).	483
—	6d. per day per man.	350		None	—	None	Board of conciliation, with power to fix the selling price of coal.	484
Not a question of wages		47	10s., and 1s. for each child.	—	—	—	——	487
Successful strike against reduction.		140	10s.	928 3 6	—	—	——	488
—	—	100	10s., and 1s. each child under 12.	400 0 0	200 0 0	—	"Powerful organisation of both employers and workmen."	
—	—	80	8s., and 1s. each child under 13.	—	—	—	——	491
Partially successful strike against reduction.		20	8s.	10 0 0	—	None	——	492
—	—	6	10s.	3 0 0	—	—	Arbitration.	494
Successful strike against reduction.		240	8s.	212 0 0	—	None	Compulsory arbitration.	496
—	—	—	—	25 0 0	—	—	——	498
—	—	—	10s., and 1s. each child under 12.	—	—	None	——	503
2 1 8	—	50	—	—	—	—	Compulsory arbitration.	505
Successful strike against reduction.		—	—	—	—	—	——	507
—	5d. per ton.	600	—	—	—	—	——	510
—	—	20	9s., and 1s. each child under 13.	—	—	None	Profit sharing.	514
Not a question of wages		650	9s.; 4s. 6d. lads	—	—	None	——	519
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Conciliation board, with umpire appointed by Board of Trade.	526
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Compulsory arbitration.	527
—	1 15 0	30	10s.	61 10 0	13 10 0	—	"Universal rate of wages for each class of work."	529
—	—	900	9s., and 1s. for each child.	3,000 0 0	150 0 0	None	Board of conciliation.	531
—	—	120	7s. and 10s.	—	50 0 0	None	"Perfect trade unions and conciliation."	532
Successful strike against reduction.		—	8s., and 1s. each child.	22,000 0 0	—	600	Conciliation.	533

In cases marked * the number

Reference Number.	Whether Strike was approved or disapproved by Trade Union.	Number of Persons affected.		Estimated Weekly Wages earned.				Estimated Amount of Wages that would have been earned during period of Strike.
				Before Strike by those		After Strike by those		
		Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
	Approved	3,000 Leicestershire.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Do.	5,000 Warwickshire.	350	5,000 0 0†	—	7,500 0 0‡	—	52,500
	Do.	10,000 Cannock Chase.	—	10,000 0 0	—	10,000 0 0	—	158,333
81	Do.	4,000 Pelsall District.	—	5,000 0 0	—	5,000 0 0	—	79,166
533 cont.	Do.	3,500 Somersetshire.	—	3,500 0 0	—	3,500 0 0	—	—
	Do.	2,300 Bristol District.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Do.	11,000 North Wales.	—	12,375 0 0	—	12,375 0 0	—	—
	Do.	§800	—	840 0 0	—	840 0 0	—	14,420
	Do.	§48	—	63 0 0	—	63 0 0	—	714
	Do.	§1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Do.	§1,200	—	1,500 0 0	—	1,500 0 0	—	23,750
	- - -	*87,500	—	83,125 0 0	—	87,500 0 0	—	429,479
536	Disapproved	95,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
	- - -	1,800	—	—	—	—	—	—
539	Approved	5,000	5,000	6,562 10 0	6,562 10 0	7,218 15 0	7,218 15 0	10,500
541	Disapproved	1,200	—	—	—	—	—	—
542	- - -	*70	—	70 0 0	—	Pit closed	—	—
543	Approved	8,000	—	10,000 0 0	—	11,100 0 0	—	23,333
544	- - -	*35	—	63 0 0	—	63 0 0	—	179
545	Approved	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
546	Do.	3,500	—	4,200 0 0	—	4,200 0 0	—	7,700
548	Not approved	51	—	—	—	—	—	—
549	Approved	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
551	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
554	- - -	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
558	- - -	2,500	—	3,125 0 0	—	3,437 10 0	—	521
562	- - -	*28	7	58 16 0 (6 days per week.)	—	49 0 0 (5 days per week.)	—	59
563	- - -	161	—	—	—	—	—	—
565	Approved	650	—	—	—	—	—	2,000
	Do.	1,400	1,000	1,700 0 0	1,400 0 0	1,700 0 0	1,400 0 0	10,850
566	Do.	275	—	343 15 0	—	343 15 0	—	745

† Four days per week. ‡ Six days per week. § Returns for individual collieries only.
Particulars between cross lines are not added in to the total.

differs from that taken for Table II.

Weekly Gain in Wages by those affected by Strike.	Weekly Reduction in Wages to those affected by Strike.	Number Striking who belong to Trade Union.	Amount of Support per Head per Week paid by Trade Union.	Amount expended in support of Strike.		Number of Persons going into Work during the Strike.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.	Reference Number.
				By Trade Union.	From other Sources.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Successful strike against reduction.		3,744	7s., and 1s. each child.	5,978 7 6 (Includes receipts from other sources.)	—	—	—	533 cont.
	Do.	3,500	8s., and 1s. each child.	5,270 0 0	392 2 6	—	—	
	Do.	7,500	—	14,000 0 0 (Includes receipts from other sources.)	—	—	—	
	Do.	3,300	—	3,500 0 0	5,500 0 0	—	Both employers and workmen to be thoroughly organised.	
	Do.	3,500	—	10,000 0 0 (Includes receipts from other sources.)	—	—	Boards of conciliation.	
	Do.	2,200	5s. to 2s. 6d.	—	—	—	Nationalisation of land, minerals, and means of production.	
	Do.	3,500	7s. to 1s. 10d.	10,000 0 0 (Includes receipts from other sources.)	—	1,000	Boards of conciliation.	
	Do.	400	9s., and 1s. each child.	1,700 0 0	300 0 0	—	The conciliation board as now constituted.	536
	Do.	—	9s., and 1s. each child.	225 5 0	—	—	—	
	Do.	1,072	—	3,266 12 6	—	—	"Conciliation board on federation lines."	
	Do.	1,000	8s.	1,700 0 0	—	—	Conciliation boards, and, failing this, arbitration by the President of the Board of Trade.	
4,375 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	Arbitration.	
—	—	11,000	—	—	—	—	Conciliation.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Conciliation boards and compulsory arbitration.	
1,312 10 0	—	5,000	—	—	—	None	Conciliation board of men and masters.	539
—	—	1,200	None	—	—	None	"State labour."	541
—	—	50	—	—	—	—	State control of mines and minerals; board of conciliation.	542
1,100 0 0	—	7,300	10s.; 5s. for half members.	2,750 0 0	—	None	—	543
Unsuccessful strike for advance		None	—	—	—	None	—	544
12½ per cent.	—	—	None	—	—	None	Board of conciliation.	545
Unsuccessful strike for advance		—	None	—	—	None	—	546
Not a question of wages		—	—	—	—	—	—	548
	Do.	1,464	—	—	—	None	"Owners to take workmen into confidence."	549
	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	551
	Do.	850	—	—	—	—	—	554
312 10 0	—	2,500	—	—	—	None	Compulsory arbitration, with minimum wage.	558
—	2 16 0 (1 day less per week worked.)	28	—	—	—	—	Board of conciliation.	562
Not a question of wages		161	—	—	—	1	Conciliation.	563
—	—	489	10s., and 1s. for each child; 5s. boys	531 10 0	11 16 0	None	Board of conciliation.	565
Unsuccessful strike for advance		900	—	12 0 0	—	—	Board of Trade to have power to bring disputants together.	566
	Do.	240	—	—	—	35	Standard wage to be fixed by Board of Trade.	

In cases marked * the number

Reference Number.	Whether Strike was approved or disapproved by Trade Union.	Number of Persons affected.		Estimated Weekly Wages earned.				Estimated Amount of Wages that would have been earned during period of Strike.
				Before Strike by those		After Strike by those		
		Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
570	Not ordered	430	—	514 0 0	—	514 0 0	—	86
571	- - -	35	—	63 0 0	—	73 10 0	—	21
572	No union	150	—	225 0 0	—	225 0 0	—	337
573	Approved	17	—	20 12 6 (Applies to 15 only.)	—	17 16 3 (Applies to 15 only.)	—	48 (Applies to 15 only.)
575	- - -	*320	—	456 0 0	—	456 0 0	—	152
578	Approved	*160	—	240 0 0	—	240 0 0	—	1,960
580	Disapproved	*1,000	—	1,150 0 0	—	1,066 13 4	—	575
583	Do.	12	—	14 8 0	—	—	—	29
584	- - -	4	—	4 16 0	—	—	—	10
586	- - -	14	—	16 0 0 (Applies to 8 only.)	—	16 0 0 (Applies to 8 only.)	—	—
587	Approved	65	—	86 8 0	—	86 8 0	—	806
588	Do.	*475	—	550 0 0	—	A reduction enforced.	—	8,617
592	Do.	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
593	Do.	106	138	—	—	—	—	—
595	- - -	*28	—	32 4 0 (Applies to 23 only.)	—	†32 4 0 (Applies to 23 only.)	—	247 (Applies to 23 only.)
596	No union	24	—	26 17 0	—	—	—	—
597	Do.	*51	—	—	—	—	—	—
598	Approved	69	—	79 7 0	—	87 5 1½	—	397
600	Do.	10	—	13 15 0	—	—	—	—
601	Do.	11	—	13 4 0	—	13 4 0	—	42
603	Do.	21	—	29 18 6	—	35 14 0	—	359
607	Not ordered	*28	—	36 8 0	—	36 8 0	—	30
613	Approved	120	—	115 10 0 (Applies to 70 only.)	—	115 10 0 (Applies to 70 only.)	—	616 (Applies to 70 only.)
614	Do.	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
615	Do.	*60	—	48 0 0	—	Most of hands replaced		—
616	Do.	*14	—	10 10 0	—	Hands replaced		—
619	Not ordered	100	46	60 0 0	—	65 0 0	—	50
621	Approved	220	50	192 0 0	40 0 0	195 0 0	40 0 0	116
623	No union	5	—	—	—	Hands replaced	—	—
624	Disapproved	100	25	75 0 0	25 0 0	75 0 0	25 0 0	150
625	Do.	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
632	Not ordered	110	—	—	—	—	—	—
634	Approved	*190	—	—	—	—	—	—
635	Not ordered	200	—	—	—	—	—	—
637	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
638	Approved	55	30	68 15 0	—	Hands replaced		1,753
640	Disapproved	300	260	292 10 0	—	304 7 6	—	98
641	No union	28	—	35 0 0	—	—	—	105
642	Approved	200	—	180 0 0	—	190 0 0	—	660
645	Not ordered	*200	—	—	—	—	—	—
646	Do.	100	40	—	—	—	—	—
647	Approved	*180	—	—	—	—	—	—

† Some of the

differs from that taken for Table II.

Weekly Gain in Wages by those affected by Strike.	Weekly Reduction in Wages to those affected by Strike.	Number Striking who belong to Trade Union.	Amount of Support per Head per Week paid by Trade Union.	Amount expended in support of Strike.		Number of Persons going into Work during the Strike.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.	Reference Number.
				By Trade Union.	From other Sources.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Not a question of wages		300	—	—	—	—	Conciliation, with a minimum and maximum rate of wages.	570
10 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	——	571
Not a question of wages		None	—	—	—	None	Compulsory arbitration.	572
—	2 16 3 (Applies to 15 only.)	17	None	—	—	5	Board of conciliation.	573
Not a question of wages		320	None	—	—	None	——	575
Not a question of wages.		160	15s., and 1s. 6d. each child.	979 2 9	—	5	Conciliation.	578
—	83 6 8	20	—	—	—	—	——	580
—	—	1	—	0 5 0	—	—	——	583
—	—	4	—	2 2 0	—	—	——	584
—	—	14	—	—	—	—	——	586
Successful strike against reduction.		64	4s. 6d. and 9s.	36 0 0	—	None	Equal laws for capitalists and working classes.	587
—	Reduction not stated.	135	10s.	547 10 6	1,500 0 0	6	Arbitration.	588
Successful strike for advance		30	9s.	34 14 6	—	None	Do.	592
—	—	—	10s. and 5s.	50 0 0	70 0 0	1	Strong trade unions. Recognition of union by employer. Arbitration.	593
Successful strike against reduction.†		23	12s., and 1s. each child under 13.	—	—	5	"Prices obtained for goods to be distributed, a third for wages, a third for material, and a third for employer."	595
—	—	None	—	—	—	—	——	596
Not a question of wages		None	—	—	—	—	Trade unionism.	597
7 18 1½	—	50	6s. and 12s.	150 0 0	29 0 0	6	Arbitration by Government umpire.	598
2s. per week to some of the strikers.	—	10	20s.	143 9 6	—	1	Boards of arbitration.	600
Unsuccessful strike for advance		11	18s.	66 13 5½	—	—	Arbitration.	601
5 15 6	—	15	20s.	202 8 10	—	—	Do.	603
Not a question of wages		28	None	—	—	None	Boards of conciliation.	607
Do.		120	6s., 10s. 14s., and 16s.	200 0 8	—	6	Do.	613
Successful strike against reduction		13	8s.	60 0 0	—	None	——	614
Unsuccessful strike for an advance in wages and reduction in hours.		54	10s.	340 0 0	—	20	——	615
—	—	14	18s.	100 0 0	—	—	"A desire to reason on both sides."	616
5 0 0	—	20	2s. 6d. and 5s.	0 15 0	—	None	*See* note, p. 216.	619
3 0 0	—	200	10s.	50 0 0	—	None	——	621
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	——	623
—	—	70	None	—	—	None	——	624
Successful strike for list prices		—	—	—	—	—	——	625
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	——	632
Not a question of wages		190	Spinners 12s. 6d. and 1s. each child under 13; piecers, 3s. and 6s.	67 7 11	—	None	Conference between men and employers.	634
Do.		—	—	—	—	—	——	635
Do.		—	—	—	—	—	——	637
—	—	55	10s.	—	—	1	"Public employment of all willing unemployed and the consequent steadying of the labour market."	638
11 17 6	—	200	—	—	—	—	——	640
Not a question of wages		None	—	—	—	16	Trade unionism.	641
10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	None	——	642
Not a question of wages		—	—	—	—	—	——	645
Do.		—	None	—	—	None	——	646
Successful strike for List prices		119	7s. 6d. and 10s.	67 18 6	—	None	——	647

hands replaced.

In cases marked * the number

Reference Number.	Whether Strike was approved or disapproved by Trade Union.	Number of Persons affected.		Estimated Weekly Wages earned.				Estimated Amount of Wages that would have been earned during period of Strike.
				Before Strike by those		After Strike by those		
		Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
648	Approved	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
653	Do.	278	—	—	—	—	—	—
659	Disapproved	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
661	Approved	220	5	175 0 0	50 0 0	178 10 0	50 0 0	338
662	Do.	*126	—	112 5 0	—	123 4 0	—	635
663	Not ordered	190	36	185 0 0	30 0 0	185 0 0	30 0 0	107
664	Approved	*172	4	72 0 0 (Applies to 60 only.)	—	72 0 0 (Applies to 60 only.)	—	324 (Applies to 60 only.)
666	Disapproved	23,360	—	14,016 0 0	—	14,016 0 0	—	11,680
667	Do.	400	40	—	—	—	—	—
668	Do.	600	—	253 2 6	—	253 2 6	—	338
669	Approved	70	12	100 6 0 (Applies to 59 only.)	—	100 6 0 (Applies to 59 only.)	—	451 (Applies to 59 only.)
674	No union	*302	—	110 8 4½	—	110 8 4½	—	129
677	Do.	200	—	—	—	—	—	—
678	Approved	15	—	22 10 0	—	22 10 0	—	116
681	- - -	91	—	—	—	—	—	—
683	Approved	43	—	—	—	—	—	—
685	Disapproved	*50	16	75 0 0	—	75 0 0	—	50
687	- - -	70	—	59 10 0	—	—	—	30
691	No union	20	—	18 0 0	—	20 0 0	—	8
692	Disapproved	*26	—	29 18 0	—	29 18 0	—	30
694	No union	60	—	33 0 0	—	33 0 0	—	16
698	- - -	8	—	12 0 0	—	12 0 0	—	24
700	Approved	400	3,000	340 0 0	—	340 0 0	—	793
701	Do.	*153	100	—	—	—	—	—
702	- - -	80	—	68 0 0	—	65 0 0	—	272
703	Disapproved	—	—	—	—	Some hands replaced		—
706	Approved	100	80	—	—	—	—	—
708	Not ordered	32	—	28 16 0	—	25 12 0	—	72
709	Approved	80	—	64 0 0	—	64 0 0	—	—
710	Do.	*87	—	24 4 6	—	24 4 6	—	4
711	Do.	4	—	4 9 0	—	Hands replaced		—
712	No union	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
714	Disapproved	152	—	91 4 0	—	106 8 0	—	76
715	Approved	*7	—	7 14 0	—	7 14 0	—	8
718	Do.	300	—	397 10 0	—	—	—	—
729	- - -	48	—	—	—	—	—	—
730	No union	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
731	- -	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
733	- - -	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
735	- - -	150	—	—	—	—	—	—
738	Approved	9,100 Dock labourers.	1,000	3,867 10 0	—	3,867 10 0	—	25,139
	Disapproved	1,000 Seamen and firemen.	—	—	—	—	—	—
741	Approved	77	—	53 18 0	—	53 18 0	—	27
742	Not ordered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
755	Approved	60	—	24 0 0	—	24 0 0	—	4
757	Do.	*194	—	130 9 0	—	130 9 0	—	392
759	Do.	19	—	32 1 3	—	34 4 0	—	128

differs from that taken for Table II.

Weekly Gain in Wages by those affected by Strike.	Weekly Reduction in Wages to those affected by Strike.	Number Striking who belong to Trade Union.	Amount of Support per Head per week paid by Trade Union.	Amount expended in support of Strike.		Number of Persons going into Work during the Strike.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.	Reference Number.
				By Trade Union.	From other Sources.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Successful strike against reduction		27	3s., 6s., 9s., 12s., and 15s.	4 15 3	—	None	Conference between men and employers.	648
—	—	277	14s., and 1s. each child under 13	2,000 0 0 to May 19, 1894.	—	None	Do. do.	653
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	659
3 10 0	—	200	10s.	100 0 0	20 0 0	None	—	661
10 19 0	—	—	—	358 17 0	—	—	—	662
—	—	190	—	None	—	—	Boards of conciliation.	663
Not a question of wages		152	3s., 6s., 9s., 12s. 6d., and 15s.	225 0 0	145 0 0	None	—	664
Successful strike against reduction		2,645	2s. and 4s.	408 3 3	—	None	Boards of arbitration.	666
—	—	14	—	None	—	—	—	667
Successful strike against reduction		66	4s.	16 16 0	100 0 0	None	Arbitration.	668
—	—	59	6s. and 12s.	40 16 0	—	None	Board of conciliation.	669
Successful strike against reduction		None	—	—	—	—	Deputation to employer.	674
Not a question of wages		None	—	—	—	—	—	677
Successful strike against reduction		15	12s.	38 12 6	—	None	Boards of conciliation.	678
—	—	None	10s.	14 5 1	—	None	—	681
Not a question of wages		43	10s.	—	—	4	—	683
Do.		50	16s.	18 6 11	—	None	More kindly treatment of workpeople.	685
—	—	—	—	None	—	None	Arbitration.	687
2 0 0	—	None	—	—	—	None	Do.	691
Not a question of wages		26	—	None	—	None	Do.	692
Do.		None	—	—	—	—	Organisation and conciliation.	694
—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	698
Successful strike against reduction		60	5s. to 12s.	60 0 0	42 0 0	None	Conciliation.	700
—	—	19	6s. to 11s.	9 15 0	6 4 0	3	Conference between employer and employed, and arbitration.	701
—	3 0 0	2	11s.	4 8 0	—	None	Conciliation and mediation.	702
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	703
Successful strike for full List prices.		50	—	None	—	None	Compulsory conciliation board.	706
—	3 4 0	5	—	3 16 0	—	None	Boards of conciliation or arbitration.	708
Successful strike against reduction		60	—	None	—	None	Do. do.	709
Do.		—	—	None	—	None	Arbitration and conciliation.	710
—	—	4	11s., 12s., and 15s.	—	—	—	—	711
Not a question of wages		—	—	—	—	—	—	712
15 4 0	—	5	—	None	—	—	Conciliation or arbitration.	714
Not a question of wages		7	10s.	15 15 8	—	—	"Legislation."	715
—	—	300	10s.	921 0 9	—	—	Do.	718
—	½d. per ton	—	—	—	—	—	Board of arbitration.	729
—	—	None	—	—	—	—	Board of arbitration, president to be appointed by Board of Trade.	730
Not a question of wages		60	—	—	—	—	Arbitration.	731
Do.		50	—	—	—	—	—	733
Do.		—	—	—	—	—	Board of arbitration.	735
Do.		9,000	10s.	3,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	—	Legal restriction of hours of labour, and payment of a living wage.	738
—	—	—	6s.	—	—	100	Board of conciliation.	
Not a question of wages		65	8s.	43 5 0	1 15 0	None	National ownership of means of distribution.	741
Do.		—	—	0 15 6	—	—	State conciliation board.	742
Successful strike against reduction		60	—	None	—	—	Boards of conciliation.	755
Not a question of wages		85	8s.	117 0 0	40 0 0	—	See note, p. 217.	757
2 2 9	—	17	1l. 0s. 2½d.	76 18 7½	—	2	See note, p. 218.	759

In cases marked * the number

Reference Number.	Whether Strike was approved or disapproved by Trade Union.	Number of Persons affected.		Estimated Weekly Wages earned.				Estimated Amount of Wages that would have been earned during period of Strike.
				Before Strike by those		After Strike by those		
		Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
763	Approved	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
764	- - -	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
765	Approved	19	—	17 2 0	—	20 18 0	—	43
766	Approved	12	—	18 0 0	—	18 0 0	—	105
Total Strikes -		275,386 (In 383 strikes.)	17,831	249,787 9 8¾ in 265 strikes to 233,071 persons.	9,147 11 6 in 265 strikes to 6,827 persons.	254,832 16 2¾ in 209 strikes to 229,734 persons.	9,742 4 6 in 209 strikes to 6,795 persons.	1,839,706 in 224 strikes to 223,679 persons.

Lock-

In cases marked * the number

Reference Number.	Number of Persons affected.		Estimated Weekly Wages earned				Estimated amount of Wages that would have been earned during period of Lock-out.
			Before Lock-out by those		After Lock-out by those		
	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	Directly affected.	Indirectly affected.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£
769	50	—	74 7 6	—	74 7 6	—	273
770	23	—	34 18 6 (Applies to 21 only.)	—	34 18 6 (Applies to 21 only.)	—	12
772	14	—	29 8 0	—	29 8 0	—	—
773	48	—	—	—	—	—	—
776	120	200	216 0 0	360 0 0	—	—	768
777	400	—	—	—	—	—	—
778	700	—	1,260 0 0	—	1,260 0 0	—	2,100
779	650	50	780 0 0	—	942 10 0	—	6,890
782	8	—	6 13 0	—	—	—	—
Total Lock-outs	2,013 (In 9 lock-outs.)	250	2,401 7 0 in 7 lock-outs to 1,563 persons.	360 0 0 in 7 lock-outs to 200 persons.	2,341 4 0 in 5 lock-outs to 1,435 persons.	—	10,043 in 5 lock-outs to 1,743 persons.

A summary of the principal figures brought out by this
from the

differs from that taken for Table II.

Weekly Gain in Wages by those affected by Strike.	Weekly Reduction in Wages to those affected by Strike.	Number Striking who belong to Trade Union.	Amount of Support per Head per Week paid by Trade Union.	Amount expended in support of Strike.		Number of Persons going into Work during the Strike.	Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.	Reference Number.
				By Trade Union.	From other Sources.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Advance granted on certain garments.	—	—	14s.	8 19 6	—	—	Arbitration.	763
—	—	9	14s.	8 8 0	—	None	—	764
3 16 0	—	19	15s., 12s., and 10s.	21 19 0	—	1	Board of arbitration.	765
Successful strike against reduction		12	15s.	50 0 0	—	6	—	766
8,019 4 10½ in 73 strikes to 116,249 persons.	319 10 1 in 21 strikes to 2,523 persons.	88,940 in 313 strikes.	—	126,879 7 10 in 240 strikes to 92,503 persons.	24,597 1 6½ in 37 strikes to 21,171 persons.	2,492 in 95 strikes.		

OUTS.

differs from that taken for Table II.

Weekly gain in Wages by those affected by Lock-out.	Weekly Reduction in Wages to those affected by Lock-out.	Number locked out who belong to Trade Unions.	Amount of Support per Head per Week paid by Trade Unions.	Amount expended in support of Lock-out.		Suggested means of settling or preventing Labour Disputes.	Reference Number.
				By Trade Unions.	From other Sources.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
—	—	50	10s.	70 0 0	—		769
Not a question of wages.		16	Masons, 12s.; committee, 13s. labourers, 9s.	1 15 6	—	Collectivism.	770
—	—	14	15s.	7 10 0	14 0 0	—	772
Not a question of wages.		48	14s.	1,142 8 0	—	Arbitration.	773
—	—	120	—	—	—	Conference between employers and employed.	776
Not a question of wages.		350	Nil.	—	9 0 0	Nationalisation of mines. Boards of Conciliation.	777
Nil.	Nil.	450	Nil.	—	—	—	778
162 10 0	—	650	8s., and 1s. per child under 13 years.	2,000 0 0	—	—	779
—	—	8	11s., 12s., and 13s., and 1s. per child.	—	—	Conciliation and mediation.	782
162 10 0 in 1 lock-out to 650 persons.	—	1,706 in 9 lock-outs.	—	3,221 13 6 in 5 lock-outs to 778 persons.	23 0 0 in 2 lock-outs to 364 persons.		

table appears on page 58, shillings and pence being omitted calculation.

APPENDIX II.

NOTES and OBSERVATIONS upon the STRIKES and LOCK-OUTS in the preceding Tables, from the RETURNS made by EMPLOYERS and TRADE UNIONS, and from other sources.

5. The employer thus explains the proposed alteration in the system of working against which the men struck :—

"Instead of working *all* our men two nights per week, we proposed to work one-third of the men six nights per week. They would thus be on night work every third week. For this convenience we offered to limit the hours to 48 per week on night work, and 60 on day work. The average hours of labour for Liverpool bakers will be about 80 per week."

8. The arbitrators' award in this case was as follows :—

"ARBITERS' AWARD *Re* INTRODUCTION OF MACHINERY INTO BRUSH FACTORY.

Glasgow, 1st March 1893.

To the Directors of the ———— and the Committee of the Brushmakers' Union.

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER a careful consideration of all the evidence which was placed before us with regard to the dispute presently pending between the ———————— and the Brushmakers' Union of all the conditions connected with the machines which are the immediate cause of the dispute, and of the brushmaking trade generally, we are now prepared to give our decision. We find :—

(1.) That the machines have been in operation in six different establishments in England, union and non-union workshops, and in no instance are they worked by skilled workers. Five of the firms employ women, and one employs boys.

(2.) That the working of the machines requires considerable dexterity, but not the skill of a lengthened apprenticeship.

(3.) That the machines ought to be worked (for equal competitive purposes) in Scotland, under the same conditions which have and still prevail in English brush factories.

(4.) That had the machines been introduced for the first time, we would have recommended the employment of male labour. The work may not be very heavy, still we are of opinion that it is not very suitable for women, as the rapid motions, continued strain and vibration, must before long tell on their health.

(5.) That ———————— should be at liberty to employ women in the working of these machines, should the directors consider it necessary and proper to do so.

We are, gentlemen,
Faithfully yours,
HENRY DYER.
JOHN BATTERSBY."

11. The employer observes, with reference to suggestions for settling or preventing labour disputes :—

"I feel a difficulty in answering, as in my own case I offered to submit the whole matter to the arbitration of the Lord Provost or any other leading citizen."

13. The following are the working rules signed as an outcome of the strike of bricklayers and labourers at Portsmouth :—

BRICKLAYERS.

"Working Rules agreed to between the Master Builders of Portsmouth and the Operative Bricklayers' Society.

Hours of Labour.

1. That the working hours in summer (with the exception of the first and last two weeks, when work shall commence at 6.30 a.m.) shall be 56½ per week, as follows :—First five days, 6 a.m. to 8, 8.30 to 12, 1 to 5.30 p.m.; Saturdays, 6 a.m. to 8, 8.30 to 1 p.m. That during 14 weeks of winter commencing on the first Monday in November the time shall be for the first and last three weeks nine hours per day, viz., 7 a.m. to 8, 8.30 to 12, 12.30 to 5 p.m.; Saturdays, 7 a.m. to 8, 8.30 to 1 p.m.; during the eight middle weeks, eight and a half hours per day, as follows :—First five days, 7.30 a.m. to 12, 12.30 to 4.30 p.m.; Saturdays, 7.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Rate of Wages.

2. That the current rate of wages be 7½*d.* per hour all the year round, the employer to provide all sharps.

Overtime.

3. That overtime when worked at the request of the employer (but not otherwise) shall be paid at the following rates :—From leaving-off time to 8 p.m., time and quarter; from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m., time and half; after 10 p.m., double time. But if time is lost other than by stress of weather, overtime on that day shall not count until the full day has been made. On

Saturday the pay for overtime shall be from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m., time and quarter; 4 p.m. to 8 p.m., time and half; after 8 p.m. and Sundays, double time. Christmas Day shall be paid for the same as Sunday.

Notice of Dismissal.

4. The employer to give one hour's notice or one hour's pay; employees to give the same amount of notice or forfeit one hour's pay. On terminating an engagement all wages due shall be paid at the expiration of such notice, or walking time allowed if sent to the yard.

Country Work.

5. That men who are sent to country jobs, or any distance beyond four miles from the town hall, shall be allowed one halfpenny per hour extra, lodgings, travelling expenses upon engagement and upon termination of engagement, and time occupied in travelling. Should an employee leave the work of his own accord, he to forfeit his return fare.

Payment of Wages.

6. That payment shall commence at 1 o'clock on Saturdays, and where men are employed to the number of twelve and upwards payment shall be made on the works.

Accommodation.

7. That employer shall provide suitable accommodation for the workmen to have their meals on the works, proper lock-up for tools, and sanitary conveniences.

Gauge and Sewer Work.

8. That all gauge work and sewer work be paid at the rate of one halfpenny per hour extra.

Notice.

9. That six months' notice on either side, to expire on the 1st of May, shall terminate the foregoing rules. These rules shall come into force on the 14th of March 1893.

Signed on behalf of the Operative Bricklayers' Society—

F. Marshall, President.
W. Harding.
John G. Morey.
William Barnes.
Francis W. Knight, Strike Secretary.

Signed on behalf of the Master Builders of Portsmouth—

Charles Dye, Chairman.
James Biden.
J. H. Corke.
H. Jones.
F. W. Simpson, Secretary.

Sussex Hotel,
13th March 1893."

BUILDERS' LABOURERS.

"Working Rules agreed to between the Master Builders of Portsmouth and the Amalgamated Labourers' Union.

Hours of Labour.

1. That the working hours in summer (with the exception of the first and last two weeks, when work shall commence at 6.30 a.m.) shall be 56½ per week, as follows:—First five days, 6 a.m. to 8, 8.30 to 12, 1 to 5.30 p.m.; Saturdays, 6 a.m. to 8, 8.30 to 1 p.m. That during 14 weeks of winter, commencing on the first Monday in November, the time shall be for the first and last three weeks nine hours per day, viz., 7 a.m. to 8, 8.30 to 12, 12.30 to 5 p.m.; Saturdays, 7 a.m. to 8, 8.30 to 1 p.m. During the eight middle weeks eight and a half hours per day, as follows:—First five days, 7.30 a.m. to 12, 12.30 to 4.30 p.m.; Saturdays, 7.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Rate of Wages.

2. That the current rate of wages be 5*d*. per hour all the year round, the employer to provide all sharps.

Overtime.

3. That overtime, when worked at the request of the employer (but not otherwise), shall be paid at the following rates:—From leaving-off time to 8 p.m., time and quarter; from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m., time and half; after 10 p.m., double time. But if time is lost other than by stress of weather, overtime on that day shall not count until the full day has been made. On Saturday the pay for overtime shall be from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m., time and quarter; 4 p.m. to 8 p.m., time and half; after 8 p.m. and Sundays, double time. Christmas Day shall be paid for the same as Sunday.

Notice of Dismissal.

4. The employer to give one hour's notice or one hour's pay; the employees to give the same amount of notice, or forfeit one hour's pay. On terminating an engagement, all wages due shall be paid at the expiration of such notice, or walking time allowed if sent to the yard.

Country Work.

5. That men who are sent to country jobs or any distance beyond four miles from the town hall shall be allowed one halfpenny per hour extra, lodgings, travelling expenses upon engagement and upon termination of engagement, and time occupied in travelling. Should an employee leave the work of his own accord, he to forfeit his return fare.

Payment of Wages.

6. That payment shall commence at 1 o'clock on Saturdays, and where bricklayers are employed to the number of 12 and upwards, payment shall be made on the works.

Accommodation.

7. That employers shall provide suitable accommodation for the workmen to have their meals on the works, proper lock-up for tools, and sanitary conveniences.

Notice.

8. That six months' notice on either side, to expire on the 1st of May, shall terminate the foregoing rules. These rules shall come into force on the 13th of March 1893.

Signed on behalf of the Amalgamated Labourers' Union—

John Jacobs, Chairman.
Chas. Henry Adams.
George Cockram.
William Chaplen, Secretary.

Signed on behalf of the Master Builders of Portsmouth—

Charles Dye, Chairman.
James Biden, Vice-Chairman.
Henry Jones.
J. H. Corke.
F. W. Simpson, Secretary.

Sussex Hotel,
March 13th 1893."

The carpenters and plasterers also agreed to the following codes of rules:—

CARPENTERS.

"Working Rules agreed to between the Master Builders of Portsmouth and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.

Hours of Labour.

1.—(Clause A.) That for the first and last three weeks of the fourteen weeks of winter, commencing the first Monday in November, the time for outdoor workmen to be from 7 a.m. to 8, 8.30 to 12, 12.30 to 5 p.m.; time for the eight middle weeks to be from 7.30 to 12, 12.30 to 4.30 p.m. The working hours in summer (with the exception of the first and last two weeks, when work shall start at 6.30 a.m.) to be from 6 a.m. to 8, 8.30 to 12, 1 to 5.30 p.m.

(Clause B.) Indoor workmen to work all through the year from 6 a.m. to 8, 8.30 to 12, 1 to 5.30 p.m.

Country Work.

2. Workmen sent to a distance of four miles from the town hall shall be allowed lodging money, travelling expenses upon engagement and upon termination of same, and time occupied in travelling. Should an employee leave the work of his own accord, he to forfeit his return fare.

Rate of Wages.

3. The current rate of wages to be 7*d.* per hour.

Overtime.

4. All overtime worked shall be paid for at the following rates:—From 8 p.m. to 10 p.m., time and quarter; from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., time and half; Saturdays, from 1 p.m. to 12 midnight, time and half; Sundays and Christmas Day, double time. The foregoing per-centage not to commence until the full week is worked, unless time is lost through illness, or any circumstances over which the workman has no control, when each day shall stand by itself.

Notice of Dismissal.

5. That two hours' notice shall be given by either employer or workman of an intention to put an end to the service. In default of such notice either party so in default shall forfeit two hours' pay.

Payment of Wages.

6. Payment of wages to commence within 15 minutes after ceasing work.

Accommodation.

7. That on all jobs the employer shall provide a suitable place secured with lock and key, for the safety of the workmen's tools, and suitable to have their meals in. The tools to be at the workmen's risk.

Notice.

8. These rules shall take effect from the 1st of May 1893, and six months' notice shall be given, to expire on the 1st of May, by either party, of any alteration that may be required in these rules.

Signed on behalf of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners—

SAMUEL WILLIAM DEVENISH,
Branch President.
GEORGE EDWARD PAVEY.
EDWARD JAMES COLLEYPRIEST.
GEORGE HALES.
ARTHUR FINCH, Secretary of Committee.

Signed on behalf of the Master Builders of Portsmouth—

JAS. CROCKERELL, Chairman.
CHARLES DYE.
JAMES BIDEN, Vice-Chairman.
J. H. CORKE.
HENRY JONES.
F. W. SIMPSON, Secretary.

Sussex Hotel,
April 11th, 1893."

PLASTERERS.

"Working Rules agreed to between the Master Builders of Portsmouth and the Association of Operative Plasterers.

Hours of Labour.

1. That the working hours in summer (with the exception of the first and last two weeks, when work shall commence at 6.30 a.m.) shall be 56½ per week, as follows:—First five days, 6 a.m. to 8, 8.30 to 12, 1 to 5.30 p.m.; Saturdays, 6 a.m. to 8, 8.30 to 1 p.m. That during 14 weeks of winter, commencing on the first Monday in November, the time shall be for the first and last three weeks nine hours per day, viz., 7 a.m. to 8, 8.30 to 12, 12.30 to 5 p.m.; Saturdays, 7 a.m. to 8, 8.30 to 1 p.m. During the eight middle weeks, eight and a half hours per day, as follows:—First five days, 7.30 a.m. to 12, 12.30 to 4.30 p.m.; Saturdays, 7.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Rate of Wages.

2. That the current rate of wages be 7½*d.* per hour.

Overtime.

3. That overtime when worked at the request of the employer (but not otherwise) shall be paid at the following rates:—From leaving-off time to 8 p.m., time and quarter; from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m., time and half; after 10 p.m., double time. But if time is lost other than by stress of weather, overtime on that day shall not count until the full day has been made. On Saturday the pay for overtime shall be from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m., time and quarter; 4 p.m. to 8 p.m., time and half; after 8 p.m. and Sundays, double time. Christmas Day shal be paid for the same as Sunday.

(Clause 2.) Should a plasterer or plasterers be compelled to remain after the regular working hours to finish work reasonably undertaken during the day, the overtime rate of wage shall not be paid.

Country Work.

4. That men who are sent to country jobs, or any distance beyond four miles from the town hall, shall be allowed one halfpenny per hour extra, lodgings, travelling expenses upon engagement and upon termination of engagement, and time occupied in travelling. Should an employee leave the work of his own accord, he to forfeit his return fare.

Payment of Wages.

5. That payment of wages shall commence at 1 p.m. (or as soon after as practicable) on Saturday, and on works where payment has once been made on the job this arrangement shall be carried out to the completion of the contract.

Notice of Dismissal.

6. The employer to give one hour's notice or one hour's pay; employees to give the same amount of notice or forfeit one hour's pay. On terminating an engagement all wages due shall be paid at the expiration of such notice, or walking time allowed if sent to the yard.

Back Time.

7. That wages earned after leaving-off time (as per Rules 1 and 2) on Friday, and all time made on Saturday shall be kept in hand by the employer as "back time."

Accommodation.

8. That the employer shall provide, where practicable and reasonable, a suitable place for the workmen to have their meals on the job, with a suitable person to assist in preparing them.

Notice.

9. That six months' notice shall be given on either side to alter any of the foregoing rules. These rules shall come into force on the 3rd of June 1893.

Signed on behalf of the Association of Operative Plasterers—

HENRY BUCKETT, President.
GEORGE YOUNG.
WILLIAM G. WHITE.
ERNEST MCCLELLAND.
JOHN T. HOLLAND, Secretary.

Signed on behalf of the Master Builders of Portsmouth—

JAS. CROCKERELL, Chairman.
JAS. BIDEN, Vice-Chairman.
HENRY JONES.
CHARLES DYE.
J. H. CORKE.
F. W. SIMPSON, Secretary.

Sussex Hotel,
May 2nd, 1893."

19. The trade union secretary adds to his suggestion for settling disputes :—" The parties concerned " understand their own needs and the requirements of their special industry far better than anyone " else, and employers and workmen are thereby brought into close relations, and a better understanding " arrived at."

23. The union secretary suggests for settling disputes :—" Conference if practicable," and adds :—" Arbitration is generally adverse in decision to the operative."

31. With reference to this demarcation dispute between bricklayers and tilers, the employer observes :—" When the strike was closed and the bricklayers were put on roof-tiling, one-half of them " were quite incapable of doing it and had to be taken from it again and put on other work. The " tilers (specialists) who had to leave the work, owing to the action of the bricklayers, are men who " follow the slating and tiling only, and are not or ever have been bricklayers, and earn even more " money than bricklayers at the work. Strikes between these above trades are only occasional, and " I have never heard of one until the beginning of 1893."

33. The general secretary of the Operative Bricklayers' Society, in his Annual Report, says :—" Derby were unfortunate, as the miners' strike undoubtedly extinguished whatever chances they " possessed."

The branch secretary of the Builders' Labourers' Union thinks the strike was entered upon too late in the season, and adds :—" I think that all branches in the building trade should be federated " together, so that if one branch wanted to strike they would have to get the sanction of the others, " and have a proper understanding."

47. One of the employers in this case says :—" When the union proclaimed the London district " should extend 12 miles around Charing Cross, and be subject to the rules of the London district, the " workmen in the neighbourhoods which were previously country districts found that, although they " were to receive 9½*d.* per hour instead of 9*d.*, the shorter hours comprising a week's work left them " actually with less weekly earnings; they therefore appealed to the employers not to reduce the " number of hours as required by the union. The employers assented, whereupon the union " ordered the men to turn out, and they did so."

53. The following code of working rules was agreed to as a consequence of this strike :—

"Agreement entered into by the Master Builders' Association, South Shields, of the one part, and the National Amalgamated Union of Labour (late Tyneside and National Labour Union) of the other, on the 20th of April 1893.

Signed on behalf of Builders' Association of South Shields—

STEPHEN SHERIFF, President.
T. S. WINTER,
ROBT. BROWN,
F. B. DOBSON.

Signed on behalf of the National Amalgamated Union of Labour (late Tyneside and National Labour Union)—

OWEN WADE, District Delegate.
A. WHITE,
W. SMITH,
M. CAVANAGH,
A. WALKER.

Builders' Labourers' Working Rules and Byelaws.

1. All time shall be reckoned by the hour. Wages to be paid at the rate of 6½*d.* per hour all the year round.

Hours of Labour in Summer.

2. That the hours of labour for the summer months shall be as follows, from February 8th to November 8th, viz.—Monday, nine hours; Tuesday, nine hours; Wednesday, nine hours: Thursday, nine hours; Friday, nine hours; Saturday, five hours. Starting time, 6.30 a.m.; and cease work at 5 p.m. One hour for dinner, half an hour for breakfast.

Hours of Labour in Winter.

3. Winter months the hours of labour shall be as follows:—November 8th, commence work at 7 a.m., cease work at 5 p.m., up till November 20th; from November 20th, commence work at 7.30 a.m., cease work 4.30 p.m., up till January 20th; from January 20th, commence work at 7 a.m., cease work at 5 p.m. Twenty minutes for breakfast, and forty minutes for dinner.

Overtime.

4. No overtime to be wrought, except in case of emergency; but when such is found necessary, such overtime in no case to be paid extra until the full time is wrought.

Walking Time.

5. That walking time be allowed to all work beyond the borough boundary on the south, and Tyne Dock on the west, at the rate of 3 miles per hour; and for all work exceeding 3 miles the employers to pay lodgings at the rate of 3*s.* 0*d.* per week, and leave work in time to be in the yard at 12 o'clock on Saturday to receive their wages, if not paid on the works, and if paid on the works, then to work until 12 o'clock. If in lodgings on Monday morning to be allowed walking time to work as above.

Overtime Rate.

6. All overtime to commence after nine hours be wrought, and be paid at the following rate, viz.:—1*d.* per hour extra for the first four hours, and time and quarter till 12 o'clock midnight; after 12 o'clock double time till starting time the next morning. Saturday to be paid as above up till 12 o'clock midnight; from that time double time up to 6.30 a.m. on Monday morning. Double time: Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday.

Paytime.

7. Wages to be paid weekly, commencing not later than 12.15 o'clock on Saturday, and in no case to be paid in a public-house; and men at all works exceeding 1 mile from the office to be allowed walking time as per Rule 5.

Mess Houses.

8. That when considered necessary, mess houses be erected on the jobs for the safety of the men's tools.

Private Works.

9. That all factories and collieries and all enclosed premises in our district, erecting outside buildings in any class of work, that they pay the current rate of wages in the district; but should a dispute take place in any of the above-named places it would not affect any of the outside builders in the district.

Notice of Discharge.

10. Nine hours' notice shall be given before a man leaves an employer, or before an employer discharges a man, except in case of misconduct or mutual understanding and agreement between master and man.

Arbitration in Disputes.

11. That if there should be any dispute between the masters and men they shall submit the case to a county court judge as arbitrator, whose decision shall be final and binding on masters and men.

Alteration of Rules.

12. In case either employer or employed wish to make any alteration in the foregoing rules, to give three months' notice, and such notice to expire between the 1st day of January and 1st day of April; 1st day of July and 1st day of October.

BYELAWS TO BE OBSERVED BY THE MEMBERS.

1. That any man found carrying more than 12 bricks to the first joist shall be fined for the first offence 2*s.* 6*d.*; for the second, 5*s.*

2. All members must produce their card of membership at the request of the shop steward or official delegate.

3. Any member found forging the branch secretary's initials on his contribution card will be at once expelled from the society.

4. Any member found guilty of transferring his card to anyone to work upon, so as to mislead the shop steward, will be fined for the first offence, 2*s.* 6*d.*; second offence, 5*s.*; and third offence, 1*l.*

5. Members allowing their contributions to exceed eight weeks will not be entitled to benefit, and 13 weeks will forfeit their membership.

6. It shall be the duty of every member to ascertain the standard rate of wages, and if found working for a lower wage than fixed by Rule 1 he shall be fined 5*s.* for the first offence, and for the second offence shall be suspended or expelled at the discretion of the executive council.

7. That no labourer attend more than one bricklayer above the first joist."

The Master Builders' Association, in recommending arbitration as a means of settling labour disputes, draw particular attention to Rule 12.

54. The hon. secretary Master Builders' Association recommends "independent arbitration of "employers and employed, legally bound as corporate bodies to accept arbitrator's decision. Party "shown to be wrong to pay cost of arbitration. Cost to be limited at per head of men on strike, as "shown by employers' pay sheets."

55. The Labourers' Union secretary says that the labourers by this strike obtained a code of rules for all other branches, "though the trades did nothing to support them, but worked in "opposition."

57. The following is the code of working rules put forward by the builders' labourers of Harrogate which led to the strike, and which some non-resident contractors accepted (*see* result of strike p. 63).

"Proposed Code of Working Rules.

We, the Builders' Labourers of Harrogate and neighbourhood, beg to submit our Local Code of Rules for your approval, to come into operation on May 1st, 1893; if not, work will be suspended.

1. That the current rate of wages be 6*d.* per hour all the year round.

2. That from the 1st February to the 8th November, both days inclusive, work shall commence at 7 a.m. and cease at 5.30 p.m. Winter months according to the following table:—November 9th to November 30th, 47 hours; December 1st to January 17th, 41½ hours; January 18th to February 1st, 47 hours; work to cease at 12 noon on Saturday. Plasterers' labourers, 50 per week.

3. That there be half an hour for breakfast (8.30 till 9 a.m.), and one hour for dinner, all the year round.

4. That no man shall work above 49½ hours per week except in cases of emergency, when overtime be paid time and quarter first two hours, and time and half up to 7 a.m. Sundays and Christmas days double time.

5 That all employers commence paying wages at 12 noon on Saturday, when work has ceased, and when men are not paid at their respective jobs walking time to be allowed to enable them to be at the pay table at 12 noon. Employers not complying with this rule shall pay current rate of wages for first hour, and unless under unforeseen circumstances double time for all time they have to wait.

6. That no man be allowed to carry more than 10 bricks to the first floor, and no more than eight after, and apprentices not allowed to take the part of labourers.

7. That six months' notice be given by either masters or men, for any alterations in these rules.

Signed on behalf of the Builders' Labourers—
H. Elsworth,
J. Greensit,
P. Morley,
J. Flinn,
T. Rochford,
R. Harrison,
Committee."

59. The union branch secretary complains that in disputes between employers and employed "the "press are always favourable to the former, and say nothing for the working man."

61. The following is the code of working rules agreed to in this case:—

"Working Rules for Builders' Labourers and Excavators of the Three Towns (Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse) and District, Members of the National Union of Gasworkers and General Labourers of Great Britain and Ireland, as agreed to by the Master Builders' Association of the Three Towns and District.

Wages.

Clause I.—The standard rate to be 5*d.* per hour all the year round.

Hours of Labour.

Clause II.—Six a.m. to 5 p.m. from March to October inclusive, with half an hour for breakfast and one hour for dinner; 7.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. for November and February, with one hour for dinner only; 7.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. for December and January, with half an hour for dinner only.

Walking Time.

Clause III.—Walking time to be allowed for at the rate of 3 miles per hour outside the following boundaries:—Compton Lane End, Mannamead, Embankment Gate, Laira, Lipson Mills, Peverell Park, Mr. Spooner's House, Mile House to Main Road, Ford, and Alexandra Road to Keyham. To be at all ferries at 6 a.m. in summer time and 7.30 a.m. in winter time, except the Saltash Ferry, in which case walking time to be allowed from Alexandra Road, Ford.

Notice.

Clause IV.—Employers discharging any employees, or any employee wishing to leave his employer, in either case one hour's notice to be given; wages to be paid at the expiration of notice.

Overtime.

Clause V.—All overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and a quarter per hour for the first four hours, and time and a half to starting time next. Working overtime to commence after a full day has been made. Double time to be paid for Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Sundays. No overtime to be worked unless in cases of emergency. Employers to be at liberty to work one hour per day overtime on five days per week (except Saturdays) until the 31st August 1893, at the ordinary rate of wages.

Payment of Wages.

Clause VI.—Payment of wages to commence not later than 1.15 p.m. on Saturdays, or, if paid on any other day, at 5.15 p.m. in the summer, and 4.45 p.m. in the winter months. The employés to be paid ordinary wages for waiting time if this rule is broken. All wages to be paid weekly.

Country Work.

Clause VII.—All work to be counted country work where the employee cannot reach home every night, such work to be paid at the rate of sixpence per hour, this to include travelling and other expenses.

Tide Work.

Clause VIII.—All work to be reckoned tide work which is regulated by the ebb and flow of the tide; for such work the wage shall be 6½*d.* per hour except Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Sunday, when it shall be one shilling and a penny per hour. If men are working day tide only, and are not making eight hours in the tide, work must be found for them on top, so as to make their wage up to four shillings a tide. If working both tides, and making five hours each tide, they shall not work on top except in cases of emergency, and then only when other men cannot be obtained; but in case of emergency they shall not refuse to give their labour on top at the ordinary rate if required.

Alteration of Rules.

Clause IX.—Six months' notice to be given on either side for any alteration of these rules.

Signed on behalf of the Master Builders' Association—
C. L. Duke,
June 3rd, 1893. Hon. Sec.

Signed on behalf of the Builders' Labourers and Excavators of the National Union of Gasworkers and General Labourers of Great Britain and Ireland—
J. W. Gardner,
June 3rd, 1893. Dis. Sec."

The representative of the employers observes :—" I believe the advance of wages has done more " harm to the labourers than otherwise; the district being an agricultural one, with low wages, a " large number of labourers have been attracted to the towns by fixed hours and higher wages, to " the disadvantage of many labourers who were previously employed."

71. One employer in this case suggests that it should be illegal to strike without three months' notice, and that the amount of advance or reduction demanded by either side should not exceed 10 per cent.

76. The employers' representative says :—" The employers are unanimously of the opinion that " trade disputes should be submitted to arbitration. This was offered by the employers in the present " instance, but was refused by the men at a conference representing masters and men."

79. One of the employers engaged in this strike says :—" Generally I might add that the trade of " Nottingham is in a very bad state, but outside in the colliery districts the building trade has been " brisk, and the surplus men have all been drafted away, therefore the operatives considered this a " good time to ask for an advance, which the trade of the town did not warrant."

Another observes :—" There was not the least friction during the strike, but good will on both sides " as far as this firm was concerned."

A third says :—" Had no agreement been come to it was intended that the matter should have gone " to arbitration before three of the best local architects."

The following was the overtime rule in dispute :—

4. *Overtime.*—From the 1st of March to the 31st of October, overtime shall be charged as follows :—From 5.30 p.m. until 8 p.m., time and a quarter shall be charged where no stoppage is made for tea the first two hours. From 8 p.m. until 6 a.m., time and a half shall be charged the first five working days in the week. In shops, from the 1st of November to the last day of February, from 5.30 p.m. until 8 p.m., time and a quarter shall be charged; from 8 p.m. until 8 a.m., time and a half shall be charged. On outdoor work during the winter months, from 4.30 p.m. until 6.30 p.m., time and a quarter shall be charged; from 6.30 p.m. until 7.30 a.m., time and a half shall be charged the first five working days of the week. And from 12.30 noon on Saturday until 8 a.m. on Monday morning all time worked shall be paid for as double time, whether the workman has been employed during the preceding week or not.

84. The employer puts forward the following suggestions and observations :—

"In the case of unions of skilled labour, that the unions should be induced to adopt some scale or rate of wages for those whose skill or ability is below the average, on joint application from the employer and workmen interested. If the plan suggested were adopted by societies, it would prevent those thrown out of employment, frequently from inefficiency, and thus rendered through lack of income unable to pay subscriptions to societies, competing thereafter as non-union men. It would also enable employers to engage more constantly those who would thus be saved from becoming non-union men, and also prevent the odium and injustice of societies rendering it difficult or impossible for others than their members earning an honest living, because of the facilities the arrangement would give for all uniting in the societies."

85. The following is the text of the arbitrator's award in this case :—

" Carpenters' and Joiners' Dispute at Garston.

Mr. Stewart's Award.

" The Carpenters' and Joiners' Union and Messrs. ————————, builders, of Garston, having agreed to submit to me, the undersigned, as arbitrator, the question whether the notice given by the said union on or about October 29th, 1892, to the Master Builders' Association of Liverpool to the effect that on and after May 1, 1893, the wages of the carpenters and joiners would be increased from 8*d.* to 8½*d.* per hour, and the hours of labour reduced from fiifty-five to fifty hours per week, was a good notice to bind Messrs. ————————, builders, of Garston, I find, after hearing the evidence on both sides, that none of the said three builders either actually or constructively received the said notice as required by Rule 11 of the rules to which the said union and the said three builders assented. I therefore find that compensation is due to the said three builders in respect of this want of notice, but having satisfied myself that this omission to give notice was due to misapprehension only, I hereby award that, in lieu of the six months' notice prescribed by the rule, the said three builders should have two months of notice dating from May 1, 1893, and that on and after July 1, 1893, the said three builders pay the increased rate of 8½*d.* per hour for the reduced week of fifty hours, in accordance with the notice given by the said union to the said association on or about October 29, 1892.

As witness my hand this 26th day of May 1893.

W. J. Stewart."

86. In this case the trade union secretary states that the employers "refused to receive an official " deputation, which we were desirous of obtaining for the purpose of trying to avert a strike. We " were willing to give way on the question of hours for their convenience, on condition that they " would pay the ½*d.* advance per hour, but they refused to make any alteration in hours or wages." He also states that the employers refused to submit the dispute to the board of conciliation.

89. With reference to the cause of dispute, the importation of ready-made joinery, the employer observes:—"I should be glad to have the work done at home, but I find I can have it imported "for at least 200 per cent. less than our home manufacture."

93. The following code of working rules, including an advance in wages of ¼*d.* per hour, was the outcome of the arbitration upon the strike of carpenters and joiners at Chatham and Rochester :—

"Rochester and Chatham District.

Code of Working Rules for Carpenters and Joiners, as settled by Arbitration, 19th August 1893.

1. That the rate of wages be 7¾*d.* per hour.

2. That the hours of work in summer shall be from 6 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., with half an hour for breakfast and one hour for dinner, and on Saturday from 6 a.m. to 1 p.m. allowing half an hour for breakfast.

3. That the hours of work in winter, viz., eight weeks before Christmas, be as follows:—The first two weeks from 6.30 a.m. to 5 p.m., with half an hour for breakfast and dinner respectively. The next four weeks 7 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., with half an hour for breakfast and dinner respectively. For the next week from 7.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., half an hour being allowed for dinner. For the next two weeks, viz., one week before and one week after Christmas, from 7.30 a.m. to 4 p.m., with half an hour for dinner. For the next week, from 7.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., with half an hour for dinner. For the next four weeks from 7 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., and half an hour for breakfast and dinner respectively. For the next two weeks 6.30 a.m. to 5 p.m., with half an hour for breakfast and dinner respectively.

4. That overtime, when worked at the request of the employers, but not otherwise, shall be paid at the following rates, namely :—Time and a quarter from 5.30 p.m. to midnight, time and half from midnight to 6 in the following morning, when overtime shall cease; on Saturdays, time and a quarter from 1 p.m. to 8 p.m., time and a half from 8 p.m. to 6 in the following morning; on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday double time from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m. in the following morning. No overtime shall be reckoned until each full day has been made, except where time is lost by stress of weather.

5. That walking time shall be allowed at the rate of 3 miles per hour, when the job exceeds 2 miles from the employer's premises. When men are required to lodge away, they shall be conveyed to and from the work weekly, and lodging paid. Should men be away and have to walk more than 3 miles to obtain lodgings, they shall be allowed the same rate of walking time as in the district. When wages are not paid on the works, the men to be at their employer's yard or shop at 1 o'clock.

6. That two hours' notice, by either employers or employed, on leaving, be allowed for grinding and sharpening of tools; such notice to expire at the end of the day's work in all cases, but in no case shall a man leave his employment until the end of the day's work.

7. That no employer shall set any person to do the work of carpentering but a recognised carpenter.

8. That upon all jobs the employer shall provide a suitable place for the safety of the workmen's tools and also a suitable place to get their food, where possible.

9. In case of dispute, the matter to be submitted to an arbitration committee consisting of six employers and six carpenters and joiners, who shall be sole judges, and their decision shall be final; in case of non-agreement a referee shall be elected by a majority of the committee, whose award shall be final.

10. That these rules come into force as from the 21st day of August 1893, and remain unaltered until 31st May 1896. That three months' written notice expiring on such or any subsequent 31st May be given by either party before any alteration in these rules can take place, such notice to specify the rule to be altered. If the proposed alteration is not agreed to by the other party within one month of the notice the matter shall be forthwith submitted by the party proposing the alteration to the arbitration committee.

We hereby certify that the above printed rules have been settled by us and form our award in the arbitration.

F. F. Smith, Mayor of Rochester.
C. T. Smith, Mayor of Chatham.

19th August 1893."

96. In recommending arbitration as a means of settling disputes, the Master Builders' Association says:—"The masters offered this, but the men absolutely refused to entertain it."

101. The trade union secretary says:—"After interviewing Mr. ———, and no satisfactory settlement, it was placed in the hands of our Building Trades Council, composed of all branches of the "building trade, and we believe it was their intervention that caused Mr. ——— to settle it as "he did."

102. With respect to the cause of this strike the trade union secretary says:—"There was some "misunderstanding in connection with this dispute, the parties began the strike (1) not having "asked the opinion of all the men before approaching the master; (2) and without consulting "the union secretary first (although they did get his approval afterwards); (3) and not giving the "masters a few days' notice."

112. The trade union branch secretary gives the actual terms of settlement as follows :—

"1. That we resume work at the old terms and work with non-union men, providing that they are practical painters.

2. That the employers show no preference to non-union men.

3. That the employers be allowed one labourer to every 10 journeymen painters.

4. That the employers place no obstacle in the way of non-union men becoming members of the society."

The Master Builders' Association's secretary says that "arbitration was offered to men, but refused."

134. The following code of rules submitted by the plasterers of Oxford and district is reported to have been accepted by the master builders on 20th June, with a modification of Rule 3.—7½*d.* instead of 8*d.* :—

"Code of Working Rules submitted to the Master Builders from the National Association of Operative Plasterers, Oxford District.

Radius.

1. It is hereby understood and agreed that the Oxford district shall comprise and include a radius of 3 miles from Carfax.

Hours of Work.

2. That the hours of work in summer shall be 54 per week, commencing at 6 a.m. and ceasing at 5 p.m., allowing half an hour for breakfast and one hour for dinner. During November and February the hours shall be from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., and during December and January 7.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., allowing half an hour for dinner only. All work shall cease at 1 p.m. on Saturdays.

Rate of Wages.

3. That the standard rate of wages, commencing Monday, June 19th, be 8*d.** per hour, paytime to commence not later than 1 p.m. on Saturdays.

Notice of Discharge.

4. That one hour's notice be given by an employer when discharging a plasterer, and one hour's notice be given by a plasterer when wishing to leave his employment. Paytime to commence when the said notice expires.

Cementing, &c.

5. All cementing and work pertaining to plastering shall be done by a plasterer.

Overtime.

6. All overtime shall be discountenanced as far as practicable, and when worked, at the request of the employer, shall be paid for at the rate of 1*d.* per hour extra, after the agreed 54 hours have been made.

7. That all men sent outside the district to work within a radius of 15 miles shall be paid lodgings and expenses home once a week, over 15 miles once in 14 days.

8. That on all jobs, the nature and extent of which render the demand reasonable, sheds shall be erected for the safety of workmen's tools, and mess-houses and sanitary convenience for the workmen.

9. Payment to commence at 1 p.m. on Saturdays at yards or jobs, or walking time to be allowed.

10. No alteration or infringement to be made by either employer or workmen in any of the foregoing rules unless six months' notice has been given in writing, such notice to expire on the first day of June in any year.

Signed by the Committee on behalf of members—

REUBEN SHAYLER,
HENRY STANLEY,
WILLIAM HERITAGE,
WILLIAM PAXFORD,
FREDERICK WALKER,
GEORGE BOWERS,
} Committee.

District Secretary—
HENRY JAMES SANSOM,
83, Great Clarendon Street.

JOHN HOWES, junr., President."

148. One of the employers in this case observes:—"We have now formed a conciliation board, "which, I think, is the only way to prevent strikes if properly carried out. Either party should be "punished if they break the agreement."

152. The trade union branch secretary does not favour arbitration, observing:—"Cases where "arbitration has been tried, as far as our knowledge is concerned, have gone against the workmen."

162. The following are the terms of the revised rule agreed to in this case:—

"No employer shall encourage piece-work, and no hand-worked stone shall be allowed to come into the town. That sawn slabs be allowed to come into town up to 6¼ inches thick, sawn on the beds only, but not on the faces, except heads and mullions, which shall be allowed to be sawn on the faces if 6 feet long or over. Steps and landings to come as before."

167. The code of rules desired by the stonemasons of Halifax, and that finally agreed to at the end of strike in June 1893, are as follows:—

PROPOSED.

Proposed Code of Rules as required by the Stonemasons of Halifax.

Wages.

1. That all wages be paid at the rate of 9*d.* per hour with the exception of overtime, which shall be for the first two hours 11¼*d.* per hour, and 1*s.* 1½*d.* afterwards with the exception of Sundays and Christmas days, which shall be paid at the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* per hour; employers to commence paying wages at 12 o'clock noon on Saturdays on the works.

ACCEPTED.

Rules to be observed by the Contractors and Stonemasons of Halifax.

To come into operation on June 26th, 1893.

Wages.

1. That the rate of wages be paid at the rate of 8½*d.* per hour. Overtime for the first two hours 10½*d.*, afterwards until starting time in the morning 1*s.* 0¾*d.* On Saturdays all overtime to be paid at the rate of 1*s.* 0¾*d.* per hour. Except Sundays and Christmas days to be paid at the rate of 1*s.* 5*d.* per hour. All wages to be paid on Saturday at 12 o'clock noon, on the works.

* 7½*d.* accepted.

Hours of Labour.

2. That the working hours in summer be on the first five days of the week from 7 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.; and on Saturdays from 7 a.m. to 12 o'clock noon. Summer months to commence on February 14th and end October 24th. Winter months from October 25th to November 30th, 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.; from December 1st to January 14th, 7.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.; from January 15th to February 13th, 7.30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays to cease work at 12 o'clock noon all the year round. Time to be regulated by quarter hours all the year round.

Meal Hours.

3. That there be half hour for breakfast and one hour for dinner all the year round.

Piece-work, Sub-letting, and Overtime.

4. No employer to sub-let any mason work, or encourage piece-work. No mason to work by the piece, and that no worked stone be allowed to come into the town, except tooled flags and landings wrought on one side but not edged, and that no overtime be allowed, except in cases of accident or emergency.

Sheds and Mess-houses.

5. That proper sheds and mess-houses be erected on all jobs where necessary, employers and workmen to settle about the erection thereof.

Apprentices.

6. That boys entering the trade shall not exceed 16 or 17 years of age, and shall be legally bound at the expiration of three months from the date of their commencing work until they arrive at the age of 21 years. No employer to have more than one apprentice to every six masons he employs on an average. Masons' sons and step-sons excepted.

Alterations.

7. Should any of these rules require alterations, six calendar months' notice shall be given both by employers and employed, such notice to expire on the first day of May.

Hours of Labour.

2. From the following stated times:—

		a.m.		p.m
1st Term—	Oct. 25th to Nov. 11th	7.0	to	5.0
2nd ,,	Nov. 12th to Nov. 25th	7.15	,,	4.45
3rd ,,	Nov. 26th to Dec. 9th	7.30	,,	4.30
4th ,,	Dec. 10th to Jan. 10th	7.45	,,	4.15
5th ,,	Jan. 11th to Jan. 24th	7.30	,,	4.30
6th ,,	Jan. 25th to Feb. 21st	7.30	,,	5.0
7th ,,	Feb. 22nd to Oct. 24th	7.0	,,	5.30

To cease work on Saturdays at 12 o'clock noon all the year round. Time to be regulated by ¼ hours all the year round.

Meal Hours.

3. That there be half hour for breakfast, 1 hour for dinner, all the year round.

Piece-work and Sub-letting.

4. No employer to sub-let any mason work or encourage piece-work. No mason to work by the piece. That no worked stone be allowed to come into the town from any lower paid localities, except steps and landings.

Sheds and Mess-houses.

5. That proper sheds and mess-houses be erected on all jobs where necessary. Employers and workmen to settle about the erection thereof.

Alterations to Rules.

6. Should any of these rules require alteration, six calendar months' notice to be given between the first day of December and the thirty-first day of January.

Signed on behalf of the Master Builders' Association—

EDWIN NAYLOR, Secretary.
ARTHUR BLAND.
HENRY JENKINSON.
J. & W. H. TAYLOR.
ISAAC FIRTH.
WILLIAM SUTCLIFFE.
CRAVEN ROBINSON.

Signed on behalf of the Operative Stonemasons' Society—

DAVID ARMITAGE.
JOHN HARRIS.
JOSEPH MAUDE.
EDWIN HINCHCLIFFE.
JAMES SMITH.
SAM R. WATERHOUSE.
THOS. W. LECK, Secretary.

176. Employer thus describes "lump" or piece-work to which objection is taken by some of the unions in the cabinet-making trades:—"Each piece of furniture being different in design from any "previous one has to be estimated for by the workmen, so much being done by machinery. This is "the system of 'lump' work."

180. The employer suggests as a means for settling disputes:—"Conference between employer and "employed or a committee of the latter, or failing this the submission by both sides of any and all "differences to an independent, impartial, and unbiassed referee, to be appointed by the Board of "Trade." (This case was brought before the Birmingham Board of Conciliation, but no settlement could be effected.)

181. The secretary to the Furnishing Trades Federation gives the rule bearing upon boy labour as follows:—"No more than one boy shall be employed to three men," and adds, "This rule was violated "in the upholstering department, and the Upholsterers' Society withdrew their men, and claimed "the support of the cabinet-makers and French polishers, the three societies being federated and "pledged to support each other if one of the federation rules is violated."

209. The trade union secretary suggests that the men would have had a better chance if they had been properly organised, and states that all those who struck have since joined the union.

225. The employer observes with reference to this strike:—"This has been to me simply ruin. "The men were afterwards willing to return to work at the old price, but dare not on account of "the picketing. If any person or persons call at my place for work they were simply hooted by

" these pickets and drove about like dogs. Under these circumstances I was compelled to remove " to another part of London, so as to get my work done. I had to employ foreigners instead of my " own countrymen, much to my disadvantage."

226. The following are the terms of settlement of the boot and shoe trade dispute at Kingswood in September 1893 :—

"That classification be started at once, and continued day by day, Sunday excepted, until complete; and disputed points to be sent to the umpire, his decision to be final and binding on both sides.

"That all work shopped on and after October 1st be paid statement wages for, a fair amount to be made this week by each workman."

The employers' representative observes :—" Through the strike and other causes the trade has been " much quieter than has ever been known in this district."

258. The trade union secretary offers the following suggestions :—" The remedy which I most " earnestly hold is the enactment of an eight hours' day ; but for the surplus of labour the four small " firms would have been compelled to concede what all the principal firms conceded without any " pressure whatever. Fifty men or three-fourths of the trade are working upon the terms desired, " proving our demands to have been reasonable.

" In addition to a legal eight hours' day to absorb all unemployed workmen, I recommend that not " less in the interest of the public health than of the tailoring trade all clothing should be made in " workshops as a safeguard against fever, &c., being transmitted to the customer, and would make " possible and practicable the carrying out of an eight hours' law in our trade."

268. The employer observes with respect to the cause of this strike :—" A promise was made by a " deputation from the Amalgamated Society of Journeymen Tailors two years ago that if I paid to " their uniform time log, the society would compel all other tailors' shops in this district to do the " same. Under that promise I have paid to their time log for the past two years. Competition " having become so keen, and the society not having carried out their promise, I find it impossible " to still pay a higher rate of wages for my work than other tradesmen. This was fully explained to " the men, but they took their case to the union, who called them out on strike. I was willing to " pay their time log price for all the best work, and a lower price for the inferior quality goods. " This was resolutely refused, and nothing but the uniform price all round would be accepted, which " would practically debar me from all competition."

273. The secretary to one of the unions concerned observes :—" The want of organisation was " never more keenly felt than in this strike ; it was a complete collapse."

Another says :—" Notice was only given two days before the reduction was to come into operation. " The dispute might have been prevented if a sufficient notice had been given by the employers, that " is, not less than 14 days."

276. In this case one employer states that the union "gave our coopers notice that, as a society, " they would not allow any of their members to work for any firm using machinery ; as we do use a " machine for making the heads of casks, and have done so for many years, the society called out our " coopers ; only four men, however, left us, and they having been replaced, our work has gone on in " the usual way, never having been stopped."

278. With reference to this strike against importation of foreign barrels the coopers' secretary observes :—" The lock-out or strike I should say was approved by the whole populace of Peterhead " who had any common sense, and to put the whole thing in a nutshell it was simply men who would " not, and perhaps in some cases could not, employ workmen to make barrels through the winter, who " when the fishing season commenced were short of stock and took into their heads that with the aid " of some Jewish and German herring buyers they would supply themselves with stock from Sweden " to the detriment of the whole fish-curing trade; but they found out that if the men on the East " Coast of Scotland could cure the herring caught on their coast they could likewise make the barrels " to hold them in both in quantity and quality, and so their scheme was a failure.

" We do not think that the Fishery Board should allow their ' Crown ' brand to be put on barrels " of foreign manufacture at all."

279. The farriers in this dispute applied for increased wages and limitation of the amount of work. The return from the representative of the employers, however, states :—" We have never had over " the union average, 70 horses per man, and we make most of our shoes by machinery." He further states :—" I have always advanced men from the floor to the fire, according to time in service and " ability."

280. One of the employers makes the following observations :—" I like men to put a real value on " themselves, that is, where they are real men, and a good shoer is worth a great deal, but I don't " like the classing of men of the different trade and especially ours on the same level, because there " is a great difference in their abilities, and it does not make a good man good enough. You may " pay him a larger wage but he will do no more than the men beside him because he is in same " society, and then it makes too much of the inferior man. I say it is not honest, either to employer " or men, to put them on a level. I also think when a society demands increase of wage and shorter " hours, and the demand is granted, such society should be held accountable for mistakes or loss " sustained through society's men. That is, I employ none else but society men ; a customer brings " his horse to forge for shoeing : the result is he may be pricked, perhaps lockjaw ; employer is lawed, " customer gains case after employer paying up to demands of society. I think it is very unfair for " employer to pay ; it should be paid out of men's society."

With reference to prevention or settlement of disputes, he says:—"I would say all disputes should "be permanently settled for three years or as may be agreed on one, two, three (not less than one), "and one month previous to expiration of time a committee of men (say five) and a like number of "masters, where obtainable, should be able to settle any trade dispute if they went into it determined "on settling same. I also think there would not be so many strikes if men were let alone as far as "shoeing goes; men and masters have always wrought on friendly terms."

The full terms of settlement were stated to be as follows:—

The employers to be at liberty to employ non-union men if there were no union men out of work; that union rate of wages should be paid in all cases, that the minimum wage of firemen be 32*s.* per week of 57 hours, and floormen 26*s.* That machine shoes must be worked when required, and that the agreement should be in force for 12 months, a month's notice on either side to be given of any alteration.

284. The following circulars were issued by the Glass Bottle Makers' Society of Yorkshire with reference to the general dispute in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Dublin, January to April 1893.

The Glass Bottle Makers of Yorkshire United Trade Protection Society.

The Lock-out in the Yorkshire Glass Bottle Trade.

January 1893.

Having received numerous inquiries from officials of other trades and trades' councils, and also others interested in the labour question, it has been decided to issue this circular setting forth as briefly as possible the chief points in the dispute.

1. On the 29th September last the employers notified the workmen that at the end of the year the standard wages would be reduced 6*s.* per week per man, and the rates of overwork 10 per cent.

2. "The discontinuance of sharing the work in cases of stoppages of furnaces from any cause" (*Clause* 4, 1892 *Agreement*, to be abolished).

3. "The employers to work furnaces as many shifts and days in a week as they choose" (*Clause* 5, *Agreement* to be abolished).

4. "Regulation relating to apprentices—as to maximum number, and displacing men, to be abolished, the employers to have as many as they can get." (*Clause* 6, *Agreement*, to be abolished.)

5. "Abolition of pay for bottles defective on account of flown marbles." (*Clause* 9, *Agreement*, to be abolished.)

The workmen declined to negotiate with the manufacturers on the above proposals; and on December 1st informed them that they were willing to renew the 1892 Agreement for this year on the conditions cited in the following letter:—

Castleford,
December 1st, 1892.

Dear Sir,

Re *Agreement*, 1893.

In reply to yours of the 30th ult. I beg to inform you that the workmen are willing to renew the Agreement for 1893, subject to the following conditions:—

1st. "That there be a clear understanding that its provisions be carried out by all the employers as agreed upon by the employers and workmen."

2nd. "That the workmen be paid 'half-wages' for loss of full journeys whilst under contract."

3rd. "That the workmen be paid full wages for loss of time when metal is bad or there is not sufficient to secure their number."

4th. "That no workman be discharged under any circumstances without serving a week's notice, or be paid a week's wages in lieu thereof."

5th. "That in all cases of re-starting furnaces, not less than the number of men discharged be engaged."

Hoping these proposals will meet with the willing acceptance of every employer, I am,

Yours truly,
A. Greenwood, C.S.

I. Kaberry, Esq.,
Pontefract.

December 6th:—The employers unanimously rejected the workmen's proposals in toto, and considered that the first was uncalled for as they had adhered to the Agreement; but they modified their proposals of September 29th, and, proposed to settle on the following terms:—

1. Reduction 3*s.* per week in wages.

2. Clause 4 as to sharing work to be struck out.

3. Clause 6 as to limiting the number of apprentices to be struck out.

4. Clause 9 as to flown marbles to be struck out.

They however expressed their willingness to receive a deputation to discuss *their* propositions.

A conference was held on December 12th, when the wages question, and working conditions, and other matters pertaining thereto, were discussed for nearly three hours. The deputation then withdrew for the purpose of both sides having a private consultation. On meeting again the workmen said that they were empowered to withdraw the proposals that had been sent in on behalf of the workmen, and renew the 1892 Agreement for 1893; this was all they could do.

The chairman said that "under these circumstances "we, as manufacturers, shall give every workman in "our employ notice on the 23rd December. * * * "Our minds are made up on the matter." * * "If "you do not hear anything more from us we shall give "a week's notice to end this year." * * * "If you "wish to see us again we will meet you, but it will be "no use if this is your deliberate conclusion as we "cannot approach you any further."

The workmen said they occupied a relative position. If the employers wished to see them again they could communicate with the deputation through Mr. Kaberry. And if they gave the men notices they could *not* help it. The men would accept them.

The chairman said "That settles the matter then."

The deputation said: "Well, we cannot give you "any other answer. It is utterly impossible."

This ended the Conference.

Working Conditions.

For many years past the workmen have never been insured of a full week's wages, nor even a full week's work. In the case of accidents to the furnaces they are liable to play for several days, and even months, in succession, and if they obtained other situations the employer demanded that they should give a week's notice and work it out. In such cases other workmen would have to play to let the men work the week. In some cases the men after spending five days at the works, and working harder in consequence of the metal not being made right, they would come out of the yard with half a week's wages. Whatever circumstances

284—*continued.*

befall the men to prevent them earning their wages, however, the employers can remedy the cause, but won't, the men must receive no wages for their time and labour. In many cases workmen have averaged little more than half-wages or two-thirds for the year, and yet they must hold themselves in readiness to work every day. If the tools are imperfect, and in consequence thereof the bottles made are defective, the men must have no wages. If a thousand and one other contingencies arise, there is no pay for the men unless bottles are made and sold, because that is, in short, what it means. The Royal Labour Commission, even Mr. Mundella, could not understand some of the conditions and circumstances described (*vide questions* 29,823 to 29,831), &c. They will even sell the bottles, and if the customers won't have them, and send them back from merely a whim they have, the masters in some cases try to stop the men's wages for the bottles although they have been made and paid for six or nine months previous to being returned.

Sharing Work.

In order to alleviate distress amongst workmen arising from stoppages of furnaces for repairs, which may be damped out for several weeks, or even two or three months at a time, and stoppages for slack trade (a common occurrence in the winter months), the men asked to be allowed to share the work, which means putting all the hands on short time, the various groups working weekly in turn. The men have pressed this principle to the front, and succeeded in getting a clause put into the Agreement for 1892, so that it would not be optional on the part of the employer to either let them work or not. Men are subject to play from one to five or six weeks for furnaces being out, and as soon as they start again they are liable to another stoppage, whilst others may scarcely lose more than a few days or at most several weeks in a year. The employers say you shall not share the work because it is unprofitable to us.

The following is the clause in the Agreement:—

6. *Regulation as to sharing Work.*

In the event of any furnace being out for repairs, slack trade, or stopped for any other cause, the workmen shall be allowed, as far as practicable, to share the work; provided, nevertheless, that if after a furnace has been out for four months, and there is no probability of its being started again, the master to be at liberty to discharge the surplus workmen.

Apprentices.

The employers insist on their having as many apprentices as they choose, and employing them as they think fit without the men having a voice in the matter. They may put appentices up—and do so—to work with men, who cannot do the work, and the men have to teach them and suffer loss of wages in doing so, without any recompense. They have to take the responsibility of the work being done, and if their work is imperfect—in consequence of the inability of the apprentices—the men must bear the blame, and are liable to be discharged because the work is not good. The employers may employ the apprentices till they become 21 years of age, and if they will not continue to work for apprentice or improvers' wages they, or elder men, must be discharged to make room for other apprentices. If furnaces are damped out from any cause, all the men must be discharged that is possible, in order to make room for apprentices to fill their places, and when the furnaces restart all men must be left out that is practicable, in order to keep up the army of apprentices. The workmen consider they should have a voice in the flooding of the labour market with men who must, in order to eke out a living, become unskilled labourers, and push those aside who have never had an opportunity of learning a skilled trade. The employers say the men shall not have a voice in these matters, but so far as it suits their purposes they shall put the lads in at one end and push the men out at the other. The following is the obnoxious clause in the Agreement of 1892:—

7. *Regulations as to Number of Apprentices, &c.*

That the maximum number of apprentices at any firm be four to five holes, filling the stages of making, blowing, or gathering; but in the event of a house or furnace stopping work for repairs or slack trade, then in such case the apprentices be allowed to share the work with the journeymen. But this is not to prevent a master discharging workmen in the case where the furnaces are put down permanently after the aforesaid period of four months during which time the work is to be shared. And the master shall not engage any more apprentices filling one or other of the stages aforesaid until the number is reduced below four to five holes. No journeyman to be discharged for the sole purpose of putting apprentices forward.

Flown Marbles.

This is a subject only those in the glass-house can understand. The workmen in making the aerated water bottles, with the glass ball stopper in the neck, have to put the marble into the bottle neck before forming the mouth. The metal forming the ring or mouth is then worked down to the required gauge with the tools, which is less than the marble, hence the marble cannot be got out of the bottle, nor exchanged if defective, without breaking the bottle. In consequence of the difference in the temperature of the bottle in process of making, and the marble, which is sometimes heated up by gas jets, and put into the bottle necks with pincers, but especially in consequence of the marbles being made of inferior metal, the bottle-makers are subject to have from 10 to 50 dozens bottles broken down in a day's work, equal to from 10 to 50 per cent. of their work rejected, for which they receive no wages, although it is perfectly done. The men have no control over the marbles and are not in any way responsible for their defects, the marble making being another branch of the trade. In order to check the use of inferior marbles the workmen simply require to be paid for bottles rejected on account of bad marbles, when there are more than four dozens a day. This would be a loss to the men of 8*s.* 4*d.* a week for each group of hands, and would average 2*s.* 6*d.* each for the three men, and 4½*d.* each for the two lads. The following is the clause which the employers say shall be struck out of the Agreement:—

8. *Flown Marbles.*

The workmen shall be paid for all bottles defective by reason of flown marbles, beyond four dozen a journey, and so in proportion for any part of a journey.

The Employers' modified Proposals.

WAGES.—It will be seen by comparing the employers' proposals of September 29th and December 6th, that they had reduced their proposal for reduction in wages from 6*s.* a man per week to 3*s.* and had withdrawn the proposal for 10 per cent reduction in the rates of overwork. They had also withdrawn their proposal relating to the

Number of Journeys and Shifts.

The custom of the trade now is to work five journeys per week. Day furnace work five journeys, continuous gas furnaces work double shifts—one day and one night. The masters wanted to work as many as they like, work every hour God sends, just when trade is brisk, especially during the summer months—six days a week and three shifts a day, having three sets or relays of hands, and in the winter months discharge two sets out of the three. The men insisted on retaining the clause in the Agreement, that no day furnace work more than five shifts, and continuous furnaces no more than 10 shifts in a week. The following is clause in the Agreement:—

Furnaces working Six Journeys.

That no furnace shall work six journeys for bottle-making under any circumstances, but this clause shall not prohibit a master teaching his own sons.

The employers said it must be struck out. They, however, saw fit to withdraw it in December. But they will bring it forward again, no doubt, in course of time, as it is one of the subjects in their programme, as shown by the report of the manufacturers' meeting held at Leeds, September 11th, 1891, when "Mr. "Bagley fully explained his views with regard to the "restriction of the out-put during the winter months "by stopping holes, thereby throwing the men on the "union pay," a principle he recommended to the glass bottle manufacturers, not only in Yorkshire, but to the

284—*continued.*

manufacturers throughout the United Kingdom; this he admitted when giving his evidence before the Labour Commission. (Question 30,302–4)

These are the chief points on which the present dispute has arisen, whatever there may be within the magic circle awaiting development.

On January 11th Mr. Kaberry wrote stating that the terms offered on December 6th were "then withdrawn, "and any future negotiations, if any, must begin "afresh." It was not necessary for the employers to pass this and instruct Mr. Kaberry to send their decision to the workmen. Nothing more was heard until January 24th, when he wrote stating that his letter of the 11th January had been misconstrued, and the workmen gave instructions that it should simply be acknowledged, and that he be informed that it was not considered necessary to write as the manufacturers had decided to terminate the negotiations.

It is six years since the last lock-out took place in the Yorkshire district. The employers then attempted to enforce a similar reduction upon the men, who eventually submitted to a reduction of 25 per cent. on the overwork rates, which took several years to restore. Now they have resolved not to submit to any reduction whatever. It is now five weeks since the men ceased work and there seems no prospect at present of a settlement. The workmen, in fact, are more determined than ever to resist the employers' demands.

A. Greenwood, C.S.

Castleford,
February 3rd, 1893.

The Glass Bottle Makers' Lock-out, Yorkshire and Dublin.

To the Trade Unionists of the United Kingdom.

An Appeal for Moral and Pecuniary Assistance.

Fellow Workers,

We now beg to inform you that the Yorkshire glass bottle makers have been locked out five weeks and the Dublin glass bottle hands three weeks, and it has been resolved by the Yorkshire delegate meeting and the Council of the International Union of Glass-workers to appeal to the workers throughout the United Kingdom to render them assistance during the present struggle, not only for the protection of fair wages, but also for the maintenance of the principles of trades unionism.

During some years past, at the latter end of the year the glass bottle manufacturers and workmen have entered into negotiations and arranged terms for the ensuing year. This year the machinery has broken down, and some 1,500 hands in Yorkshire alone are locked out. The points of difference between the employers and workmen are set forth in the circular issued to-day, some of which are technical, and can only be interesting to those connected with the trade. Suffice it to say there is every reason for supposing that the employers have taken advantage of the depressed condition of trade to lock the men out under an impression that they would submit to their terms before being locked out. In this they have been mistaken. But the men are not surprised at the action taken by the employers, because although there has been an agreement entered into and duly signed by the officials, yet there has been much difficulty in getting some of the employers to comply with the conditions laid down.

This is the first appeal that has been made by the Yorkshire glass bottle makers to workers of other trades. In fact only one appeal has been made during the last 30 years, namely, during the lock-out of 1876–7, and that was confined to the glass bottle workers in other counties. The Yorkshire glass bottle makers have, in some measure, rendered assistance to others. Its balance sheets show grants amounting to upwards of 4,000*l.*, whilst its aggregate receipts from other trades amount to only 1,100*l.* for the same period. During the 10 years ended 1891, the amount paid to the unemployed members is 20,615*l.*, being an average cost of 13*l.* 4*s.* 1½*d.* per member, including apprentice members. During the last nine years the weekly rate of payment has been from 2*s.* to 4*s.* a week. As soon as the employers sent in their agenda for this year the workmen resolved to raise the weekly payments of contribution from 2*s.* to 3*s.* although a large number of them had not averaged more than 1*l.* a week wages and 30 per cent. of them were out of work, as shown in the evidence given before the Labour Commission on November 8th, 1892. The payment to unemployed during the last 25 years is upwards of 34,000*l.*, and the amount paid in connection with trade disputes, lock-outs, and strikes is upwards of 21,000*l.* It will therefore be seen that the Yorkshire glass bottle hands have had something to do to uphold the principles of trade unionism.

The Dublin Glass Bottle Hands.

It has been resolved to couple the appeal of the Dublin bottle hands with the Yorkshire appeal, who all belong to the International Union. The Dublin glass bottle makers are resisting a reduction of 20 per cent. They are of the same stamp as Yorkshiremen, and it is only necessary to say that they are not only always ready to assist others by grants when in difficulty, but they have joined issue with the Yorkshire district now and have grounded arms. Had they been fortunate to have continued working they would have paid 6*s.* a week to assist the Yorkshiremen; but as it is they need assistance themselves. They are all locked out, 150 of them. It is therefore understood that they shall have a share of the money received.

Trusting and awaiting favourable responses to this appeal, we are on behalf of the glass bottle makers,

Yours truly,

A. Greenwood, Secretary.
T. S. Beedel, Chairman.

Castleford, February 3rd, 1893.

The Glass Bottle Makers' Lock-out.—Yorkshire and Dublin Lock-outs and Lancashire Strike.

To the Trade Unionists of the United Kingdom.

An Urgent Appeal for Moral and Pecuniary Assistance.

It is with much regret that we have to make this special appeal to you for *increased* and *continued* pecuniary assistance during the continuance of this struggle, because we know that you have had many difficulties to contend against yourselves, some of which you could not overcome. And after plucky and severe fighting you have had to surrender or compromise, which unfortunately places you at a disadvantage in rendering that support to the British glass bottle hands as you otherwise would have done. Nevertheless we are under the obligation, and (on the part of some who were not financially strong to begin the fight) under the necessity of urging upon you this appeal, and to ask the trades unionists throughout the United Kingdom to render their support at this most important crisis in the history of the glass bottle trade, and especially in the history of its organisation, which is almost as old as the industry itself, and thereby let the manufacturers see that the workmen shall not have to surrender for want of funds. There are upwards of 2,000 men out now, and the amount required for the support of all, including those who were out of work when the dispute began, cannot be less than 1,500*l.* or 1,700*l.* per week, the allowance ranging from 4*s.* to 12*s.* per man.

284—*continued.*

There are no signs of any negotiations taking place yet, and not the remotest prospect of a satisfactory settlement being arrived at, even if a conference of employers and workmen were held. In fact, the conflict is becoming more serious. Every week the breach becomes wider, and the difficulties of an amicable or satisfactory settlement greater, because the battle is no longer confined to the county of Yorkshire. It now includes Lancashire and Dublin. And a national conference is to be held on March 1st, at St. Helens, Lancashire, to further consider the situation of affairs, when representatives are expected from all parts of the United Kingdom, including delegates from the Medical and Small Green Branch of the bottle industry, who number 500 or 600 men, and that the said conference will decide on the advisability of every glass bottle hand now in employment giving in his notice and coming out on strike, until satisfactory terms and conditions can be obtained for all the workmen connected with the trade. The crisis has come, and the battle must be fought out, as "desperate diseases require desperate remedies." The employers have forced this quarrel upon the workmen, who have no alternative than to fight or become white slaves. They cannot surrender now, indeed they cannot be allowed to surrender.

The employers are scouring the country, where factories are working, for bottles. They are assisting each other as far as possible, in order to hold out. They are sending their moulds wherever they can find a crib in other counties, and in London even to the small vial, toilet, and relish bottle factories, and importuning the manufacturers to make them bottles, and the London workmen are refusing to do the work and sending their levies and grants to the men locked out. The employers cannot get the bottles made in the London society factories, thanks to such men as Mr. Rose, their general secretary, who is on their track. They are importing foreign bottles to supply their customers' immediate demands and requirements, who are in perfect sympathy with them, because if the wages come down the prices of bottles come down, and they get the benefit of the reduction, not the manufacturers. The manufacturers will be compelled to reduce their prices, and indeed did so before the lock-out began, in anticipation of getting the wages down.

There is this difference between the manufacturers' and the workmen's policy. For some years past the British glass bottle hands have been assisting the continental workmen to maintain and improve their wages and working regulations, by sending them funds to enable them to hold out during their lock-outs and strikes, and in some measure have succeeded. And they have established an International Union, with a view of raising, if possible, the wages of the continental glassworkers to the British standard, and preventing the British manufacturers from importing any more foreign workmen, and reducing the British workmen to the lowest level of the foreigners, which is known to be the aim and intention of certain manufacturers, several of whom would have flooded the works with Germans ere now had not the workmen resisted their attempts to import them. Hitherto they have succeeded in preventing them from carrying out their designs.

Fellow workers, in asking for your support and pecuniary assistance by immediate grants and special levies, we beg to inform those who do not know our history that during the last 26 years the Yorkshire society alone has paid nearly 40,000*l.* to its members for donations, out of work allowance, free from trade disputes; between 4,000*l.* and 5,000*l.* superannuation; nearly 8,000*l.* funeral benefit; upwards of 21,000*l.* in lock-out allowance, previous to this dispute (which amounts now to nearly 1,000*l.* a week, and which will soon be greatly increased by several hundred pounds weekly); and last, not least, it has paid in grants to other trades and organisations between 4,000*l.* and 5,000*l.* The total expenditure for the 26 years is nearly 90,000*l.* And in order to provide for this expenditure the men have had to pay as much as 4*s.* a week, when they have worked only three days. Levies have been paid ever since April 1884, ranging up to 4*s.* a week, with a normal 1*s.* subscription. The weekly payment has never been lower than 2*s.* since September 1886. These results, we venture to say, are unprecedented in the history of trades unions, considering the membership, which was under 700 at the end of 1866, and now is only 2,300 including the apprentices, the present number of journeymen being about 2,000.

Another word, fellow workers. In June last there were about 3,300 journeymen bottle hands employed in the United Kingdom, not a single non-union man. And though the Yorkshiremen have been locked out now for eight weeks, and Dublin men have been locked out for six weeks, there is not a single man in favour of submitting to any reduction or surrendering the rates and conditions worked upon during 1892. The Lancashire men have now been out two weeks, having struck to recover the 1892 rates, and they now declare that they will fight the battle to the bitter end. Will you all help us to win the victory, and thereby prove to all that are unorganised that there is no power on earth by which the workers can obtain "fair wages" and "reasonable working regulations" than by the power of combination, organisation, and consolidation?

Yours on behalf of
The International Union of Glass Workers.
Established 1886.

A. Greenwood, Secretary.
T. S. Beedel, Chairman.

Castleford, February 24th, 1893.

The bottle-makers of Dublin came out on 21st January against a proposed reduction. The Lancashire men, who had, earlier in the year, accepted a reduction of 3*s.* in wages and 1*s.* a gross on over-work, came out on strike on 11th February for restoration of the 1892 rates and conditions.

The following statement has been supplied to the Department by the Lancashire Glass Bottle Manufacturers' Association:—

"The Lancashire glass bottle trade has been guided by a manufacturers' association and a glass bottle makers' union, and has hitherto worked satisfactorily by mutual concessions, whether it was a demand by the manufacturers for a reduction of wages or a demand by workmen for an increase.

"For the past 35 years no general strike has taken place in this district.

"There is now a strike and an entire cessation of work in the whole district.

"The following is a report of the proceedings leading up to the same:—

"In consequence of the keen under-selling by foreign manufacturers, large numbers of workmen were thrown out of employment during last year, and at the workmen's union secretary's request a meeting was held 18th August 1892 to take into consideration the depressed condition of the trade. The manufacturers pointed out that if the workmen would consent to work eight hours per day five days per week on the three-shift system during the slackness of trade, the whole of the workmen then out of work would be employed. This the workmen absolutely refused to entertain; various meetings were afterwards held, and a sub-committee of manufacturers' and workmen's delegates was appointed to go fully into the question in all its bearings. This was done; and afterwards at a meeting of masters and delegates, held December 13th, 1892, the manufacturers proposed a reduction of wages, which the delegates agreed to consider. The meeting was adjourned to 21st December, at which meeting the manufacturers, at the request of the workmen, reduced their demand for a reduction; the workmen's delegates thereupon promised to support this, but asked for time, so as to consult and have a meeting with the workmen generally, and any reduction agreed upon should take place on the 1st January 1893. A letter was received by the masters' honorary secretary from the workmen's secretary, dated 5th January 1893, intimating the workmen's acceptance of a reduction with a few modifications; these the masters agreed to at a meeting of the delegates, with a view to the continuance of harmonious working. The workmen continued to work for one month upon these terms, when representatives of the Yorkshire district, who were then on strike against any reduction, came into this district, and by public meet-

284—*continued.*

ings, &c., influenced the body of workmen against the action and views of the Executive Council of the Lancashire Glass Bottle Makers' Union, in consequence of which the workmen gave notice to stop work unless paid at the old 1892 rates.

"At the request of the Lancashire workmen's delegates a meeting was held with the Masters' Association, when the masters offered to modify the agreed upon reduction, rather than an extreme course of closing their works should take place, the delegates promised to place the offer before the workmen and obtain a ballot upon the same; this was prevented from being done by Yorkshire influence, and the strike commenced, and has continued to this date. No communications have since passed between either associations. The workers directly thrown out of employment, amounting to about 2,000, of whom about 500 are bottle hands and members of the Union.

"I may mention that it is estimated, from careful inquiries made abroad, the foreign workmen are paid from 40 to 50 per cent., according to particular bottles produced, less than what is being paid in Lancashire. Bottles being produced by skilled labour only, the wages from the largest proportion of the cost of production, hence the great advantage the foreign manufacturer has in competing. I am directed to state that any further information will be freely given by me, or should the Department desire to send a representative to personally inquire into the position, I will be pleased to meet him and give him every assistance in my power.

"(Signed) CHAS. B. F. BORRON,
"Hon. Secretary."

Dublin Settlement.

The Dublin portion of the dispute terminated on 27th March, according to conditions of the following extract from a letter from one of the principal firms engaged addressed to the "Freeman's Journal":—

"The directors of the —— Bottle Company, Limited, do hereby give notice that the strike, which has existed for the past nine weeks, was settled to-day on the following terms:—That we take back the men on the 1892 wages (viz., the wages that the operatives went out on) with the following conditions; that if a reduction be given in Yorkshire and Lancashire that we get the advantage of such reduction.

————, Secretary,
Bottle Co., Limited."

Lancashire and Yorkshire Settlement.

The following correspondence relating to the settlement in Yorkshire and Lancashire is taken from a special report issued by the Glass Bottle Makers' Society in Yorkshire:—

DEAR SIR, Pontefract, April 14, 1893.

I SEND you, as promised at our conference yesterday, the heads of the proposed settlement, which I trust will be satisfactory to you. I have drafted Clause 4 to meet what I gathered to be the wishes of some of the men, viz., that they should have the power to decide whether or not they would share the work and also power to leave if they thought proper to do so.

I must congratulate you and the deputation at the manner in which you conducted the conference. I am the more gratified as it is the outcome of our friendly interview, and I hope to show outsiders that we can settle our own affairs amongst ourselves.

Yours truly,
Mr. A. Greenwood, Castleford. I. KABERRY.

Proposed Terms of Settlement of the Dispute between Masters and Workmen in the Glass Bottle Trade.

1. The Agreement of 1892 to be renewed for 1893 with the following amendments:—
2. Clause to read as follows:—

   In the event of a furnace being out for slack trade or other cause, and in the opinion of the masters there is no probability of its being restored within a reasonable time, the masters and men shall be at liberty to give notice to determine their contract, but in case a furnace shall be out for repairs only or other temporary cause, the masters shall, if in their opinion it is convenient or practicable, allow the workmen working at such furnaces to share the work with the workmen at other furnaces if they are willing to do so.
3. A reduction of 3*s.* per week in wages or 10 per cent. off overwork. The masters undertaking that if there shall be an improvement in trade to warrant it to restore the 3*s.*, or 10 per cent., as the case may be.

———

DEAR SIR, Castleford, April 14, 1893.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter this morning per train and the employers' proposals, which I have sent into the various districts for the workmen's consideration and votes.

I observe that you have not stated the arrangement that all the men shall be re-instated, and that the apprentices that have been advanced during the dispute shall be put back. I have, however, informed the workmen that such is the case, but should have preferred your stating it in the proposals so that it could have been put before the men in your own language.

I also observe that the proposal states that the terms shall be for 1893—I did not understand, neither did the deputation, that the agreement should be interfered with at the end of this year. I pointed out the disadvantage of the trade being unsettled every year, and do hope that there is not going to be a repetition of what is now being experienced at the end of this year.

You had better, I think, let me have your understanding on these points in writing, so that I can lay them before the deputation and committee previous to meeting the employers on Monday next.

Awaiting your reply, I am,
Yours truly,
A. GREENWOOD, C. Sec.
I. Kaberry, Esq., Pontefract.

———

DEAR SIR, Pontefract, 15th April 1893.

MY letter to you and the proposals were drafted somewhat hurriedly to catch the first train, and in reply to your letter received this afternoon, I may say it was stated by the committee that the men who were discharged in December would be taken back as soon as the furnaces could be got ready, and also that the apprentices would be put back to the position they held at the time.

As you will remember, Mr. Caleb Kilner stated that we had only a relative power to make terms, and they would be submitted for confirmation at a meeting of the whole of the masters on Monday before we meet your deputation, and I have no doubt will receive confirmation.

With respect to the period for which the Agreement shall run I did not mention that, as no time was stated, but I am quite sure the masters are equally anxious with the men that there shall be no repetition of a dispute like the present, and I have no doubt we shall agree upon a term on Monday.

Yours truly,
Mr. A. Greenwood, Castleford, I. KABERRY.

284—*continued.*

Settlement of the Yorkshire Lock-out.

Official Correspondence.

DEAR SIR, Castleford, April 20, 1893.

IN explanation of my telegram of this morning, I beg to say that in accordance with the promise made by the deputation on Monday last at Wakefield, the questions of 5 per cent. reduction in the rates of overwork and a modification of the sharing work clause in the 1892 Agreement has been again proposed to the whole body of the workmen for their consideration and votes, and the result is that they are not in favour of any alteration whatever being made in the 1892 rates and conditions.

I may add that it is the opinion of the workmen that the sharing work clause only requires a proper application to make it satisfactory.

I am, yours truly,
Pro. A. Greenwood,
W. WHEATER.

I. Kabery, Esq.,
Pontefract.

DEAR SIR, Pontefract, April 21, 1893.

I BEG to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, which I brought before a meeting of the manufacturers to-day, and I beg to inform you that the association passed a resolution that any member was at liberty to start his works upon the 1892 conditions.

It would save time and inconvenience if you would instruct the district secretaries to put themselves in communication with the manufacturers or their managers to arrange time of starting and number of men required.

I may add that the masters consider that the men have treated them without any due consideration for their position, and only by the bare majority of one was it determined to restart their works.

Yours truly,
I. KABERRY.

Mr. Alfred Greenwood,
Castleford.

The Glass Bottle Trade Dispute.

The Men to resume work.

Yesterday afternoon an adjourned meeting of the members of the Yorkshire Glass Bottle Manufacturers' Association was held at the Bull Hotel, Wakefield. Mr. Caleb Kilner, of Conisborough, the president, was in the chair, and there was a good attendance of members together with Mr. Isaac Kaberry, their solicitor and secretary. The proceedings were as on previous occasions conducted in private. The details of the dispute, which has now existed for 16 weeks, were fully discussed, and the meeting was characterised by some warmth of feeling. It appears the manufacturers were disunited, and consequently those unwilling to make a complete surrender had no option but to follow the action of those who have conceded the points contended for by the officials of the men. It was pointed out that many customers were complaining bitterly because they could not get supplies of bottles for which they had contracted, and legal proceedings for breaches of contract were being threatened. After a lively discussion, a vote was taken as to whether the works should continue to be closed, or the men allowed to resume work, and it was finally decided by a very narrow majority to allow the men to resume work on the terms of last year. It is expected that in some cases the works would be in full operation in a week or ten days, whilst in others it is believed that another fortnight will elapse before work can be resumed. The result has caused great satisfaction in many districts, where the greatest privation has been endured by men who were not in the various unions.—("The Yorkshire Post," April 22nd, 1893.)

DEAR SIR, Castleford, April 27, 1893.

ON receiving your letter of the 21st instant, the workmen at the respective firms were advised to wait upon the employer or manager *re* starting work, and the result generally is satisfactory; complaint has, however, to be made against Mr. Breffit, who has been away from home since Friday last, and although message after message has been sent to him, and the deputation have called several times, they have received no instructions as yet. This is most unsatisfactory, and I am instructed to say that if some definite arrangement is not made soon, we shall be compelled to take further action in the matter which we are very reluctant to take. Awaiting your reply,

I am, yours truly,
W. WHEATER.

I. Kaberry, Esq.,
Pontefract.

Lancashire Settlement.

End of the Strike.

1892 *Terms conceded.* (*Lancashire.*)

The hopes that were expressed at the meeting of the bottle makers in the People's Palace last Saturday week, that the Lancashire manufacturers would follow those of Yorkshire in their offer of the 1892 rates and conditions of working, have been fully realised, the employers having decided on Thursday to bring the strike to a close by withdrawing their demand for a reduction of wages and overwork, which was calculated to mean from 8*s.* to 12*s.* per week, according to the nature of the occupation, and allowing the men to resume work on the old conditions. On Friday morning Mr. D. McGilvray, the secretary of the Lancashire district of the Glass Bottle Makers' Trade Protection Association, received the following letter:—

Lancashire Glass Bottle
Manufacturers' Association,
Newton-le-Willows,

DEAR SIR, April 28, 1893.

AT a meeting of this association yesterday, a letter was read from a Yorkshire manufacturer stating that they were going to resume work next week upon the 1892 wages and overwork. Under these circumstances, this association considers that the Lancashire workmen should have a similar opportunity, and with that view the manufacturers are arranging their works so as to resume work with as little delay as possible. Your early acknowledgment of this letter will oblige.

Yours truly,
CHARLES B. F. BORRON,
Hon. Sec.

Immediately upon the receipt of this letter, Mr. McGilvray called a meeting of the executive council of the association, when the letter from the masters' association was read and discussed. The greatest satisfaction was expressed with the communication, and Mr. McGilvray was instructed to at once forward a reply to Mr. Borron stating that the men would resume work on the old terms, on the understanding that all the hands would be reinstated in their old positions. This, of course, was only a natural request with which it was understood the masters had no objection to comply. The fires have been lighted at the various factories, the moulds cleaned, and all preparation made for an early resumption of work. However, it will be remembered that at the time the strike commenced the glass bottle trade was in a very bad state, and as a consequence, about one-third of the hands were out of work. It is not known how many houses will be started, but it is felt by many that those who were working before the works stopped will be re-engaged, and that others will be taken on as trade improves.

Mr. Seton-Karr and the Strike.

On Saturday morning Mr. McGilvray, the secretary of the men's association, received a letter from Mr. Seton-Karr, M.P. for the borough, stating that the strike had been a matter of great concern to him, and offering his services to bring about a settlement. Evidently Mr. Seton-Karr had not heard of the settlement, so that happily his services will not be required.

284—*continued.*

The following are the terms of 1892 Agreement, with the memorandum dating to the extension to the end of 1894:—

1892.

The Yorkshire Glass Bottle Manufacturers' Association and the Glass Bottle Makers' of Yorkshire United Trade Protection Society.

Agreement as to Wages, Terms, and Conditions of Working.

The Yorkshire Glass Bottle Manufacturers' Association and the Glass Bottle Makers of Yorkshire United Trade Protection Society.

The following list of wages and terms and conditions of working have been mutually agreed upon by the Yorkshire Glass Bottle Manufacturers' Association and the Glass Bottle Makers' of Yorkshire United Trade Protection Society, to come into operation on the 1st day of March 1892, and to continue in operation until the 31st December 1892:—

1. *List of Numbers and Rates of Overwork.*

The list of 3rd December 1888 with the subsequent amendments and additions to remain in force until it shall be mutually agreed to alter the same between masters and workmen.

Amendments and Additions.

Sealed-mouthed Bottles.

	s.	d.
Splits - - -	63 and 4	6
10 ozs. - - -	60 „ 5	0

Quarts all Day.

That ordinary or reputed quarts when made all day be paid as follows:—

	s.	d.
Exceeding 24½ ozs. medium weight - - -	60 and 5	0
Not exceeding 24½ ozs. medium weight - -	63 „ 4	6
Imperial quarts - - -	57 „ 5	6

Working Single-handed.

That it be understood to be optional on the part of the workmen to work single-handed, but in cases of working single-handed suitable moulds be given.

2. *Rates of Wages.*

	£	s.	d.
Bottle maker, per week - -	1	13	0
Blower „ - -	1	11	0
Gatherer „ - -	1	6	0

3. *Hours of Working.*

The working hours at each factory shall not exceed 9½ hours, and 10½ hours from the time of opening out, but the workmen shall be at liberty to leave off work before the expiration of 10½ hours from opening out in cases of late starts.

4. *Regulation as to sharing Work.*

In the event of any furnace being out for repairs, slack trade, or stopped from any other cause, the workmen shall be allowed, as far as practicable, to share the work; provided nevertheless that if after a furnace has been out for four months and there is no probability of its being started again, the master be at liberty to discharge the surplus workmen.

5. *Furnaces working Six Journeys.*

That no furnace shall work six journeys for bottle making under any circumstances, but this clause shall not prohibit a master teaching his own sons.

6. *Regulation as to Number of Apprentices, &c.*

That the maximum number of apprentices at any firm be four to five holes, filling the stages of making, blowing, or gathering; but in the event of a house or furnace stopping work for repairs or slack trade, then in such case the apprentices be allowed to share the work with the journeymen. But this is not to prevent a master discharging workmen in the case where the furnaces are put down permanently after the aforesaid period of four months during which time the work is to be shared. And the master shall not engage any more apprentices filling one or other of the stages aforesaid until the number is reduced below four to five holes. No journeyman to be discharged for the sole purpose of putting apprentices forward.

7. *Bad Metal.*

The workmen shall be paid for bad metal which they shall be allowed or ordered to work by the master or his manager. If the workmen shall at any time have reason to believe that the metal is unfit for working they shall at once report the fact to the master or manager if within call, and obtain instructions as to change of mould or other definite orders so that the workmen shall not be kept waiting about the works for hours when they cannot work.

8. *Cracked and Melted Bottles.*

The workmen shall be paid one half for bottles whether melted, cracked, or not properly annealed; but in case the loss or damage shall have been caused in consequence of the teazer having been sent out of the shop by the workmen, and thus neglecting his duty, the men shall bear the loss themselves.

9. *Flown Marbles.*

The workmen shall be paid for all bottles defective by reason of flown marbles beyond four dozen a journey, and so in proportion for any part of a journey.

10. *Bottles picked out.*

That bottles picked out shall not be broken down until the men have had an opportunity of inspecting them, but in no case shall they be kept beyond the following day.

Signed on behalf of the Yorkshire Glass Bottle Manufacturers' Association and the Glass Bottle Makers' of Yorkshire United Trade Protection Society.

I. Kaberry,
A. Greenwood, C.S.

Witness to the signature of Isaac Kaberry,
Chas. Wm. Carter.

Witness to the signature of Alfred Greenwood,
W. W. Pollitt.

February 16th, 1892.

Memorandum of Renewal of 1892 Agreement.

The Lancashire District having effected a settlement as reported at page 176, an arrangement was entered into for Mr. Greenwood to wait upon Mr. Kaberry in his office for the purpose of signing a memorandum on behalf of the manufacturers and the workmen. The following is copy of the memorandum:—

Pontefract, June 2, 1893.

We, the undersigned, agree that this Agreement shall remain in force up to the end of 1894.

I. Kaberry.
A. Greenwood.

284—*continued.*

The subjoined statement of support paid from union funds and other sources is taken from the quarterly report for June 1893 of the Glass Bottle Makers' Society of Yorkshire :—

TABLE showing No. of WEEKS' LOCK-OUT ALLOWANCE paid by the YORKSHIRE DISTRICT, January to June 19th, 1893.

Branches.	No. at 12*s.* per Week.	No. at 9*s.* per Week.	No. at 7*s.* per Week.	No. at 6*s.* per Week.	No at 5*s.* per Week.	No. at 4*s.* per Week.	No. at 3*s.* per Week.	Total No. of Weeks paid.	Amounts paid.
									£ *s.* *d.*
Castleford	6,134⅓	94	441	170	—	6	—	6,845½	3,929 11 0
Swinton	3,020	29	111	362	75	29	—	3,626	1,997 1 0
Hunslet	2,013	43	192	16	—	—	—	2,264	1,299 3 0
Thornhill Lees	3,264	56	101	513	115	76	—	4,125	2,216 16 0
Ferrybridge	1,372	—	30	—	—	—	—	1,402	833 14 0
Wakefield	1,362	—	114	—	15	—	—	1,491	860 17 0
Barnsley	928	56	57	16	—	—	—	1,057	606 15 0
Conisbro'	1,834	38	57	406	—	—	—	2,335	1,259 5 0
Masbro'	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	13 4 0
Kilnhurst	190	—	—	—	—	—	—	190	114 0 0
Stairfoot (1)	230	—	14	—	—	—	—	244	142 18 0
Blaydon	1,143	30	15	—	—	—	—	1,188	704 11 0
Newport	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	15 12 0
London	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	25	8 15 0
Stairfoot (2)	2,216	240	220	45	27	—	5	2,753	1,535 12 0
Totals	23,754½	586	1,377	1,528	232	111	5	27,593½	15,537 14 0

It appears from Returns received from the three districts that the aggregate amount of lock-out and strike allowance was 20,397*l.* 3*s.* as shown by the following summary :—

Society or District.	Number of Weeks' Allowance paid.	Amounts.
		£ *s.* *d.*
Yorkshire	27,593½	15,537 14 0
Lancashire	6,855	3,864 10 0
Dublin	1,474	994 19 0
Totals	35,922½	20,397 3 0

286. The following appeal was issued by the glass workers in this dispute :—

National Flint Glass Makers' Friendly Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

YORK DISTRICT.

An Appeal.

FELLOW WORKMEN,

By reference to C. S.'s address in last (April) Magazine, you will note that after consultation with the C. C., and by their advice, certain members of our District have ceased work, are now out, and receiving strike pay. The case was one of such gross injustice, not only to us as workmen, but also to the fair employer, that we thought it high time an endeavour on our part was made to remedy the evil. To make the position clear to all, we may state briefly how the case has arisen to affect us as it does. Originally (17 or 18 years ago) the ———— Glass Works (the place in dispute) was a good society shop, but that state of things was short; as in May 1878, the directors decided to dispense with our men and employ non-society men, the reason being of course because they could be had for less wage. Many attempts were made to secure the men on our side, with not much success until about three years ago, when the united movement was made in Yorkshire to get all non-unionist bottle-hands we possibly could to join us. At that time we succeeded in getting some of these men into our society, but the employers have not yet acknowledged us; although by our endeavours one slight advance on the wage has been granted. But to show what an unfair advantage these employers have over others, and what justification we have for our present action, a mere statement of their wage and ours will suffice. The ———— wage is for bottle makers 2*s.* per move;* bottle blowers 1*s.* 8*d.* per move, no standing wage. The rate for Yorkshire is: bottle makers 26*s.* per week for 11 moves, and 2*s.* 5*d.* per move over; bottle blowers 23*s.* per week and 2*s.* 1*d.* per move over. In addition, their numbers are very much in excess of ours.

This great difference of course enables these employers to undersell all our society employers, and

* The trade union secretary gives the following explanation :—"A 'move' is a term used for a number of bottles for "reckoning purposes. Example: 8 oz. flat medical bottles are "320 per 'move,' paid for at the rate of 2*s.* 5*d.* per 'move,' "standard rate. About 20 'moves' per week is about the "average in a good shop."

ought not to be tolerated if we can avoid it—hence our present action. In addition to the society men, we induced five others not in the society to come out, to whom our C. C. allow 5*s.* per week. Our district has agreed to add 5*s.* to each of them, making a weekly expenditure of 25*s.* This, if met alone by the members of our district, means a levy of 6*d.* a week per member, and on account of short work, &c., we are unable to bear it; moreover we think the victory would be of universal benefit, as it would lessen the keen competition now raging. Therefore, we appeal to the trade to help us in this matter in any way they severally think best. Hunslet, Rotherham, and Castleford have generously assisted us, but we humbly believe that this burden should not rest upon so few, seeing the question affects us as a whole, and any accruing advantage would be to the whole society.

We are yours sincerely,
August 1893. (7 names).

P.S.—All remittances to be sent to T. Mawson 6, Sandringham Street, York.

290. The following are the regulations objected to:—

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE UNION.

Regulations to be observed in the Labour Yard of this Union.

Rule 1.—The test labour yards, when required, will be opened for six days in the week, viz., from Monday to Saturday inclusive. The hours of labour to be from 8 o'clock a.m. to 5 o'clock p.m. One hour to be allowed for dinner. On Saturdays, men who have performed their allotted tasks of work are permitted to leave the test labour yards at 1 o'clock p.m.

Rule 2.—The superintendent of labour shall employ every man sent into the yard by the relieving officer to the utmost of his ability at stone-breaking, oakum-picking, or other work suitable to his age, strength, and capacity, which the guardians require to be performed.

Rule 3.—Every man employed at stone-breaking shall be required to break 8 cwt. of whinstone per day for the first two weeks, 12 cwt. per day for the second two weeks, and 15 cwt. per day afterwards. Every man employed at oakum-picking shall be required to pick 4 lbs. of unbeaten oakum per day.

Rule 4.—When any of the workers have not performed the allotted task, the master or the superintendent will note on the back of the ticket the quantity of stones broken or oakum picked. The relieving officers will bring all such cases under the notice of the relief committees, who will take such action therein as they may deem necessary.

Rule 5.—Any person leaving the labour yard during the hours of labour, without the permission of the superintendent, shall forfeit that day's relief.

Rule 6.—The following shall be the scale of relief for each day any person is employed:—

	s.	*d.*	
Man and wife - -	1	0	In money and in kind alternately.
Man and wife and one child	1	3	,, ,,
Man and wife and two children - - -	1	6	,, ,,
Man and wife and three children - - -	1	9	,, ,,
Man and wife and four children - - -	2	0	,, ,,
Man and wife and five or more children - -	2	3	,, ,,

Rule 7.—Widowers with families to be relieved in accordance with the above scale.

Rule 8.—No profane or abusive language to be used in the yards. Any person infringing this rule will forfeit his day's relief.

By Order,
JOHN W. GIBSON,
5th November 1886. Clerk to the Guardians.

Amended 23rd December 1892.

NOTICE.—Any such person as above who shall refuse or wilfully neglect to perform such tasks of work, or shall wilfully destroy or damage any of the tools, material, or other property belonging to the said guardians, or who shall wilfully give a false statement to the guardians, or any of their officers, for the purpose of obtaining relief from the poor rates, will be deemed to be an idle and disorderly person, and be liable to be imprisoned in the House of Correction, with hard labour, for one calendar month, as by law.

315. The trade union secretary states:—"A sliding scale is now in course of formation to regulate "the wages in future, the present wages and price of tyres to be the basis."

316. With reference to the reduction accepted in this case the employers say:—"A large sum was "expended in erecting new machinery to save labour, and largely increased the production, "and although the tonnage rate was reduced on account of the largely increased output the money "earned by the men was also largely increased. The work also to be performed by the men, on "account of the improved machinery, was much lessened."

320. The union secretary complains that in this case the reduction was demanded without giving any notice, and adds:—"I am perfectly sure that the men would have submitted to a reduction if the "employers had given a proper notice, and had the shops fit for them to commence work."

322. The trade union secretary suggests, failing conciliation boards, the settlement of disputes by submission to the arbitration of "men whose technical training and general knowledge would be "above suspicion, disputants to be compelled to submit to this course, and abide by the decision "arrived at."

335. With reference to the cause of this dispute, the trade union secretary furnishes copy of a demarcation of work agreement between the Wear Engine Builders' Association (with which the firm in dispute was associated) and the trade unions named as follows:—

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS. NATIONAL UNITED TRADE SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS. UNITED PATTERNMAKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Demarcation of Work between Patternmakers and Joiners, as approved by the Wear Engine Builders' Association.

Clause 1.—"That all parts of engine and machine "work where castings are required is pattern-"making."

NOTE.—When models are required the employers to be at liberty to employ either patternmakers or joiners, as they may think best.

Clause 2.—"That all factory work, repairs, &c., "where casting is required, is patternmaking."

Clause 3.—"Stern bush packing to be done by "patternmakers or joiners."

Clause 4.—"That cleating cylinders is not pattern "making."

Clause 5.—"That all engine-room grating templates "to be done by joiners, but if any part has to be cast, "patternmakers to do the work."

Clause 6.—"That copper-pipe templates be done by "joiners, but patternmakers claim the right to do "them if called upon."

Clause 7.—"That all pipe templates that do not go "into the foundry to be done by joiners, but pattern- "makers claim the right to do them if called upon."

Clause 8.—"Bedplate packing chocks to be fitted by "joiners and finished by patternmakers where castings "are required."

Clause 9.—"All wood packing to be done by joiners, "and finished by them."

Clause 10.—"That all patterns for cast-iron chocks "made from tracings, sketches, templates, or other- "wise, is patternmakers' work."

Clause 11.—"That all patterns for cast boiler and "furnace fittings to be done by patternmakers, and "fitted in place by them."

Clause 12.—"All loam boards to be made by "patternmakers."

Clause 13.—"Foundry work, such as attending on "moulders, &c., to be done by patternmakers."

Clause 14.—"Drawing boards for patternmakers to "be made by patternmakers or joiners."

Clause 15.—"All patterns or templates for cast "patches to be made by patternmakers."

THOS. SMITH,
W. P. EASTWOOD,
J. H. PATERSON, } Joint Secretaries.

With respect thereto, he observes :—"The enclosed code of demarcation of work was agreed to in "April 1890, between employers and patternmakers (although the joiners would not accept it), "with the view of preventing further disputes. Messrs. ———, while accepting the principle under- "lying the agreement between patternmakers and joiners, will not extend it to including wood "turners, carvers, &c. We maintain that it applies to all trades. In addition to that I might state "that there is not another shop on the north-east coast that employs a wood turner in that sense, or "taking the United Kingdom, not more than three; patternmakers claim the right to make all "patterns or parts of patterns that are required in foundry work."

The following circular was issued during the dispute :—

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS AND UNITED PATTERNMAKERS.

Sunderland, May 18th, 1893.

FELLOW TRADE UNIONISTS,

THE above trade societies are at present engaged in a struggle of vital importance to the patternmaking trade. A wood turner has been introduced into one of the large marine engineering works in this town for the purpose of doing all lathe work in connection with patternmaking, no patternmaker being allowed to turn his own work. If this innovation is allowed to exist one important branch of a patternmaker's trade will be taken from him, the result being that patternmakers will not be able to command the wages in the market which hitherto have been paid them; also, that the number of our unemployed members will be increased, owing to this displacement.

We therefore ask for your moral and financial support, to enable us to defeat this encroachment upon our rights, which is a direct attack on the principles of trade unionism.

Yours faithfully,
THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

The employer makes the following observations :—"The man engaged as wood turner had served "his apprenticeship as such, and this was his regular trade. Employers contended that it was "advantageous to keep one man continually at the lathe, and as this man was proficient they were "justified in so employing him, or, indeed, any other man they wished. The patternmakers "contended that all work in connection with patternmaking should only be undertaken by pattern- "makers. The employers offered in first instance to agree that the successor to the wood turner "should be a patternmaker, but declined to discharge the present turner on the ground that it would "be grossly unfair to him. As this offer was not accepted employers offered arbitration. This was "also declined by the patternmakers."

336. The terms of the notice of reduction in this case are as follows :—

Notice is hereby given,

That on and after Monday, the 22nd May 1893, wages of all classes of workmen will be reduced on terms similar to the Tyne and Wear, viz. :—

Time Wages.—Men rated at 30*s.* per week and over, 1*s.* on May 22nd, and 1*s.* on July 3rd.
Men rated at 25*s.* and under 30*s.* per week, 1*s.* on May 22nd, and 6*d.* on July 3rd.
Men rated below 25*s.* per week, 6*d.* on May 22nd, and 6*d.* on July 3rd.

Piece-Work.—The reduction in the prices paid for piece-work will be laid before the various departments shortly.

On application at the office copies of the above can be had by delegates of the various societies.

By order.

——— Engine Works, April 24th, 1893.

338. In recommending State arbitration for settling disputes, the employer observes :—"It is "essentially necessary that the system of picketing, which is neither more nor less than coercion, "should be declared to be illegal."

341. For settling disputes one employer suggests :—"Timely notice of any advances or reductions "to be given on either side, so as to permit of discussing the question by a conference of represen- "tatives chosen by the employers and by the men. This mode of procedure averted a general strike "in this city in July last, because all the other engineering trades accepted the reduction with the "single exception of the moulders."

345. The following observations are made by the employer :—"Government to stop the agitators when possible, and also put a stop to the idle prating in the streets and secret places of the anarchists and socialists, and thus stay their progress. Where master and men can't agree, master to employ men who can agree without being boycotted by other men."

346. The employer suggests as follows:—"I would most earnestly suggest the total abolition of coercion, trade unions, or societies, and pay every man according to his ability."

350. The union secretary states :—"The strike was not ordered by the trade union, but on hearing the case was approved by them, and the men paid accordingly, as they were already working under protest against a previous reduction of 5 per cent."

355. The employer suggests, for settling disputes in the shipbuilding trade :—"Legally constituted court of arbitration, six workmen (one for each branch) and six practical shipbuilders, with a Queen's Counsel as president."

The union secretary offers the following suggestions :—"Put an end to what is called 'piece-work.' Then rates of wages will have a tendency to become more uniform, and a better distribution of money, consequently a more contented spirit among workmen. Make sub-contracting illegal. No lump work or truck system. For settlement of disputes some mode of intercommunication better than what now exists between the different trade societies, with a board composed of representatives from both employers and workmen."

357. The following explanation of the circumstances of this dispute has been received by the Department :—"Platers, it seems, generally, if not always, do work by the piece, and usually in squads of twos or threes. In this case plater No. 1 punches the holes, No. 2 holds the plate on ship side to ascertain its shape or form, known as the holder-up, No. 3 marks off. Each of these three platers has a squad of helpers, five in number. On this occasion platers Nos. 1 and 3 found themselves unable, in consequence of nature of work, to keep their two squads going at a profit, and therefore they desired two squads to practically perform the work of the three. All three platers after paying their helpers shared profits equally. Against this arrangement the helpers came out on strike."

377. For arbitrator's decision in this case *see* note to 389.

382. With reference to demarcation of work disputes in the shipbuilding trade, this employer suggests "that the question of allotting work to the various trades should be left entirely to the employers, whose interest is to give the work to the most suitable trade."

The following statement is also made by the employers of the origin of the dispute :—

"Intimation was made to us that the joiners withdrew their labour for two months as a protest against the action of the firm—

1. In allowing shipwrights to lay sun decks on board No. 405.

2. In allowing shipwrights to plane belting, fix lamp boards, and make ladder for No. 402.

3. Allowing patternmakers to do joiners' work, such as fittings in stoke-hole and engine-room, and packing boxes.

4. Protest against the action of manager in apportioning the above work to be done by shipwrights."

389. The arbitrator on the disputed point in No. 377 was also appointed to decide upon the merits of the present dispute. The following are the terms of his award :—

"In conformity with the minute of agreement between the shipwrights and joiners, produced at the meeting of the Employers' Association on the 15th instant, and when I was appointed sole arbiter in the dispute at Clydebank, and at which meeting I was also appointed sole arbiter in the differences at Messrs. ——— & Co.'s yard, Port-Glasgow, I hereby decide that at Clydebank the work should be done by the shipwrights, and that at Messrs. ———'s yard, as each side has contributed to the dispute, I hereby decide that any of their men now on strike offering to resume work are to be taken on by the firm.

"D. J. Dunlop.

"Glasgow, 18th September 1893."

391. The secretary to the Tees and Hartlepool Shipbuilders' Association thus describes the system objected to in this case :—"The firm's practice is to keep four days lying-on time, and to pay all hands every Saturday, up to and including Tuesday in each week, with this exception in favour of platers' helpers, that if the net amount of pay per week ending previous Tuesday is under 17*s.*, this amount is increased to 17*s.* by an advance on account of lying-on time (if any)."

393. The employer states that the man to whom objection was taken by the sailmakers was "a rigger employed to splice wire rope, which is part of rigger's work, and not by any means a sailmaker's."

The union secretary's statement is as follows :—

"A master sailmaker, who keeps a lot of apprentices but few men, employed a rigger to do some part of sailmaking work which the apprentices finished. Getting a little busier he took on a few sailmakers, but they refused to work with the rigger. Having two apartments he put the rigger in one and the sailmakers in another, but as he had to take on a few more sailmakers, their department became overcrowded, so he shifted a few of them in beside the rigger, but the men refused to work while that man was there. The employer refused to remove him, so the sailmakers, 12 in number, left the shop. They were only out 6½ hours. The rigger either left or was dismissed. The employer wanting the men back at dinner-time when they had been out three hours, but the men having come out, thought it was not worth while starting that day. But they all started next morning."

As a means of preventing and settling disputes the employer suggests:—"Abolish all paid "agitators, and let employers (practical men) and employees meet and settle all differences." He further observes:—"In former years when our employers and employees met, all matters were "settled in a friendly spirit, but since these paid agitators came in there has been very great "difficulty in deciding questions."

396. The employer in the establishment where the dispute arose makes the following statement:—"In consequence of prevailing dulness in business, it was decided to put the whole works on three-"quarter time, but an exception was made in case of joiners *working in shop*, who were to work full "time in order to provide work for maximum number of joiners *on board ships*, as well as to make "up time lost by delays to contracts through strikes caused by petty disputes between carpenters "and joiners, and in order to get maximum amount of work out of machines which are not allowed "to work any overtime by action of men's union. To this the shop joiners took no objection, but "joiners on board ships (who were to get three-quarter time) immediately ceased work, and when "their district secretary called we were asked either to put all the joiners on full time or all on "three-quarter time, or pay shop joiners time and half for all time worked over three-quarter "time. The whole case was put before the Association of Clyde Shipbuilders and Engineers, who "intimated that unless joiners returned to their work in this yard they would be locked out of all "the associated Clyde yards, which was accordingly done."

The following is the award of the arbitrator in the case of the protracted strike and lock-out of ship-joiners on the River Clyde:—

Sheriff Berry's Award.

The difficulty between the Clyde Shipbuilders' and Engineers' Association and the Associated and Amalgamated Societies of Carpenters and Joiners, in regard to which my intervention has been asked, has arisen out of a proposal on the part of the men to establish a byelaw with reference to overtime, to which the employers object. Certain byelaws have been agreed to and settled by the Conciliation Board, to which I need not refer further than to say that the first of these rules provides "that the daily working hours be as arranged in "the various yards, but that the normal week's work be "fifty-four hours."

After this it was proposed by the joiners that a second byelaw should follow, which has occasioned the difficulty. The byelaw as proposed was in these terms:—

> "No time to be wrought over the above-mentioned hours, except in cases where work cannot be done during the usual working hours. In such exceptional cases members may work after the usual daily working hours, and be paid at the rate of time-and-half for such time wrought, and in all cases necessitating the working of time beyond the usual working hours, the members engaged working said time to stay off an equivalent number of hours the following day."

The object of this proposed byelaw is as far as possible to discourage, if not to put an end to, overtime altogether. It is directed against the evil that some men in the trade should be working overtime while others are unable to find work. It was stated on behalf of the men at the meeting before me that that is not an uncommon occurrence, men being found applying to the society to aid them in getting work, and being unable to get it, when at the same time others have more than full employment. It was mentioned that there is a rule of restriction on overtime contained in the byelaws of the United Society of Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Ship Builders, and I have since then been furnished with a copy of the rule.

On the part of the employers objection is taken to the proposed byelaw as unnecessarily and injuriously interfering with their freedom in managing their business. No question is raised as to the propriety of making the rate of wages at time-and-a-half for overtime, but although in this way it is, from the higher rate of pay, against the employers' interest to have overtime, and they desire to avoid it as much as possible, occasions, they say, arise in the exigencies and emergencies of a shipbuilder's business which make it necessary to resort to it. Special instances of this were mentioned in the course of the discussion before me, and a table showing the usage and extent to which there had been overtime work among the joiners, and the causes of it in the different yards, with other particulars, was placed before me. The terms of the proposed byelaw, the employers say, would put an end to overtime altogether. If a workman after working overtime one day were required to stay off work for an equivalent number of hours on the following day, all benefit of his overtime would be lost. They contend that men should be left free to work overtime if they please, and they refer to certain other departments of work in the shipbuilding yards, in which there is no such restriction as the Joiners' Society desires to impose on its members. The additional cost of overtime is, the employers maintain, a sufficient check on recourse being had to it, except in cases of exigency, when it is really necessary. To impose such a restriction as the Joiners' Society propose would, it is argued, tell unfavourably on the shipbuilding industry of the Clyde, as compared with other shipbuilding centres in the United Kingdom, where no similar rules, or less stringent rules exist, and would also tend to cripple it in competition with foreigners.

When the Conciliation Board, under the presidency of the Lord Provost, had this byelaw under consideration, a proposal with a view to an arrangement was made on behalf of the employers, that in lieu of it a byelaw should be adopted in these terms:—

> "Overtime may be wrought on new vessels to the amount of thirty-eight hours per man per vessel, and must be paid for at the rate of time-and-a-half."

To this the joiners made a counter-proposal, by way of compromise, that the words "twelve hours" should be substituted for the words "thirty-eight hours," in the employers' proposal. No agreement, however, was arrived at.

In endeavouring to perform to the best of my ability the difficult task of arbitrating between the two parties, I think that the line of compromise indicated by the proposal and counter-proposal thus put forward on behalf of the employers and the men respectively may be usefully followed as a guide. Much as I value the principle of freedom of contract under which every man should be allowed to give his labour on such terms as he pleases, free from external interference or control, I am not prepared to say that the arguments brought forward by the men in favour of some limitation on overtime are without weight. On looking at the returns furnished by the employers, I find that in some yards there has been no overtime for some years, and in others very little. On the other hand there are yards in which, owing, possibly, to the nature of the work, the overtime has been considerable. The explanations contained in the returns show that in most instances the recourse to any large amount of overtime has been rendered necessary by exceptional circumstances. In the case of one vessel, for example, on which 278 men were employed, and where there was an average of as many as 70·6 hours overtime per man, there was an unusual combination of adverse circumstances. There had been strikes in two departments of the work, there had been continued bad weather, and, in addition to these causes, there had been an outbreak of fire, which had destroyed the interior of the after-part of the vessel. All this rendered the working of overtime necessary, if the vessel was to be completed in time for a charter which her owners had obtained, and to fulfil which they were placed under a heavy penalty. This was certainly

an exceptional case, but there are other instances on the face of the returns in which averages ranging from above 20 to 55 hours overtime per man are shown. Among the causes assigned for this, I may give as an example the following:—"Large passenger mail "steamer. The owners had large powers by contract "to add to accommodation, and used them. At same "time, there was a provision that, if the ship missed "one season, she was not to be delivered till the next, "and hence the necessity of overtime. There were also "many men working on board, sometimes as many as "800, many of whom had to pass continually through "the passages, intercepting the passage accommodation. "All electric wires were carried overhead in passages, "and if a man stood on a stool to get at them he "blocked the passage, and thus much of this and "similar work had for similar reasons to be done after "usual working hours." The number of hours of overtime on this ship was 48·92 per man, over 195 joiners employed.

Taking the returns of the different yards as a whole, however, I find that the average overtime per man on each ship is under 20 hours. That limit I have, after consideration, resolved to adopt for the byelaw.

I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that any hard and fast restriction on overtime by byelaw will be apt in certain cases to cause difficulty. Such exigencies as I have referred to, and as are exemplified more fully in the returns before me, must be expected to occur in future as they have occurred in the past. To meet them, I was glad at the interview I had with the representatives of the parties to receive an assurance from the representatives of the joiners that there would be a disposition on their part to relax the stringency of the rule, where that seemed necessary. It is not for the interest either of workmen or of employers that the shipbuilding industry of the Clyde should suffer from the introduction of artificial restraints on labour. I wish that it might have been possible so to express a rule of restriction as to give it a degree of elasticity with reference to exceptional circumstances. That, however, I have not seen my way to accomplish, and I have, therefore, felt compelled, although with some degree of hesitation, to accept the rule in the form proposed before the Conciliation Board, with the necessary alteration of hours.

I venture to hope that the rule will be applied in a considerate spirit, and with a due regard to the existence of special circumstances. If so applied, we may trust that, while acting beneficially in promoting the distribution of labour, it will not be attended by any such regrettable circumstances as might be apprehended were it to be applied rigidly, and without allowance for exigencies.

The byelaw will run as follows:—

"Overtime may be wrought on new vessels to the amount of 20 hours per man per vessel, and must be paid for at the rate of time-and-a-half."

ROBERT BERRY.

Sheriff's Chambers, Glasgow,
27th February 1894.

NOTE.—It is to be distinctly understood that no individual member of the trade work more overtime than that specified above, viz., 20 hours per man per vessel.

397. The following statement is taken from the Monthly Report of the Amalgamated Union of Cabinet Makers:—

"The ss. 'Gothic,' for the White Star Line Company, is being built by Messrs. ————, and the cabinet-making firm of ———— & Co., London, secured a sub-contract from Messrs. ———— for the fitting up of the saloon. The framing and all other furniture of the saloon was made at ————'s shop in London, and sent on to Belfast, but ————'s firm not having men just then to fit it up, settled with ————'s firm to fit up the work with their own men and to charge the time to ————'s account. After that part of the work had been done, ————'s firm sent over one piano and two sideboards, and with them two cabinet makers to fit them up, and to otherwise assist ————'s foreman, who was there looking after the job and seeing to the completion of the sub-contract. Immediately on the two men from London commencing work the shop and ship joiners struck work, and would not allow ————'s two cabinet makers to do their own firm's work. This action of the joiners was taken without consulting their managing committee on the matter. Subsequently a deputation of cabinet makers had an interview with the joiners' managing committee, who stated that they had not authorised their members to take the action they had done, and in fact entirely disagreed with the ship joiners in the whole affair. They also stated that they had no disagreement with the Belfast cabinet makers, who had done perfectly right by remaining at their work. After the joiners struck work they sent a deputation to ————'s firm, to see what they were going to do about ————'s two cabinet makers, and the firm informed the deputation that as the joiners had taken the matter into their own hands, and turned out without consulting the firm, they could stay out as long as they liked. The joiners then gradually began to recognise that their action had been rather hurried and uncalled for, and that it would be better to return to work, but the firm would not have them back unless they apologised for the hasty step taken and sign an agreement not to interfere in future with any action the firm likes to take in regard to their cabinet-making department. The apology was made to Messrs. ————'s firm, and we are informed that the joiners' delegates signed the agreement, and the fiasco terminated by the joiners returning to their work."

The joiners' representative comments as follows:—"It is estimated that this firm might "employ about from 20 to 30 cabinet makers constantly, but they sometimes have as many as 180 "and 200, and the ship joiners consider this unfair, seeing they had done all the work in this ship. "They considered it unnecessary to bring two men from London to screw up a piano and sideboard, as "cabinet makers are not supposed to fix any work in a ship."

398. The local labour correspondent of the Board of Trade gives the following account of this strike:—

"Messrs. ———— recently commenced to 'plate' a ship, and it appears that the first squad of platers engaged—who it is alleged were strangers to the yard and its customs—employed six helpers inside of the 'punch,' that is, helping the plater to manipulate the plates during the process of punching, and seven helpers outside; the seventh helper is supposed to carry away the plate on a bogie and to hang what is called the 'teazle.' The old 'squads' on recommencing work refused to employ any more than five inside and six outside, which ultimately led to a strike amongst the former helpers in support of the two additional men. 38 helpers were out one week, when the whole of the helpers ceased work and practically laid the yard idle, 120 helpers, 20 platers, and all about 40 riveters and holders up, making a total of 180. However, after some negotiation with the firm in respect to higher rates, and ascertaining the custom of the 'river,' it was ultimately agreed that six helpers should be employed inside and six outside the 'punch,' the outside helper to carry the plate away as usual, &c. The yard therefore resumed work on the 24th October."

404. The employers give the following explanation of the cause and result of this dispute:—

"The platers work on piece-work at so much per cwt., with allowance per cwt. for long plates. For a considerable time the firm had been working 18 feet plates on the shell and deck, but, to meet

certain requirements, they purposed using 16 feet plates instead, thereby reducing the long plate allowance by 1*d.* per cwt. The 16 feet plates being, as a matter of course, lighter than the 18 feet plates, the platers naturally wished to reduce the number of their helpers to the extent of two men on the shell and two on the decks, = four in all. When longer than 18 feet plates were used the helpers required their number increasing. On the other hand, when shorter than 18 feet plates, the platers expected a reduction in number of helpers. The helpers went on strike against any reduction whatever in their number for the 16 feet plates. The firm, in order to expedite matters, and to avoid stoppage of work as far as possible—although the dispute was one purely between the platers and their helpers—offered to bear half the cost of retaining the four helpers. After many interviews this was eventually accepted, and work resumed, with the full complement of helpers for the 16 feet plates, same as with 18 feet plates."

405. For preventing or settling disputes the employer says:—"One great step towards this would "be that trade union secretaries, officials, and delegates should be put on 'strike pay,' or say one-"fourth of their usual pay, as long as any strike lasts."

407. The trade union secretary observes:—"We believed this Glasgow man was a non-society "man, as we never knew of such a society as he is supposed to belong to."

411. The following Report and Balance Sheet was issued at conclusion of the strike in the Dollied Chain Trade:—

The Strike in the Outworkers' and Factory Branches of the Chain Trade in Cradley Heath and District.

Report and Balance Sheet from April 22nd to July 13th, 1893.

General Secretaries' Report.

Factory Branch.

Fellow Members,

According to the resolution passed by the Executive Council of the Amalgamation, the funds of the Outworkers' branch and the Factory branch have been put together, and all members and non-members of both branches received the same benefit as each other during the strike up to the 13th of July, when the branches were separated, and each branch fund from that date will be kept quite distinct and separate from each other. Each branch will pay its contributions into the Amalgamation and receive the same benefit out as each other, and as other branches of the trade, viz.:—The Saltney, Pontypridd, and Staffordshire, the Block, the Cable, and the Sunderland branches.

Trustees, treasurer, and secretaries have been appointed and your branch divided from the Outworkers, and we must congratulate the members of the society on the great success that has attended the efforts of re-organising your branch of the trade.

The first contributions were paid on March 4th, 1893. Notice for an advance of 20 per cent. expired on April 22nd, 1893, and at the present time all the factories have succeeded in getting and maintaining the price list with the exception of Mr. Jos. Williams' factory, and I do not think it is necessary to make further reference to that factory no more than to mention the fact that he has kept his men on strike more than he has given the price for the past two years. It is a great pity for the men and they are deserving of our sympathy, and we must do what lies in our power to render them assistance.

We regret to say that trade keeps very quiet, and if we are to maintain prices we must do what we possibly can in the shape of out-of-work pay to members who are unable to get work. We regret to say that there are 20 per cent. of the members out of work through the state of trade.

We are pleased at the manner in which members are paying their heavy contribution of sixpence per day, but if prices are to be maintained we cannot promise any immediate relief unless trade should improve.

You will observe by the annexed balance sheet that the total income from March 4th to July 13th, 1893 (although the strike has taken place between those dates), amounts to 177*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, which, after deducting 27*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.* expenses—13*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.* of which was out-of-work pay before the strike took place—leaves a balance of 149*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* to be carried to the strike account.

Although much has been accomplished, there yet remains a great deal more to do, and we would advise all members to assist in perfecting our organisation, so that we may be prepared when the time is opportune to sweep away some of the abuses that abound in our trade.

Yours obediently,
T. Sitch,
J. Smith, } Secretaries.

Cash Account.

Income.

	£	s.	d.
Taylor's	14	0	6
Willetts'	3	12	3
Mountford's	7	8	6
A. Griffiths'	0	4	0
J. Billingham's	0	13	0
J. B. Homer's	2	18	6
Tinsley's	17	6	0
Parkes'	12	13	6
Hartshorne's	26	6	6
" Top Yard	1	2	0
Hingley's	5	14	0
Williams'	0	15	6
Priest's	1	16	0
Fellows Bros.	17	15	6
Green's	9	13	0
Sykes'	17	7	9
Jones & Lloyd's	15	8	3
Walker's	5	5	0
G. Billingham's	5	14	0
T. P. Jones'	3	1	0
Coley's	4	9	9
Saltney	3	18	0
Total income from March 4th, 1893, to July 13th, 1893	£177	2	6

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
Strike pay to members	13	4	0
Fellows Bros., secretary's salary	0	4	0
Amalgamation Council	1	19	0
Printing, per L. Hall Flemings	0	12	0
Bill delivering	0	2	0
General and council meetings, &c.	0	16	6
Committee	0	5	6
Contributions to Amalgamation	5	0	0
General secretary's salary, seven weeks	5	5	0
Total expenditure to July 13th, 1893	27	8	0
Total worth of funds July 13th, 1893, carried down to Strike Account	149	14	6
	£177	2	6

August 23rd, 1893.

Audited and found correct—R. Forrest and A. Billingham, Auditors.

411—*continued.*

Outworkers' Branch.

FELLOW MEMBERS,

ALTHOUGH a supplementary report and balance sheet was issued on November 12th, 1892, we are, in presenting this balance sheet and report, giving the total income and expenditure of the society since its formation in September 1892 up to July 13th, 1893.

The total income amounts to 184*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*, and the expenditure to 72*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*, leaving a balance to be carried to the strike account of 112*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*

Regarding the separation of outworkers' branch from the factory branch, the same remarks apply, viz.: —You now have your general fund separated from other branches, and you have trustees, treasurer, and secretaries appointed, and the rules are in the hands of the Registrar for the purpose of having your society registered.

Although the members who were entitled to strike pay from the Amalgamation when the strike commenced were generous enough to divide it with those members who were not entitled, we regret to say that some who had share of it, and have since started to work, refuse to pay any contributions. For such mean and contemptible cads we have no sympathy, and we would advise all good men to avoid as far as possible having any intercourse with such despicable creatures, and we must ask the assistance and co-operation of all factories in any action we take with them.

But although we have some working in the trade like those we have just described, we are pleased to say that we have a great many who are paying their heavy contributions of 6*d.* per day very well indeed, and we do not think that there is any necessity to regret the action of dividing the funds equally between those who were and those who were not connected with the Amalgamation, for it has had the effect of drawing closer together all the members of this branch of the trade, and it has given other branches of the trade encouragement to assist us.

There is no reason why your branch should not have as good a society as any other branch of the trade, but to do this each member must stand beside his fellow members and his society, and must be truthful and not pretend he is having the price if he is not. Should a reduction be offered a workman by any employer, we ask him to positively refuse to work less than list price. We are sorry to say there are some employers in our trade who are never satisfied unless they are trying to reduce their workmen, and all the time they are doing it they thank God they are not as other men, and their places in the Sanctuary are very seldom vacant on Sundays. These remarks do not apply to all our employers, for we are pleased to say we have some employers who desire to deal fairly and honestly with their workmen, but unfortunately they have to compete with the class of men I have just been trying to describe.

Trade keeps in a very depressed condition, but we know from experience that it is useless to work at reduced rates with the object of bringing more trade, for past experience teaches us that unless chain is wanted it will not be purchased unless they can succeed in getting you down to the lowest possible price. Then merchants and manufacturers will build up their stocks for the time when trade improves, and then when an advance is asked for we have to fight the stocks which the employers sell out at the enhanced prices before they consent to give the price. But it is useless in continuing to come out on strike to gain prices unless men will be honest enough to retain them afterwards and refuse to work for any sweater, or some of the so-called employers, unless they give list price. When will men learn that it is better to work three days per week at the right price than work all the week at 50 per cent. reduction, and you know from past experience that when it starts to come down it is not long in reaching the bottom.

The Cable, the Chester, Pontypridd, and Staffordshire Branch, the Block, and the Sunderland Branch have been able to maintain their prices for four years and no sign of losing it. Why not you do likewise?

Yours obediently,
T. SITCH, } Secretaries.
J. SMITH, }

CASH ACCOUNT.

Income.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Old Hill District	33	0	6
Cradley Heath and Cradley District	66	11	2
Quarry Bank District	56	1	0
Lye District	19	13	6
Holloway's shop	1	17	6
J. Cox's shop	4	2	3
D. Sidaway's shop	0	17	9
E. Stringer's shop	2	16	0
Total income from September 1892 to July 13th, 1893	£184	19	8

Expenditure.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Old Hill collectors	8	2	6
Cradley Heath and Cradley collectors	8	16	6
Quarry Bank collectors	7	18	6
Lye collectors	3	17	6
Contributions to Amalgamation	34	7	0
Council meetings and committees	0	15	6
Amalgamation councils	0	12	3
Delivering bills	0	13	0
Grant to J. Pearce	0	5	0
Holloway's secretary's salary	0	3	0
General secretary's salary, seven weeks	7	0	0
Total expenditure from September 1892 to July 13th, 1893	72	10	9
Total worth of funds July 13th, 1893, carried to Strike Account	112	8	11
	£184	19	8

STRIKE CASH ACCOUNT from April 22nd, 1893, to July 13th, 1893.

To the Trade Unions of Great Britain and Ireland and the Public generally.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

WE take this opportunity of thanking you for the kindness you have shown towards us in our present struggle, and we herewith append a statement of accounts up to July 13th, 1893. We are the more grateful when we remember that it was only in 1886 and 1887 there was such a noble response to our appeal in the great strike that took place in our trade in those years.

Several branches then profited by the struggle, and let us hope that both branches of the trade that have been affected by this struggle will profit by past experience, and will draw their ranks closer together, and in future be able to render assistance instead of asking others to assist them.

Per pro the society,
Yours respectfully,
T. SITCH, } Secretaries.
J. SMITH, }

411—*continued.*

BALANCE SHEET.

Income.	£	s.	d.
Quarrymen's Union, Leicester, per A. Carter.	5	0	0
Amalgamated Farriers' Protection Society, per J. Thirtle.	3	3	0
No. 4 book, 2*s.*; No. 10, 4*s.* 9*d.*; J. Sidaway and others, 3*s.*	0	9	9
Northwich Amalgamated Society, Salt Workers, Mechanics, and General Labourers, per W. Yarwood.	5	0	0
London Society of Compositors, per E. W. Bowerman.	5	0	0
Glasgow Trades' Council, per B. S. Brown	4	0	0
Rochdale Card and Blowing Room and Ring Spinners' Association, per J. J. Kindley.	1	0	0
Dr. J. McIlwrath - - - -	0	5	0
National Amalgamation of Lock and Key Smiths' Society (Willenhall Branch) per J. Martin.	2	0	0
Amalgamated Tube Trade Society, per T. Jones.	1	0	0
London Zinc Workers, per A. Harrington	0	10	0
Mr. J. W. Graves, Northwich - -	1	0	0
Edinburgh Typographical Society, per A. Ross, 1st donation.	1	0	0
Typographical Society, per H. Slatter, J.P.	5	0	0
No. 10 book, two weeks - - -	0	12	3
Saltney Anchorsmiths, per T. Sitch -	0	18	0
No. 2 Branch Metropolitan Boot and Shoe Clickers and Rough Stuff Cutters, per G. E. Green.	1	0	0
Yeadon and Guisley District Factory Workers' Union, per H. Lockwood.	1	0	0
Cast-iron Hollow-ware Moulders' Society, per H. Bates.	1	10	0
Amalgamated Society of India Rubber Workers, per W. Broomhead.	2	2	0
Amalgamated Twisters' and Drawers' Association, Blackburn, per J. Holt.	1	1	0
National Flint Glass Makers' Society of Great Britain and Ireland, per H. Davies.	5	0	0
Amalgamated Association of Carpenters and Joiners, per J. Williams (Secretary of Cradley Heath Branch).	5	0	0
General Union Power Loom Weavers, per J. Sidebotham.	10	0	0
Amalgamated Electro-plate Operatives' Mutual and Protection Society, per J. Whittle.	1	1	0
Winsford Salt Makers, per W. Gillett -	3	0	0
Bristol Clothier Cutters, per R. Martin -	1	0	0
National Association of Anvil Makers, per J. Taylor.	1	0	0
West Riding of Yorkshire Power Loom Weavers' Association, per A. Gee.	1	1	0
Power Loom Overlookers' Association, Chorley District, per R. Rigby.	1	0	0
The Association of Foremen and Clerks, London, per E. J. Stockwell.	1	1	0
Progressive Union Cabinet Makers, per R. Harper.	1	1	0
Amalgamated Society of Operative Lace Makers, per J. Varney.	5	0	0
Steam Engine Makers' Society, per J. Dunn (Tipton Branch).	5	0	0
Northumberland Colliery Mechanics' Mutual Protection Society, per N. Storey.	5	0	0
Glass Makers' Friendly Society (Stourbridge Branch), per G. Onions.	3	0	0
Central Iron Moulders' Association of Scotland, per J. Waddell, 1st donation.	4	19	0
Mr. Marchuson, Birmingham - -	0	5	0
Collected in boxes - - -	0	7	0
Per the "Clarion" - - -	2	8	11
Secretary, three weeks - - -	1	10	0
Balance from Factory Branch cash account.	149	14	6
Balance from Outworkers' Branch cash account.	112	8	11
Strike pay from Amalgamation of Chain Makers' and Chain Strikers' Associations.	120	0	0
Total income to July 13th, 1893 -	£482	8	4

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Strike pay to members - - -	461	0	8
Printing, per L. Hall Flemings -	5	8	6
Stamps and cashing cheques - -	4	2	6
Meetings - - - - -	2	1	10
Bill distributing - - - -	0	11	6
Deputations, journeys, and interviews -	3	5	5
G. Clarke, caretaker of theatre - -	0	19	0
Pickets - - - - -	0	2	0
Total expenditure up to July 13th, 1893 -	477	11	5
Total worth of fund " " -	4	16	11
	£482	8	4

August 25th, 1893.

Audited and found correct—R. FORREST and A. BILLINGHAM.

413. The local labour correspondent of the Department reports upon the circumstances of this dispute as follows :—" The anchor smiths at Messrs. ———— & Co., Gateshead, struck work on " August 4th against an alleged infringement of the ' Staffordshire Price List.' The men allege that " the said list, or scale of payments, has been in existence for 15 years ; that all anchors ordered and " forged to a specific ' machine weight,' say, 40 wt. to 45 cwt., are paid for at the rates of 4*s.* 9*d.* per " cwt., with an addition of 3*d.* for every 5 cwt. increase in weight up to 60 cwt. The firm demurred to " this, and ultimately refused to recognise payment for all anchors at ' machine weight ' as interpreted " by ' list.' The anchor smiths have now resumed work, the firm agreeing to pay ' Staffordshire " List Prices ' for all anchors, and at ' machine weight.' The men have been out seven weeks and two " days.'

416. The trade union secretary says :—" In 1883 a general reduction of 10 per cent. took place " in the trade, the ' machine ' cutters being reduced along with the rest. In 1889 the 10 per cent. " was given back, owing to the ' hand ' cutters being well organised ; the ' machine ' cutters, having " no union, could not get theirs back. In January 1893 the ' hand ' cutters again conceded the " 10 per cent., and, although Messrs. ———— —— had never given the price to the ' machine ' " cutters, yet they insisted upon taking a 10 per cent. from them."

421. The employer suggests :—" A law by which workmen can sell their labour in the highest " market, and without the boycott and tyranny of trade unionism ; that is, if men are willing to " work they should not be intimidated from taking up such labour as they can obtain."

425. The union secretary says :—" The object of this strike was to establish the principle that it " is not right for an employer to dismiss a workman without sufficient and valid reasons."

426. In suggesting compulsory arbitration the employers observe :—" Strikes and lock-outs being " a national calamity, it is the duty of Government to take strong measures against them equally " with other Imperial affairs."

With reference to the settlement effected, they state :—

" We may add that we are enabled to reopen our works through the following :—

" 1. Prices of coal, steel, and tin have considerably reduced.

" 2. Because having ascertained concessions are given elsewhere by the workpeople, we have arranged with ours to give us equal to the largest concession we can ascertain to be given up to end of next month. We to deduct this concession from time work restarted, viz., January 22nd, 1896.

" 3. We anticipate a little improvement with the spring, and want to be in working order not to lose time."

430. The union secretary says, with reference to suggestions for preventing or settling labour disputes :—" Personally, I should welcome some scheme whereby the power of employers to close " their works as a means of enforcing changes of conditions of work or wages, and the power of " workmen to abstain from working should both be punishable as illegal, and a State-established " system of conciliation and arbitration substituted. This should be compulsory, as the only means " of settling disputes. Of course, the employer's right to close his works in times of depression is " not interfered with."

443. The miners' union secretary makes the following observations :—

" For months previous to the strike we asked for an interview to discuss the claims of the men, but " were refused, and not until the men had been out 8 or 10 days could we get an interview with the " management of the colliery to discuss the questions in dispute, and then only through the intervention " of several of the ministers of the various denominations in the neighbourhood. In our opinion it was " the intention of the company to break up our union. After the second week of the strike we made " the following offer : That the dispute should be settled by arbitration, the employers to appoint two " disinterested persons on their behalf, the men to appoint two on their behalf ; the four so appointed " to meet and argue the points out, and if they, the arbitrators, could not agree, they themselves should " have the power to call in a fifth person to act as umpire, and his decision should be final and " binding ; the workmen would at once return to work pending the award. This was refused over " and over again."

451. The district secretary of the miners' union says, with reference to the cause of this dispute :— " This allowance money in South Wales is a common thing in consequence of the minerals not " running their courses as they do in England and Scotland, and there is a continual contest with " the employers to acknowledge the value allowed, and sometimes resulting in strikes."

455. The employers make the following observations with reference to their suggestion :— " Although it does not apply in our case, yet means should be taken to prevent intimidation. Can " the Conspiracy Laws be revised in some form ? The Miners' Federation admit that coal mining " is in a bad way in the Bristol and Forest of Dean coalfields, but it chooses to maintain colliers on " strike here, to maintain wages which they know cannot be afforded, in order to keep up wages in " more favoured districts."

463. The employers observe :—" This strike could only have been prevented by men accepting " reduction, which was unavoidable, as colliery was losing money heavily."

465. The employer says :—" No means can be suggested where men will not allow their agent (of " their association) to act for them. If this matter had been left to their agent it would have been " arranged long since."

465—*continued.*

The union secretary also says:—"Our society does not approve of the action of the workmen in this case."

466 and 467. The trade union secretary makes the following observations and suggestions:—"My experience is, and I cannot well see how it can be otherwise, that employers will have no terms "but their own so long as they can carry on their business without much inconvenience and loss. "Sufficient organisation or extraneous force, whether trades union or legal, is necessary to bring his "business to a standstill before he will listen to anyone but himself, when his works are standing "and likely to stand long enough to ruin him. A thoroughly competent arbiter to listen to the "ablest man or men the workmen can put forward on the one hand and the employers on the "other, can generally decide under these circumstances what is equitable and fairly satisfactory to "both parties. Thorough organisation and arbitration are my remedies for trade disputes under "the present industrial system. There should be an arbitration court in each county, legally "constituted of the ablest men the employers and men can put forward, giving each absolute "freedom of choice. A competent arbiter to listen to parties and cross-question, then decide on the "merits of the case, his decisions to be final and imperative for six months."

477. With reference to the question in dispute, the employers observe:—"The company gave "notice to change system of filling the coal (which did not suit the market), offering full compensation "to the men, who evidently acted rashly, and in the condition of trade at that time this class of coal "was not required, so was abandoned till June 19th, when the men resumed work at the original "terms offered. Work was found for any of the men who required it in other parts of the colliery. "Good feeling prevailed throughout."

483. The trade union secretary offers the following suggestions for settling disputes:—"Arbitra-"tion under following conditions: (1.) Absolute freedom of choice to each side to select the best "men they can get to discuss the matter. (2.) Powers of fullest investigation into employers' "books and workmen's wages or pay sheets. (3.) Before or under competent impartial arbiter, "whose decision shall be final and binding for six months. Notice to be given on either side two "months beforehand before any termination or other investigation can arise."

496. This dispute was brought to an end by what the miners' union secretary characterises as "a novel settlement." The colliery being in liquidation would have been closed but for an abatement of 6 per cent. on wages, which was guaranteed to the liquidators by a local fund, raised through the instrumentality of a clergyman at Prestonpans, the miners thus retaining their full wages.

508. The employer states:—"The men had accepted the conditions of employment binding them "to work six days a week. Without notice, they resolved in a body not to work, and did not work "more than four days a week. The company adhered to the conditions, and the men returned to "work as stated."

522. The employer observes, with reference to the cause and result of this strike:—"Our men "stopped work without any warning, although they had a six days' notice to work; they demanded "a 3 cwt. tare, without an equivalent decrease in their tonnage. They brought their agent, and he "agreed to our proposals at once, viz., 3 cwt. for the tare of the hutch which was 3½ cwt. previously, "and 2*d.* off the rate off each man per ton."

527. The employers state:—"We have a list of items at the colliery by which the men are paid, "and, failing to agree on any item, the men and masters to give one month's notice, during which "time the workmen's committee and masters may arrive at a settlement."

533. The following are statements, suggestions, and observations by individual employers concerned in the great coal dispute:—

(1.) "The conduct of the authorities seemed to be lax and sympathetic with the men, thus "affording them encouragement."

(2.) There are masters, no doubt, who are difficult to deal with, but the great bulk of them desire to deal fairly by their men.

"I believe a large proportion of the men believed that there was justice in the demand "for a reduction of some sort, and I know that their leaders (some of the principal of them) "believed it too.

"The public were gulled by the cry of a 'living' wage, and the tradespeople are now "finding it out to their bitter cost.

"Seeing the mining industry is so largely bound up with almost every industry in the "country, I am strongly of opinion that it ought to be made compulsory by Act of "Parliament to get these disputes settled by reference to some properly constituted "authority."

(3.) Suggests "improved appliances and better works, which would result in reducing cost of production."

(4.) Suggests "inoculation of employers and employed with just a little common sense, and with "the desire to observe matters from the 'other man's point of view.'"

"Observes, 'We did not join the Federated Employers, nor did we give our colliers 'notice of a reduction, for two reasons:—

"'First.—We considered the amount asked for more than it was possible to obtain, 'except by the total exhaustion of the Federated Miners' funds; and

"'Second.—Because we considered that North Wales, much less our firm, could not 'possibly affect the result, and we wished for ourselves and our colliers to keep 'clear of the dispute, if possible. But one week before the general strike began

533—*continued.*

'our people were ordered by the Federation of Miners to give 14 days' notice, 'which they did, and they ceased work on Saturday, August 5th, 1893; and on the 'Monday following our pit-stages and pit-heads were burned to the ground by an 'incendiary fire, and our ventilating fan was also destroyed.'"

(5.) Suggestion and observations.—"The best way of preventing labour disputes is to make it "illegal for men to combine to strike. Coal Owners' Associations and Miners' Federations "are the curse of small colliery districts like ours, as disputes which could often be settled "amicably after a brief discussion are made the subject of inquiry now by wise heads, and "both employers and employed are told what they must do, irrespective of their own "individual opinions. If masters and workmen were only allowed to settle their own "disputes instead of having the sparks of discontent fanned into a flame by labour agitators, "there would not only be fewer strikes, but there would be mutual regard and consideration "for each other, which, unfortunately, is becoming exceedingly rare now. Men are being "constantly told by their leaders that employers are simply a concrete body of selfishness, "living merely for their own personal greed and gain at the expense of the men themselves. "Although many may not believe it, still many undoubtedly do. Last year we had no "dispute with our men, for although we had had a severe period of depression like other "colliery owners, we did not contemplate a reduction of wages, we gave them no notice, "and if the same relationship and freedom of action had existed that had signalised our "previous transactions with them, we should have continued at work, but no, outsiders "came when it was found we were still at work when all other pits were idle, and our "miners were told, with the 'persuasiveness' of loaded sticks, that notices must be sent in "at once, which in a few cases was done, yet those who did not tender their notices did "not offer to continue work, so we had to close. Whatever may have been the short-"comings of the coalowners in the past, the course of the present state of things can have "but the lamentable result of making them responsible for the working of collieries more "and more devoted to their own personal interests as opposed to those of the miners, which "to our minds is most unsatisfactory. What is wanted is a repeal of the law making it "right to combine to strike. But where is the man, in Parliament, that dare propose it? "And yet no law has been more abused in modern times."

(6.) Suggests: "Better education of the men to enable them to exercise independent judgment, "and prevent their being the tools of those who live upon them as union officials."

(7.) Observes: "Until employers of labour and their workmen realise to the full that the "representatives of capital and labour must work together hand in hand, there will always "be labour disputes, and the best means of settling or preventing them will be by the plan "at present being tried, viz., conciliation, or by some system of co-operation."

542. The employer states with respect to the abandonment of the workings:—"In this case the "coal raised is of inferior quality, and can only be used if raised at a moderate cost. A number of "the men, knowing this, would have continued at work, but influence brought to bear upon them "by men at neighbouring collieries prevented them from working at less than 1*s.* per day of "advance."

563. The checkweighman at this colliery, who filled up the return, states:—"Experience has "taught us here that when we can meet the owners and manager, with our representatives, we have "always agreed."

565. The local labour correspondent of the Board of Trade thus describes the cause of this strike:—"It appears that this dispute originated in consequence of four miners foregoing their "claim to 'cavil' or ballot for places to hew coal. The manager having offered and the men "accepted a three months' coal-getting in a certain place, although not strictly a contract, the men "looked upon it as such. From some cause or other the men were only able to hew 27 feet of "coal, or all about three weeks' work. The men demand to fulfil what they call the contract, "or be paid the difference. The whole of the men working in and about the colliery have therefore "struck work in support of this claim, numbering about 700. The ——— strike terminated on "the 3rd of December. The four men received 5*l.* as compensation, owing to alleged violation of "'bargain.'"

566. One employer says:—"Prevention of disputes is impossible, but would be greatly minimised "if labour agitators could be prosecuted for publicly and otherwise making untrue and misleading "statements."

578. The Union secretary thus describes the circumstances attending this strike:—"The mine "owners wanted to change mode of working. Instead of the usual custom of two skilled men in "one place, they wanted one skilled man to work two places and get stone down by himself."

588. In addition to his suggestion of voluntary arbitration, this employer recommends "the "maintenance, under all circumstances, of the absolute freedom of the labour market as regards male "adult labour. The unflinching repression of coercion, intimidation, and undue influence, by "whomsoever exercised."

593. The firm involved in this dispute suggests:—"Reference to a court or Board of Trade; strikes "to be illegal unless such reference has been made, the court to have power to enforce its decisions "by penalties." On the other hand, the trade union concerned says there should be "strong trade "unions and a cordial recognition of union officials by employers, with arbitration in the event of the "two parties being unable to agree, men to continue working all the time."

595. In this case the union suggests that "the price of articles should be divided as follows:—One-"third to wages, one-third to material, and one-third to the firm."

600. The trade union secretary says:—"Strikes would be in many cases prevented by the "establishment of arbitration boards, though not all. Had such a board existed in the St. Helens "district, the strike at —— office would not have occurred."

603. The trade union suggests that there should be "arbitration between an equal number of "employers and employed, if not amicably settled in the office where a dispute originates."
The firm writes:—"We have had so much trouble with the men in the past, that we do not care "to enter into the matter, and must decline to give the information asked for."

611. In this case the firm suggests "a system of old age pensions for workers in which the pensions "should depend upon the wages earned during the period of work."

615. The employer suggests "that some steps should be taken to prevent the delegates of trade "unions coercing the workman to do injury to his master's interests, by whom he has always been "well treated."

619. The Union secretary observes:—"We would suggest that the employer supply the weavers "with some basis of rating such as he employs himself, so that they may be able to calculate the "prices for themselves. If the workers had some means of knowing when a reduction was reasonable "and necessary, it would prevent a good deal of friction."
The firm concerned says:—"Disputes would be best settled by arbitration. The Glasgow "Trades Council appeared actuated by a desire to be fair and reasonable."

626. The employers thus comment on the circumstances of this dispute:—"It was in consequence "of the great cost that would be incurred by the non-delivery of contract if a continued strike took "place that we paid the advance. As it is we cannot take further contracts in this particular article "because of increased cost of production; therefore, until a re-arrangement of price is made all over "the trade we shall be obliged to run short time. The operatives do not seem to care about this. "They seemed to care only about, as they term it, 'getting the better of the masters,' the better "generally being defined by their secretary. It is undoubtedly the fact that in days gone by the "operatives have been treated with little consideration, but we believe the operatives' organisation is "now using its power unwisely. It harasses trade and compels employers to give way when at a "weak moment they are obliged, and not in any sense because they ought to. We believe that the "secretaries and men's leaders are responsible for much friction which if left to the operatives "themselves could be settled without recourse to strikes or lock-outs. There should be a board of "arbitration arranged by local chambers of commerce."

629. In this case a somewhat different view is taken by the employer, who says:—"The dispute "would probably have been settled by a meeting of the masters and union secretaries, but the union "secretary refused to meet and demanded the reinstatement of the grinders. The strike hands are "now all out of work and we have had to refuse a great number of applicants for their places."

640. In this case the firm says they cannot fill in the information schedule "as a portion of their "workpeople only left their work at noon, or, rather, did not return to their work after the dinner "hour. They did this without stating a grievance, and they returned to their work at 6 a.m. next "day entirely unsolicited, the works having been started for those who did not leave their work. "We asked for no reason and they offered none."
The union secretary, however, states that the men left work without the consent of the society because of the firm paying less than list prices and because of inferior material. It is also stated that an increase of 3 per cent. was obtained as a result.

664. The apology made in this case was as follows:—
"We, the undersigned, do admit that we have been guilty of driving and humbugging the weavers employed under us at —— Mill, Great Harwood, and hereby apologise for having done so.
"In consideration of the weavers not insisting on our discharge, we herewith guarantee that in future we will not speak to any weaver when going round with the slate or when fetched to tackle their looms, and further, that if we are found guilty of doing so we will leave our work voluntarily and of our own accord."

669. The trade union involved in this dispute says:—"Disputes should be settled by board of "conciliation. Our society has been working for 2½ years to obtain a board for our trade but failed, "and we were compelled to strike, a course which we were convinced was our last resort to maintain "our position, as the masters were reducing our wages to an alarming extent. We are still determined "on obtaining a board and shall make overtures once more now we have gained our point, as we do "not wish for any further dispute with our employers."

675. In this instance the employer suggests:—"The law to make it criminal for men to strike "without first submitting the case to arbitration; arbitrators to be appointed by law with a court of "appeal which should be final."

682. An employer thinks disputes would be best prevented or settled:—"By interviews between "employers and *their own* workmen without the interference of paid agitators."

684. The employer advocates the abolition of trade unions which disturb the labour market and keep a few agitators and ruin the trade.

730. The trade union return suggests:—"Boards of conciliation of employers and employees in "equal numbers presided over by, say, the county court judge or some such responsible official "appointed by the Board of Trade, whose decision shall be binding on both parties."
One of the companies concerned in the dispute recommends:—"Best relations should be kept up "between masters and men, and as little interference with agitators by the men."

732. The firm affected suggests :—" Prosecute labour agitators or secretaries for intimidating men " who do not want to go out. Unions should be looked on as illegal conspiracies and dealt with as " such according to law of conspiracy."

738. The union would prevent strikes by :—" Restriction of hours of labour by legal enactment and " general recognition of living wages."

The following are the full terms of settlement arrived at in the Hull Dock and Shipping Dispute :—

An Agreement made the 19th day of May 1893, between Arthur Wilson, Chairman of the Hull Employers' Committee, of the one part, and Benjamin Tillett, on behalf of himself and the other leaders of the men now on strike in Hull, of the other part.

Whereas certain Union men are and for some time past have been out on strike in Hull.

And whereas a meeting of the Shipping Federation of the United Kingdom was recently held at York, when the following terms and conditions were offered by such Federation :—

1. Unionists to agree to work with non-unionists. Employers will engage any suitable men who are ready and willing to work in harmony with other men, whether belonging to a union or not. The employers to be at liberty to engage any stevedore, whether a member of or connected with any union or not.
2. No objection to be raised to the foremen and shipping clerks severing their connection with the Dockers' Union, provided they are allowed the right to an organisation of their own choice, if they think fit.
3. The British Labour Exchange in Hull to be kept open, the employers insisting on entire freedom of contract in employing such men as they deem suitable.

And whereas the Hull Employers' Committee subsequently sent a letter to the Worshipful the Mayor of Hull, of which the following is a copy :—

Hull, 13th May 1893.

To the Worshipful the Mayor of Hull.

SIR,

We having been informed that the men and their representatives are willing to accept the following three conditions, viz. :—

1. Unionists to agree to work with non-unionists. Employers will engage any suitable men who are ready and willing to work in harmony with other men, whether belonging to a union or not. The employers to be at liberty to engage any stevedore, whether a member of or connected with any union or not.
2. No objection to be raised to the foremen and shipping clerks severing their connection with the Dockers' Union, provided they are allowed the right to an organisation of their own choice, if they think fit.
3. The British Labour Exchange in Hull to be kept open, the employers insisting on entire freedom of contract in employing such men as they deem suitable.

But the men and their representatives having asked for an explanation as to meaning or intention of Clause 3, we hereby explain that neither registration at the British Labour Exchange nor membership of any union shall, in itself, carry with it either preference or prejudice in regard to employment.

Certain local details have still to be arranged, and it must be understood that the employers intend to employ union men with registered men.

Yours truly,

(Signed) ARTHUR WILSON.
Chairman of the Employers' Committee.

And whereas on the receipt of such letter the representatives of the men agreed to the said York conditions, and the following letter was sent by the said Benjamin Tillett to the Mayor.

55, Charlotte Street, Hull,
May 16th, 1893.

To the Worshipful the Mayor of Hull.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of to-day's date, I beg to state that my committee on behalf of the men agreed to the three conditions stated in Mr. Wilson's letter of the 13th inst., together with the explanation therein contained. It is understood that a meeting between the employers and the men and their representatives shall be held for the purpose of settling the local terms and conditions as to the resumption of work.

Yours truly,

(Signed) BEN. TILLETT.
Secretary Dock, Wharf, Riverside, and General Labourers' Union.

And whereas representatives of the employers and employed met at the Town Hall in Hull yesterday, when the following preliminary announcement was made by the said Arthur Wilson and agreed to :—

1. That the Shipping Federation of the United Kingdom is not represented in this conference to settle local details, their functions having terminated when the York conditions were ratified.
2. That the conditions adopted by the local conference to be valid must be in accordance and consistent with the York conditions.
3. Before proceeding to the consideration of the terms formulated, it is to be clearly understood that these terms apply to inshore workers only, including stevedores, lumpers and lightermen.

And whereas a further meeting has been held this day between the representatives of the employers and employed, when the following local terms and conditions were agreed to, such terms and conditions being altogether independent of and without prejudice to the York terms.

And it is hereby agreed as follows :—

1. The men to return to work as soon as places may be vacant for them.
2. The men and their leaders undertake to use their utmost influence that no man who has been at work during the strike, or who may be subsequently engaged, shall be molested.
3. Employers will dismiss or refuse employment to any man who intimidates or uses threats to non-union or union men.
4. No agents or representatives of the Dockers' or other union to visit ships or other craft, docks or quays, warehouses, mills, timber yards, or other places of employment whilst the men are at work.
5. No external emblem of any description to be worn by any member of a union or British Labour Exchange whilst at work or applying for work.
6. Dock foremen and assistant foremen, gatemen, weighers, bookers, gangsmen, berthing masters and assistant berthing masters, being relatively in the same position as the foremen, stevedores and shipping clerks of the shipowners, are to sever their connection with the Dockers' Union.

As witness the hands of the parties hereto.

(Signed) ARTHUR WILSON.
BEN. TILLETT.

Countersigned by GEO. HALL, the Mayor.

757. The union secretary suggests "less talk of paid agitators. Labour leaders and unions " properly recognised by employers. Education of workmen. Nationalisation of chief industries."

The following are the terms of the settlement arrived at :—

"AWARD of the BOARD OF ARBITRATION held in the Works Office to consider the following suggestions on the Terms of Agreement for Settlement of the recent Strike.

"1. To leave to arbitration whether the six men now in the National Labour Federation should remain in that body or join the National Amalgamated Union of Labour.

"2. The arbitration board to consist of the following trade unionists, viz. :—Messrs. Knight, Sawyer, Flynn, Ratcliffe, together with an absolute independent person to be appointed by the firm.

"3. The case for each side to be stated by one man from each side respectively.

"4. The arbitrators to meet at the works office, and to be requested to do so by letter from the firm.

"In compliance with the above the following gentlemen attended on this date, and formed the board of arbitration:—

"The Mayor of Jarrow (Councillor J. Armstrong), Chairman.
"Councillor William Flynn, mason, Gateshead.
"Mr. Jackson, on behalf of Mr. R. Knight.
"Mr. J. H. Sawyer, joiner, Byker.
"Mr. J. Ratcliffe, engineer, Heaton.

"Mr. Dipper stated the case for the National Amalgamated Union of Labour.

"Mr. Wallace stated the case for the National Labour Federation.

"After hearing the statements from both sides, they consider—

"1. That the object of the National Amalgamated Union of Labour has been obtained, inasmuch as the men about whom the dispute had arisen have been compelled to join a union.

"2. That the men should have some freedom of action as to which union they belong.

"Therefore the board has decided to give the following award:—

"That the six men be allowed to remain in the National Labour Federation, which they have joined, and further, if it is the custom for cards to be shown in the district, it is now recommended that they show their cards to the delegate of the National Amalgamated Union of Labour when requested to do so.

"JOHN ARMSTRONG,
"Chairman."

759. The following is the arbitrator's award on the strike of plumbers at Burton-on-Trent:—

"Trent House, Burton-on-Trent,
June 10, 1893.

"DEAR SIR,

"AFTER carefully considering the evidence put before me, I consider that the workmen are entitled to a wage of 8*d.* (eightpence) an hour.

"I remain,
"Yours obediently,
"PHILIP B. MASON."

771. The following extract is taken from the Monthly Report of the Alliance Cabinet Makers' Association, March 1893:—

"CHARGE FOR STEAM POWER AND THE TRUCK ACT.

"From the 'Daily Chronicle,' February 11th, 1893.

"*Employers and the Truck Act.*

"At the Clerkenwell County Court yesterday, before his Honour Judge Eddis, ————, wood turner, a member of the Alliance Cabinet Makers' Association, sued ————, master wood turner, of ————, for 1*l.* 2*s.*, wages due.

"From the evidence it appeared that plaintiff was in Mr. ————'s employment, working on piece-work. It was the custom of the defendant to deduct a certain amount from his men's wages every week for steam power, and for the week ending October 3rd 4*s.* 1*d.* was deducted from plaintiff's wages. Plaintiff asked for his full money, 22*s.*, and this demand being refused, the present action was commenced. It was a test case. Mr. Corrie Grant, who appeared for the plaintiff, contended that masters had no right to make any deductions unless a special agreement in writing was entered into between them and their workmen. It was a contravention of the Truck Act. For the defendant Mr. Dale, solicitor, urged that his client had not been guilty of any infringement of the Truck Act. His Honour, in giving judgment, said no doubt the question was one of great moment to the trade, but, as far as he could see, the whole effect of the Truck Act was to compel masters to pay their workmen the entire amount of what they earned in the current coin of the realm. An employer was prohibited, with a few exceptions, of making any deductions, consequently there would be a verdict for the plaintiff and judgment for the amount claimed. Mr. Dale gave notice of appeal.

["The London Wood Turners are pleased with Judge Eddis's decision. The above case is the test case our members have heard so much of in the executive council minutes of late. The firm of ———— employ about 40 turners. After the decision, the firm locked out all the turners for nine days, because they would not give 4*s.* out of their earnings for steam power; but on finding that they were all Alliance men and made of the right sort of metal, he (Mr. ————) wrote to your executive council informing them that he would discontinue charging for steam power, and our members are all at work again. Three more firms have also discontinued the charge, thus winning for about 100 of our members the right to be paid their wages in full in the current coin of the realm. We are at present fighting two employers on this question, and hope to settle both of them next week. Workers, victory upon victory is yours if united ye will stand! The Alliance leads the way!"]

776. The trade union secretary says:—"The object of our circular was to equitably distribute the "labour amongst those engaged in the engineering trade in the marine engineering firms, and which "is now in force, with a slight modification."

779. The following observations are made by the union secretary:—"We have a conciliation board, "of which this employer was a member. But he had left the employers' association lately, and would "have nothing to do with conciliation at this time; otherwise I do not think this dispute need have "taken place, as every case coming before the said board has been adjusted without any strike taking "place. Though for an advance in wages, the dispute resolved into the time to be worked. The "men in Mid and East Lothian had worked five days per week for nearly four years, and upon the "advance in wages being claimed and refused, the miners resolved to only work four days per week. "The first day this was done the men were locked out at ———— Colliery only. On the following "week the whole of the employers in Mid and East Lothian granted the advance, which was still "refused at ———— unless the miners there agreed to work 11 days per fortnight. During the "lock-out another advance of 10 per cent. was obtained throughout the other collieries on the 6th of "December. The settlement provides that 20 per cent. advance be paid, and that the pits be open "11 days per fortnight but that the men only work 10 days, a section taking their off day during "the week, to thus furnish a shift for the Saturday."

APPENDIX III.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

I.—INTRODUCTION.

In the Reports on Strikes and Lock-outs for 1891 and 1892 some information has been given with regard to the work of boards of arbitration and conciliation in the settlement of labour disputes, including reprints of the reports and rules of some of these boards. In the present Report it has been thought desirable to go into the subject somewhat more fully. The following appliances accordingly contains full particulars, so far as supplied to the Department, with regard to the disputes and cases settled by arbitration or conciliation during the year 1893, whether by permanent boards, temporary committees, or individually. It also gives a summary of the proceedings and work of permanent boards during 1893, including an account of the district boards of conciliation and arbitration connected with the chambers of commerce and (usually) with the trades councils in various localities, and also of the operations of the principal trade boards (usually composed of representatives of employers and employed in particular trades) in dealing with disputes and cases affecting those trades. Some account is also given of the action of certain trades councils in mediating between the parties to trade disputes, and of the cases of informal or personal arbitration or mediation which have been reported as occurring during the year. Finally, some selections from the rules of local or trade boards have been printed, the rules of those boards being chosen for the purpose which do not appear to have been already printed or summarised either in previous Board of Trade Reports or in the reports of the Royal Commission on Labour.

It is to be understood that the main object kept in view in this Report is to give a record of work during 1893, and not a complete account of arbitration and conciliation in the United Kingdom.

An endeavour has been made to obtain directly from the secretary or other responsible representative of every board of conciliation and arbitration in the United Kingdom known to the Department to exist, full information with regard to his board. The information supplied direct by the secretaries of these organisations has been supplemented by further information obtained from newspaper cuttings (either collected by the Department or received from correspondents), from replies to the Wages Schedules and to the Strikes Schedules issued by the Department, from inquiries made by the local correspondents, from reports of various associations of employers and of employed, including trades councils, by correspondence with various authorities, and finally by reference to previous reports and works on the subject.

The difficulty experienced in obtaining information has been enhanced by the lack of annual reports. Of all the boards now in existence, only 8 have issued annual reports. Some other boards are referred to in the reports issued by the associations with which they are connected, but these references do not by any means constitute full reports.

Of the total 50 boards dealt with in the Report, which number does not include 18, reporting that no work was done during the year, 11 are district or local boards (connected with the local chambers of commerce, and generally also with the trades councils, in their respective districts), and are not confined to particular industries. The remainder are boards connected with particular trades, amongst which they are distributed as follows :—

	No. of Boards.
Mining	5
Iron and steel	6
Other metal trades	3
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2
Boot and shoe	13
Textile	3
Printing	1
Potteries	1
Building	3
Miscellaneous	2
Total	39

The trade boards are sometimes described as wages boards, joint committees, sliding scale committees, &c.

In addition to the above boards known to have been in existence in 1893, the Department has received information with regard to 16 cases of attempts in various districts and trades to form new boards during 1893, of which 6 were successful (the work of these boards being included in the present Report), and 10 were unsuccessful. The 6 following boards were formed during the year:—Dublin, Keighley, and Wakefield District Boards, Bradford Dyers, Huddersfield Dyers, and the Northern Counties Trades and Co-Operative Society Trade Boards.

The districts or trades in which unsuccessful attempts were made to form new boards, or in which negotiations were still in progress, were :—Barnsley, Batley, Cleckheaton, Macclesfield, North Shields, and Tynemouth, North Staffordshire, Oldham, Spen Valley, Warrington, and East Suffolk agricultural district.

A brief account of some of these attempts is given on p. 239.

The following District Boards report that no cases were dealt with in 1893 :—Derby, Dewsbury (representing the Chambers of Commerce for Heckmondwike, Birstall, and Ossett districts, and the Trades Council for the Spen Valley district), Dublin, Dudley, Hull, Keighley, Leicester, Halifax, Manchester, Morley, Plymouth, Wakefield, Walsall, Wolverhampton.

The following Trade Boards report that no cases were dealt with in 1893 :—Huddersfield Dyers and Bradford Dyers, West Cumberland Iron Masters and Blast Furnacemen's Joint Committee, and the Northern Counties Co-operative Societies Trade Board.

The following is a tabular statement of the work done in 1893 by all permanent District Boards known to have been in existence in that year :—

TABLE summarising the WORK of DISTRICT BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION during the Year 1893.

Board.	Total Number of Disputes, Cases, and Questions dealt with.	Settlement of Disputes, Cases, and Questions.					
		Mode of Settlement: No. of Disputes, &c. settled.		Result of Settlement: Number of Disputes, &c. settled.			
				Satisfactorily, *i.e.*, Settlement accepted.			Unsatisfactorily, or with issue Doubtful.
		By Conciliation or Mediation.*	By Arbitration.†	In favour of Employed.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Unspecified or Indefinite.	
Aberdeen	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Birmingham	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Bradford	3	3	—	—	—	—	2	1
Bristol	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Derby	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dewsbury	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dudley	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exeter‡	1	—	1	One of the building trade working rules revised.				
Halifax	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Hull	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Keighley	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leeds	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Leicester	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liverpool	2	1	1	—	—	—	2	—
London	6	3	2	—	1	2	—	2
Manchester	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morley	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plymouth	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yeadon and Guiseley	1	1	—	Price list revised; two or three minor difficulties of interpretation settled.				
Wakefield	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walsall	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wolverhampton	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	18	12	6	2	1	2	5	6

* Conciliation or mediation is here taken as the settlement of a dispute by the parties to it meeting as a Board or Joint Committee, whether convened through the good offices of a third party or not. This includes the settlement of trade questions by Trade Boards or Joint Committees representing the employers and employed in the trade, but not the settlement of such questions by the decision of an independent chairman of such a Board, or by umpires or arbitrators appointed by such a Board, or an award made by Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration consisting wholly or partly of outsiders.

† Arbitration is here taken as the settlement of a dispute by the decision of a third party to whom it has been referred by the parties. This includes settlement by an umpire or arbitrator, or by a District Board of Conciliation and Arbitration which has been requested by the parties to a dispute to settle it by a binding decision.

‡ The figures refer to arbitration undertaken by a temporary committee appointed to prepare rules in the event of a permanent board being formed.

The following is a tabular statement of the work done in 1893 by all Trade Boards known to have been in active existence during that year:—

TABLE summarising the WORK of TRADE BOARDS of CONCILIATION and ARBITRATION during the Year 1893.

Board.	Number of Meetings held.		Total Number of Strikes, Disputes, Cases, and Questions dealt with.	Mode of Settlement.	
	Ordinary—Full Board.	Special—Committees.		By Conciliation or Mediation.*	By Arbitration.†
Mining:					
Cleveland	4	—	13(1)	5	4
Durham	25	—	689(2)	399	79
Northumberland	7	—	64(3)	26	19
South Wales and Monmouthshire (Sliding Scale Committee).	—	—	*See* p. 227.	—	—
Mid and East Lothian	—	—	1	—	1
Iron and steel trades:					
Cleveland	4	—	16(4)	4	11(5)
Cumberland	—	—	1	1	—
North of England	4	13	11	11	—
Midland	4	11	12	12	—
South Wales		—	None.	—	—
West of Scotland	—	—	None.	—	—
Other metal trades:					
Brass trades	1	—	1	(Price list revised.)	
South Staffordshire nut and bolt trade.	—	—	1	1	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering:					
Wear	—	—	2	1	1
North-East Coast of England.	—	—	1	1	—
‡Boot and shoe:					
National Conference	3	—	12(6)	2	7
Birmingham	—	—	1	—	1
Bristol	—	—	2	1	1
East Coast of Scotland	—	—	—	—	—
Hinckley	—	—	4	2	2
Kettering	—	—	2	—	2
Kingswood	—	—	1	—	1
Leeds	12	9	21	18	3
Leicester	19	45	156	150(7)	6
London	31	16	161	128	33
Northampton	—	—	259(8)	192	64
Norwich	—	—	6	—	6
Rushden(9)	8	—	3	3	—
Textile:					
Weaving and winding, North and North-East Lancashire.	—	(Rules prescribe that proceedings and cases dealt with shall be confidential.)			
§Building (Conciliation Committees):					
Bristol	—	—	1	1	—
Birmingham	—	12	Several minor cases.	—	—
Edinburgh and Leith	—	—	1	—	1

* Conciliation or mediation is here taken as the settlement of a dispute by the parties to it meeting as a board or joint committee, whether convened through the good offices of a third party or not. This includes the settlement of trade questions by trade boards or joint committees representing the employer and employed in the trade, but not the settlement of such questions by the decision of an independent chairman of such a board, or by umpires or arbitrators appointed by such a board, or an award made by boards of conciliation and arbitration consisting wholly or partly of outsiders.

† Arbitration is here taken as the settlement of a dispute by the decision of a third party to whom it has been referred by the parties. This includes the settlement by an umpire or arbitrator, or by a district board of conciliation and arbitration which has been requested by the parties to a dispute to settle it by a binding award.

‡ As regards the work of boards connected with the boot and shoe trade, the figures only purport to be complete in the cases of Leeds, Leicester, Northampton, London, and the National Conference. In all other cases only the more important disputes are recorded.

§ Building Trades Conciliation Committees also exist in several other towns. *See* p. 238. Only those are included in the table which are reported to have settled cases during the year.

(1) Of these 8
(2) „ 211
(3) „ 19
(4) „ 1
(5) „ 1
} were withdrawn, passed over, or ruled out of jurisdiction.

(6) Three of these were referred back to local boards.
(7) This number includes 44 cases referred from the sub-committee to be dealt with by the Board. The remainder were dealt with by the sub-committee. (For method of procedure of this board *see* Rules on p. 255.)
(8) Of these 3 were withdrawn or referred back.
(9) These figures are for the year June 1893 to June 1894.

Board.	Number of Meetings held.		Total Number of Strikes, Disputes, Cases, and Questions dealt with.	Settlement of Strikes, Disputes, Cases and Questions, Mode of Settlement, Number of Strikes, &c. settled.	
	Ordinary—Full Board.	Special—Committees.		By Conciliation or Mediation.*	By Arbitration.†
Pottery trades:					
Staffordshire potteries	—	—	9‡	9	—
Printing trades:					
Glasgow letterpress printers	—	1	—	(Recommendations issued by a specially appointed committee on the apprentice question.)	
Dock labour:					
Cardiff, Penarth, and Barry coal trimmers.	7 or 8	—	—	(Rates to be paid on some new work by machinery fixed, and other minor matters settled.)	

* and †. *See* footnotes on previous page.
‡ From January to end of September 1893.

II.—SUMMARY OF WORK OF DISTRICT BOARDS IN 1893.*

In 1893 the **London** Labour Conciliation and Arbitration Board arbitrated in a case of disputed matters referred to it by the Association of London Master Tailors and the Amalgamated Society of Tailors, and gave decisions upon eight specific questions. In three other cases conciliation was attempted, but the Board's efforts were not always successful. In the case of a dispute between the National Association of Operative Plasterers and the Master Plasterers' Association, a conference took place under the auspices of the Board, and a basis of settlement was drawn up. The Operatives' Union, however, refused to entertain this basis, and declined to recognise the Masters' Association. Similar negotiations took place with regard to demarcation of work differences between the members of the Operative Bricklayers' Society and the Slaters and Tilers' Union, but a second conference could not be arranged, and the matter apparently dropped. In the third case, in the matter of a request by the labourers in the machine-room of the "Daily News" for an increase in wages, the efforts of the Board contributed indirectly to a satisfactory settlement. In another case, that of Messrs. Francis & Co., Limited, and the Amalgamated Society of Watermen and Lightermen of the River Thames, the Board's services were of the nature of both arbitration and conciliation: in the one capacity the award of 1891 was revised, and in the other a reduction in wages effected. In three other cases the Board offered its services, but they were declined or the negotiations fell through. These cases were disputes between (1) the Operative Bricklayers' Society and the Amalgamated Society of Tesselated Tile and Mosaic Workers and Fixers; (2) the Thames Iron Works and Shipbuilding Company, Limited, and their workmen, and (3) Messrs. Gidden and the London Saddle and Harness Makers' Trade Protection Society.†

The Report of the **Liverpool** and District Conciliation Board for the first half of 1893 is printed on page 189 of the "Report on the Strikes and Lock-outs of 1892" [C.—7043]. From this report it appears that "the strike at a tobacco factory in June 1893 (No. 196, Table I.), was the "subject of some correspondence and consideration, and although a settlement in that matter was "not due directly to the Board, yet it was through the good offices of . . . members of the Board ". . . that the matter was happily terminated." In a dispute between the Dock Board and joiners employed by it (No. 86, Table I.), the executive intervened, but the Dock Board refused to submit the points at issue to arbitration. Again, "a long-standing dispute in the tailoring trade has at "various times received the attention of" the executive, but "whilst both employer and employed "profess their readiness to submit the matter to arbitration, neither side has so far been willing to "submit to such a tribunal as the other has approved." Later in 1893 it was stated that both sides had agreed to submit their case to three of the Board's representatives, who should act as arbitrators.

The **Manchester** Joint Board of Conciliation had no business before it in 1893. The Board invited the disputants in the colliery strike to a friendly conference, but they declined.

The Secretary of the **Morley** Board of Conciliation writes, "I have nothing to report as to the "work of the Board during 1893, except that we endeavoured, with some success, to conciliate the "local parties to the coal dispute of that year."

In 1893 the **Leeds** Board of Conciliation appears to have effected the settlement of one dispute only, but to have offered its services in two other cases. In the dispute in the glass bottle trade of Yorkshire (No. 284, Table I.) which commenced in January 1893 and affected some 3,650 persons, the men refused the services of the Board. The dispute which was against a reduction of wages was terminated on April 22nd, work being resumed on the original terms. On April 26th a dispute with the tailors of Leeds occurred (No. 256, Table I.) for payment according to the time log and against outworking. About 30 persons were affected. In this instance the employers declined the offer of the Board.

* Condensed from reports of boards and replies received to inquiries by the Department supplemented from other sources.
† A full account of some of these cases will be found on pp. 242 and 243.

Early in August some 13 carpet weavers employed in one firm near Leeds struck against proposed reductions in wages (No. 615, Table I.). The services of the Board were accepted and the parties met under its auspices. The conference resulted in the men resuming work at the old rates.

The **Bradford** Board of Conciliation does not appear to have arbitrated in any dispute during its second year, commencing from September 21st, 1892, but several disputes were, through its efforts at conciliation, brought to a more or less satisfactory issue. A dispute, which originated in November 1892, between a firm of dyers and its employees, is said to have ultimately affected about 3,000 men. Through the mediation of the Board the disputants met in conference and arrived at a satisfactory settlement. In a second dyers' dispute in March 1892, the offer of the Board's services was not accepted by both disputants. With regard to woolcomber's grievances respecting Saturday afternoon labour, and other points of detail connected with the industry, the Board issued an invitation to a number of firms to meet a committee of employees for friendly discussion, but this invitation was not accepted. A strike of 130 woolsorters in May 1893 (No. 694, Table I.) was not settled after several discussions in the presence of the Board, but, pending its termination, the Board succeeded in inducing the firms to keep the mills running, thereby retaining in work some 1,500 operatives. In July, on 1,500 slubbing dyers striking in protest of abolition of overtime payment of time and a half, the intervention of the Board resulted in a meeting of both parties, at which a satisfactory settlement was effected. (Details of these disputes will be found in the Report of the Board, which was printed in full in the Report on the Strikes and Lock-outs of 1892, C.—7403, p. 187.)

Although the **Halifax** Board of Conciliation dealt with no questions in 1893, a dispute between a firm of brass founders and their workmen as to the employment of a foreman was referred to the Board "But as there were two vacancies caused by death it was ultimately decided to refer the "matter to the president and vice-president, and they afterwards met and settled the question."

Dewsbury, Heckmondwike, Ossett, and Birstall.—The Report of the Dewsbury and District Board of Conciliation states that no disputes occurred in the district in 1893.

The Rules of this Board (printed on p. 248) show that the following Chambers of Commerce are represented on the Board: Dewsbury, Heckmondwike, Ossett, Birstall. But the Chambers of Commerce of both Batley and Cleckheaton, although invited, declined to join the Board. Neither Batley nor Cleckheaton Districts have yet formed Boards of Arbitration and Conciliation of their own (*see* Preliminary Statement). The Dewsbury Trades and Labour Council select the representatives of the employed.

The **Yeadon, Guiseley, and District** Board of Conciliation reports as follows:—

"During the year 1893 no serious dispute occurred in any branch of labour, but in the month of June the representatives of the Factory Workers' Union on the Board of Conciliation stated that there was considerable difference in the prices paid for weaving (woollens), and that serious trouble might be averted by the adoption of a standard scale of prices.

"The Chamber of Commerce convened a meeting of manufacturers, and representatives were appointed to meet representatives of the Factory Workers' Union. The joint committee, after many meetings, submitted a scale of payments, governed by length and width of warps, number of picks per inch, and style of goods (fancy or plain), which was adopted, and up to the present time has been adhered to by both employers and employed.

"In two or three cases some slight differences have arisen as to the price to be paid for certain classes of goods, but they have been referred to the Board of Conciliation and promptly settled."

The **Birmingham** and District Conciliation Board in 1893 held eight ordinary and two special meetings, but dealt with two cases only. The first was a dispute between a firm of wood-turners and their men (No. 179, Table I.), the men resisting a proposed reduction in the price paid for a certain piece of work. "The masters and men met before the Board, but the matter was ultimately settled "outside of it. The Board has no power to give or enforce a decision; but the meeting gave an "opportunity for full discussion of the question, which seemed to be appreciated." The second instance was that of a strike of bamboo workers (No. 180, Table I.), against a reduction. The Board received a deputation from the workpeople, and ultimately appointed four of its members to interview the firm. Their endeavour to settle the matter was, however, unsuccessful.

The **Bristol** Board of Conciliation and Arbitration dealt with one dispute only in 1893.

In November 1892 the deal runners refused to accept piece-work in place of day-work. The timber importers and the workmen, at the request of the Board, held conferences at the offices of the Chamber of Commerce, but no common agreement was arrived at. A settlement, however, was subsequently effected, and on June 10th, 1893, the dispute was terminated by the men accepting piece-work at the previous rate of wages, with a few permanent men engaged direct by the timber merchants at a wage of 27*s.* per week. The dispute affected 280 men.

Exeter.—No actual Board of Conciliation appears to have been formed at Exeter, but the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce reported (in a letter reproduced in the Strikes Report for 1891) in 1892 that "a Board of Conciliation *Committee* was formed last year, consisting of six "members, besides the chairman and vice-chairman," but that "this Committee, however, was not "regarded as a Board of Conciliation, but rather as a preliminary body to prepare rules, &c., in the "event of such a Board being formed." This temporary Committee appears to have exercised the functions of a Conciliation Board and is grouped here accordingly. In a letter dated December 11th, 1893, the Secretary reported as follows: "The work which had been done in connection with the

" building trade, the adoption of a code of rules, &c., has borne good fruit. Meetings were held in " June last for the purpose of re-adjusting one of the rules,* and were most harmonious."

The **Aberdeen** Conciliation Board in 1893 dealt with one case only. " On the 6th of April the " Board accepted a reference by the Reference Committee of the Employers and Operatives under the " byelaws of the House Carpenters and Joiners of Aberdeen, which submitted to the decision of the " Board an application for an increase of wages," a question on which the parties had failed to agree. The Board heard the parties on the same date, and gave instructions that information as to wages of the different trades paid in other large towns of Scotland should be obtained. On receipt of this information the Board resumed its consideration of the question, and on 14th April determined by a majority of six to five that the standard rate of wages under the bye-laws should be increased from 6¾*d.* per hour to 7½*d.* The minority proposal was to increase wages to 7¼*d.* per hour.

In two other cases the Board offered its services, but both efforts were unsuccessful. In February the Aberdeen Branch of the National Amalgamated Seamen and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland appealed for interference of the Board in an alleged dispute with the Aberdeen Shipowners' Association, as to a proposed reduction of wages. The shipowners, however, declined the Board's invitation to a conference on the grounds that there was no dispute, and that a reduction of wages was occasioned in every port through depression of trade. The second instance occurred in December, when the carpenters and joiners struck (No. 104, Table I.), in consequence of the employers' resolution to reduce wages to 7*d.* per hour. The chairman of the Board, although asked by both parties, was unwilling to arbitrate in his personal capacity, until, in December, on a further appeal to the Board by the operatives, he consented, at the Board's suggestion, to act as sole arbitrator. But the employers now refused to submit to the chairman, and the strike continued till February 1894, when the employers gave way.

Table showing Particulars of Disputes and Cases dealt with by District Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration in 1893

Reference No., Table I., where the Dispute has taken the form of a Strike.	Trade.	Locality.	Nature of Dispute or Case.	Approximate Number of Persons affected.	Nature of Conciliating or Arbitrating Body.	Result, Method of Settlement, and Remarks.
	Metal Trades:					
—	Brass founders	Halifax	Employment of a foreman	—	Local Board of Conciliation.	Settled by president and vice-president.
	Dock and Riverside Labour:					
527 (of 1892)	Deal runners	Bristol	Refusal to accept piece-work instead of day work.	280	Ditto	Board, after convening a conference, failed to effect a settlement; dispute ultimately terminated by men accepting piece-work at previous rate of wages.
—	Watermen and lightermen.	London	Revision of award	—	Ditto	Award of 1891 revised and a reduction of wages arranged by the board.
	Building Trades:					
—	Bricklayers, slaters, and tilers.	London	Demarcation of work	—	Ditto	Conciliation failed.
—	Building trade	Exeter	Re-adjustment of one of the working rules.	—	Board of Conciliation Committee.	Harmonious meetings held and amendment agreed upon.
104	House carpenters and joiners.	Aberdeen	Application for increase of wages.	464	Conciliation Board	Wages raised from 6¾*d.* to 7½*d.*
—	Plasterers	London	Refusal of operatives' union to recognise masters' association.	—	Ditto	Conciliation failed.
	Textile Trades:					
614	Carpet weavers	Leeds	Resistance to proposed reductions in wages.	13	Ditto	A conference resulted in the men resuming work at the old rates.
—	Dyers	Bradford	Introduction of non-society men.	8,000	Ditto	Mutual agreement.
682	Ditto	Ditto	Overtime payment: men wanted time and a half after six.	1,500	Ditto	Finally settled at meeting of parties convened through intervention of Board that no work after 7 should be done, with no overtime rate.

* The Working Rules "agreed to by the Joint Committee representing the Building Trades of Exeter and District" appeared on p. 329 of the 1891 Report [C.—6890]; Rule I., amended in June 1893, reads now as follows:—

"*Rule I. Working Hours.*—That the working hours shall be as follows:—From 20th March to 19th October, 6 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.; from 20th October to 5th November, 6.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.; from 6th November to 3rd December, 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.; from 4th December to 14th January, 7.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.; from 15th January to 31st January, 7.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.; from 1st February to 19th February, 7 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.; from 20th February to 19th March, 6.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Half-hour only allowed for dinner from 4th December to 19th February.

"That the time of leaving work on Saturdays shall be 1 o'clock p.m."

Reference No., Table I., where the Dispute has taken the form of a Case.	Trade.	Locality.	Nature of Dispute or Case.	Approximate Number of Persons affected.	Nature of Conciliating or Arbitrating Body.	Result, Method of Settlement, and Remarks.
	Textile Trades—cont.					
693	Woolsorters	Clayton, Bradford	For advance in wages	130	Conciliation Board	Men accepted advance of 1*s.* instead of the 3*s.* per pack claimed. (The settlement was not effected by the Board.)
—	Woollen weavers	Yeadon & Guisely	Drawing up of standard list of prices for woollen weaving.	—	Ditto	Settled at meeting of joint committee arranged by the Board.
—	Ditto	Ditto	A few minor difficulties of interpretation of list.	—	Ditto	Settled by Board.
	Clothing Trades:					
—	Tailors	Liverpool		—	Ditto.	
—	Ditto	London	Nine specific questions arising out of the time log for settlement.	—	Ditto	Arbitration by four umpires. Each question discussed and settled.
	Printing Trades:					
—	Printers	London	Application for increase of wages.	—	Ditto	Partial increase obtained (not directly through Board.)
	Woodworking Trades:					
180	Bamboo workers	Birmingham	Strike against reduction of wages.	32	Ditto	A deputation from workpeople was received by Board, but interview of members of Board with employers failed.
179	Wood turners	Ditto	Resistance to proposed reduction in a piece rate.	10	Ditto	Failure to effect settlement.
	Miscellaneous Trades:					
196	Tobacco workers (females).	Liverpool	Against alleged excessive fining, and for advance in wages of 1*s.* per week.	400	Ditto	Work resumed on concession of a part of the demands.

III.—SUMMARY OF WORK OF TRADE BOARDS IN 1893.

(*a.*) Mining.

Joint Committee of Cleveland Mine-owners and Miners.—The Joint Committee of the Cleveland Mine-owners and Miners held four meetings in 1893. The minutes of the proceedings at these meetings, printed on p. 227, show that, in all, 13 cases were dealt with in 1893. Of these, 10 were brought up by the men, and two by the owners; the remaining two cases were referred by both men and owners. Of the 13 cases, four were referred to arbitrators—two representatives of the men and two of the owners—and of these four cases, one was referred to an umpire; in each case the point in dispute was the rate per ton to be paid for winning stone by men working singly with hand ratchet machines. In a fifth case the men asked for a settlement of questions of rates and practice of work in connection with the hand machines. A date for an interview with the owners was fixed. In three other cases a discussion on the grievances resulted in withdrawal of the cases. In a ninth case two members were appointed to inquire into the grievances. In the remaining four cases definite decisions were given. Three of the four arbitrations related to demands by employers for reductions of wages, and the fourth to a demand by the men for an advance. In each case part of the demand was granted.

Durham Coal Trade Joint Committee.—During the year 1893 there were 25 meetings of the Durham Coal Trade Joint Committee.

The following is a comparison of the number of cases decided or otherwise disposed of during recent years:—

Number of Cases.

	Submitted by		Totals.
	Workmen.	Owners.	
1882–85 years' average	349	238	587
1886–89 „ „	475	286	761
1890–91 „ „	722	416	1,138
1892*	187	93	280
1893	487	202	689

* Only six meetings were held during this year owing to the county strike.

The Joint Committee was re-established under the new rules at the commencement of this year, and they are stated to have proved very satisfactory to both parties. There has been a considerable decrease in the number of cases brought forward for decision, accompanied by a proportionate decrease in the number of references to arbitration and report. The reduction was from 132 in the year 1891 to 60 in the year 1893. The disposition to refuse to accept and carry out decisions of the joint committee, which first became noticeable in the year 1887, appears to have ceased, and it is stated this is probably to a great extent owing to the action of the new rules.

A 5 per cent. reduction in wages was determined to take effect from March 13th, 1893. This decision affected some 60,000 workpeople. The coal hewers, working 11 days per fortnight, were reduced from 59*s.* 7*d.* per week to 56*s.* 7*d.*

The following statement gives details of the cases dealt with by the Durham Coal Trade Joint Committee during the year 1893:—

Districts, &c.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Claims and Agreements.			Cases settled by Agreements.	Otherwise settled.	Withdrawn or passed over.	Decided by the Committee.	Not considered, being Cases not within Jurisdiction.	Referred.		Number of	
		Men.	Owners.	Totals.						Arbitration.	Report.	Arbitrations.	Reports
Miners:													
Auckland	8	106	51	157	49	5	32	52	2	12	5	9	4
East	8	201	99	300	73	24	81	71	13	22	16	17	15
North	8	86	45	131	60	7	25	21	2	15	1	11	1
Totals	24	393	195	588	182	36	138	144	17	49	22	37	20
Cokemen	1 (7)	86	7	93	7	6	41	19	12	—	8	—	3
Enginemen	(1)	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Mechanics	(4)	6	—	6	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Totals for 1893	25	487	202	689	189	42	182	168	29	49	30	37	23
Totals for 1892	*6*	*187*	*93*	*280*	*56*	*54*	*63*	*67*	*4*	*46*	*20*	*17*	*8*

Northumberland Coal Trade Joint Committee.—The secretary to the Northumberland Coalowners' Association has kindly supplied the Department with a copy of the minutes of all the meetings of the Joint Committee held during 1893.

The following is a short summary of the work done by the Joint Committee in 1893.

Number of Meetings.—The Joint Committee held seven meetings in 1893, viz., on January 14th, March 11th, May 13th, July 8th, September 9th, November 11th, and December 2nd.

Cases brought before the Board.—The total number of cases brought before the Board (including complaints heard) in 1893 was 64. Of these 21 were brought by the employers, 41 by the men, and two by the employers and men jointly. The total number of separate districts from which cases were heard was 24. These cases have been subdivided into cases settled, cases withdrawn, and cases referred.

Cases settled.—The total number of cases settled by the Board, including a case of a complaint heard, was 26. Of these eight were brought forward by the employers, 17 by the men, and one by the employers and men jointly.

Cases withdrawn.—The total number of cases withdrawn was 19, of which four were presented by the employers, 15 by the men. Of these, four cases are specified as "moved off the Board," one as a "county question"; in one case the employers were not in the Owners' Association, and in two cases the Board could exercise no jurisdiction.

Cases referred.—The total number of cases referred was 19, of which nine were presented by the employers, nine by the men, and one by employers and men jointly. These figures include one case which was referred to the Owners' Association for settlement, one case referred to the secretary and one representative of each side, and 17 referred to arbitration, the exact nature of the arbitration not being specified in the minutes. Of these 19 cases, 18 were awarded upon. The remaining one, a case of fixing hewing prices, was referred to arbitration, with the customary recommendation to the parties to agree. It is not again referred to in the minutes.

	No. of Cases.			
	Submitted by Men.	Submitted by Employers.	Submitted by Employers and Men jointly.	Totals.
Cases settled	17	8	1	26
Cases withdrawn	15	4	—	19
Cases referred	9	9	1	19
Total number of cases brought before the Board	41	21	2	64
Total number in 1892	*30*	*23*	—	*53*

Nature of the Cases.—The majority of the cases dealt with appear to have reference to local readjustments of wages. The Committee does not concern itself with "county questions."

South Wales and Monmouthshire Sliding Scale Joint Committee.—In reply to a request for a report on the work of the Monmouthshire and South Wales Sliding Scale Joint Committee the following facts were supplied:—"During the year 1893 the steam coal collieries of "South Wales have worked without much interruption, with the exception of a small per-centage of "the house coal collieries. . . . . A number of important cases in dispute at collieries have been "settled by the Sliding Scale Committee, without resorting to the stoppage of the collieries, the "difficulties having been removed by negotiations carried on by duly appointed representatives of "the Board." It appeared that in some instances objection was taken to the intervention of a third party, and strikes consequently occurred.

Board of Conciliation of Coal Masters and Miners of Mid and East Lothian.—The Department has received particulars of one case dealt with in 1893 by this Board. This was a dispute between miners and employers at Preston Grange. When the dispute first occurred the miners offered to submit the matter to the Board, but it was not until they actually struck that the employers agreed to this proposal. The contention of the men, in the first instance, was that the wages paid them were below the average of the district; that their earnings averaged only 4*s.* 3*d.* instead of 5*s.* 6*d.* per day, to which they were entitled. The company produced pay sheets, and showed that the average paid was 5*s.* 2*d.* per day, and an advance of 4*d.* per day, equal to 1½*d.* per ton on coal and ½*d.* per ton on dross, was conceded. It was found, however, that the 5*s.* 2*d.* referred only to miners and not to drawers, and the Board decided that the company had not agreed to pay drawers a wage equal to the average of other collieries. The Board then agreed to consider the whole question as to whether the wages being paid by the company were reasonable. They decided to grant an advance of 1*d.* per ton on coal, making altogether an advance of 2½*d.* per ton on coal and ½*d.* per ton on dross. It was agreed that the advance should be retrospective from the date of the advance of 1½*d.* per ton.

(*b.*) Iron and Steel Trades.

Joint Committee of Cleveland Ironmasters and Blast-furnacemen.—The Joint Committee of the Cleveland Ironmasters and Blast-furnacemen held four meetings in 1893. The Secretary has been good enough to supply the following figures with reference to the work of the Committee: "there were 16 questions dealt with in 1893; four questions were settled at the meetings, "one was settled by the firm concerned, and the other 11 questions were referred to arbitrators. Two "of these eleven resulted in wages and duties remaining unchanged, one was subsequently withdrawn "in four instances slight reductions were made in wages as a consequence of change in duties, in two "cases some advance was conceded; the remaining two cases were adjustments of duties."

West Cumberland Ironmasters and Blast-furnacemen's Joint Committee.—The Secretary of the West Cumberland Ironmasters and Blast-furnacemen's Joint Committee states that the Committee did not meet as such in 1893, but that on several occasions conferences were held between masters and men as to wages. On 30th January a 2½ per cent. reduction was granted until 1st April, when by operation of the sliding scale, wages stood at standard. On 12th May, however, the men agreed that wages were to stand at 2½ per cent. below standard until 5th August, and this concession was afterwards extended till 1st September.

Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board.—The Report of the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board for the year ended December 31st, 1893, which is printed on p. 244, states that there have been four meetings of the Board, one of the employers' section and 11 of the standing committee; and that 12 works disputes have been settled. One reduction in wages under the sliding scale was also effected. The following summary indicates the nature of these disputes, and shows the variety of the subjects dealt with by the Board.

Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board. Outline of the various Subjects connected with Works Disputes in the Year 1893–4.

Case I.—The question arose whether, according to the terms of the Sheet Mill wages list, a roller of sheet iron, who is paid by the firm strictly according to the schedule, can continue to be a partner in the firm.

Case II.—This dispute related to the wages of stocktakers and the rate for rolling billets, which had been raised by the forge rollers.

Case III. referred to the item 12 in the sheet mill wages list, which gives an extra of 1*s.* 9*d.* per ton for "running over,"—"when ordered to be done." The firm had issued written instructions relative to getting up the rolls in order to avoid breakages. The firm contended that it was a common and needful precaution followed by every roller, to save the risk of breaking, and that it did not come within the intention of the list to pay the extra on such iron. The operatives contended that as the instructions were given in writing it must be considered as "ordered" and should be paid for accordingly.

Case IV.—A firm desired to roll a class of iron which was not provided for by the sheet mill wages list. Employers and men were agreed upon the price, but they wished the sanction of the Board and to show their loyalty to the sheet mill wages list.

Case V.—This was an inquiry put forward by an employer as to the rendering of the sheet mill wages list in certain events.

Case VI.—This was a claim for an extra of 6*d.* per ton for "upsetting" under a steam hammer, and the reinstatement of a workman who had refused to obey his employer's orders to "upset" certain iron.

Case VII.—The operatives' representative at the works in question had been dismissed on account of the breaking of the squeezers by a puddle ball, which was found to contain some large pieces of bar iron slaters from the shears. The operative alleged that he was being made a victim because he was the operatives' representative at the works.

Case VIII.—A mutual agreement was made between the employer and his workmen for rolling steel on a 16-inch mill. A document recording the same was signed by both parties, and was entered in the minute book of the Board.

Case IX.—The puddlers complained of the quality of the fuel supplied to them, which was partly coal and partly slack. The men had left the works without notice, but subsequently agreed to abide by the decision of the sub-committee. The operatives admitted they had done wrong in ceasing to work, and expressed their regret.

Case X.—The operatives desired to assist their employers who were in some difficulty in carrying on the works for want of orders, and were willing to work for two months, upon the condition of giving one turn out of every ten turns to the employer without pay. They asked for the sanction of the Board to such an arrangement.

Case XI.—Settlement of a price per ton for ball forming light and heavy scrap.

In connexion with the award of the umpire, Sir Thomas Martineau, of 2½ per cent. decrease in wages, some 280 iron workers at Silverdale (North Staffordshire), resisted the reduction, and without the consent of their Union, struck work on April 20th. On April 25th the dispute terminated, and the men agreed to pay 25*l.* damages.

Manufactured Iron and Steel Trade of the North of England.—The 1893 half-yearly Reports of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Manufactured Iron and Steel Trade of the North of England are printed in full on p. 247. The Board in 1893 settled 11 works disputes and effected two reductions of wages under the sliding scale, which affected the wages of some 5,000 men.

Board of Arbitration for the Manufactured Steel Trade of the West of Scotland.—With reference to the Board of Arbitration for the Manufactured Steel Trade of the West of Scotland the Department has received a report to the effect that there have been "no cases "affecting wages in the West of Scotland Steel Trade dealt with by our Board during the year "1893." It is further stated that a number of petty cases which might have developed into a strike were settled by the operatives' representatives at the different works without bringing them before the Board.

South Wales Iron and Steel Wages Board.—The only work of this Board during 1893 was the formation of a new sliding scale. The former scale had been in force up to 30th September 1892, and there had, since that date, been frequent meetings between employers and men with a view to agree upon a better scale. The new scale was accepted on May 22nd, 1893, and came into force on August 1st of that year; it is stated to be in some respects more favourable to the men than the older scale. The Board meets quarterly to receive the auditors' report of their investigation of the employers' books. No special case came up during the year for consideration by the Board.

(*c.*) Other Metal Trades.

South Staffordshire Bolt and Nut Trade Wages Board.—With regard to the South Staffordshire Bolt and Nut Trade Wages Board, the Secretary writes thus:—

"The only matter of any importance dealt with by this Board in 1893 was the arrangement for a reduction of wages, particulars of which you will see from the following resolution, which was unanimously passed at a meeting of the Board held on the 27th March 1893:—

"Resolved—

"That this Board agrees to wages being reduced after the 19th April to 2½ per cent. off the List (*i.e.*, about 7½ per cent. off present prices)."

Amalgamated Brass Trades Board of Conciliation.—The Amalgamated Brass Trades Board of Conciliation met in the early part of 1893 for the purpose of revising a list of prices for sash fasteners, and since then no further meetings have been held. The price list came into operation on April 3rd, 1893.

Wages Board for the Bedstead Trade.—An official statement, signed by the secretary to the Bedstead Manufacturers' Association and issued in September 1893, gives the objects of the proposed alliance between employers and workmen as follows:—To form a Wages Board, with a sliding scale; to guarantee the existing 15 per cent. bonus; to further increase the bonus; to obtain better prices for manufacturers and increased wages for workmen. The circular goes on to state: "By the establishment of a Wages Board with a sliding scale, with full power to settle all questions of "wages, piece-work prices, and the hours and conditions of labour, it is hoped that all disputes at "individual works will be avoided." The rules of the Manufacturers' Association provide for settlement of wages questions by a Wages Board. Among them occurs the following:—

No member of the Bedstead Workmen's Association shall leave his work on account of any dispute as to the condition of his labour or the prices paid, neither shall any member of the Manufacturers' Association stop his employees from their work or lock them out on account of any such dispute, until the dispute has been referred to and considered by the Wages Board.

The Board meets monthly to discuss questions of prices, &c.

(*d.*) Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering.

North-East Coast of England Marine Engineers' Conciliation Board.—The Secretary of the North-East Coast of England Marine Engineers' Conciliation Board reports that at the first annual meeting in January 1893 notice was given of the engineers' intention to propose an alteration in the conditions attached to the Board's wages scale. Notice was also given by the ship-owners shortly afterwards of their desire to alter the wages scale itself. Meetings were held for the consideration of these proposals, and ultimately at a meeting of the Board in September 1893, an amended wages scale was agreed to without alteration of the conditions attached thereto. Each party to the Board made certain concessions with a view to mutual agreement without the intervention of the referees or umpire.

Wear Ship Building.—The Secretary of the Wear Shipbuilders' Association reports, with reference to the Board of Conciliation for the Wear Shipbuilding Trade, that during the year 1893 there occurred two reductions in the wages of the shipwrights, smiths, and joiners who are attached to the Board. Of these the first of 6*d.* per week, was actually arranged in the autumn of 1892; the second of 1*s.* per week took place in June. The latter reduction was resisted by the joiners at whose instance it was referred to arbitration under the rules of the Board. The full particulars of this case are as follows:—

In April 1893 the Wear Shipbuilders gave their joiners notice of a reduction in wages of 1*s.* 6*d.* per week. The joiners resisted the proposed reduction. At Sunderland endeavours were made to

effect a settlement by conciliatory methods, and a conference between joiners and employers only was held. Subsequently a conference of all the trades with the employers was held. At neither of these meetings, however, was any agreement arrived at. In accordance with the rules of the Board of Conciliation the matter was finally referred to the ultimate Court of Conciliation composed of two referees, (chosen by the joiners and the employers respectively), and one umpire (chosen by the referees). Both parties then gave evidence, and the following award, affecting about 400 joiners, was issued:—

AWARD.

The Board of Conciliation for the Wear Shipbuilding Trade having had a notice dated the seventeenth day of April last, from the Shipbuilders to the Joiners, for a reduction of wages from One Pound fourteen shillings and sixpence per week, the current rates, to One Pound thirteen shillings per week, submitted to it for its decision: *Now* we the undersigned, being respectively the Umpire and Referees appointed to decide the question involved in the said notice in accordance with the Rules of the Board in that behalf, having duly undertaken the said reference, and having considered the facts and arguments stated to us by the Representatives of the Shipbuilders and of the Joiners, *Do hereby award* that there shall be a reduction of One shilling per week in the rate of Wages paid to the Joiners, such reduction to take effect from and after the 26th day of June, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

Dated the 21st day of June 1893.

(*e.*) BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

(1.) **National Conference.**—The *National Conference for Settlement of Disputes in the Boot and Shoe Trade* publishes no annual report of its work. The secretary of the Board has, however, kindly forwarded to the Department a set of newspaper cuttings relating to the work of the Board in 1893, and from these the following summary has been compiled:—*

Meetings in 1893.—The Board held three meetings in 1893, under the presidency of Sir Thomas Wright, on February 23rd, July 25th, and August 1st respectively, the latter meeting being an adjournment of the second. The following are the cases dealt with, summarised in the order in which they were considered:—

On February 23rd.—1. The report of the sub-committee, appointed at the last meeting to consider the question of the status of youths between 18 and 21 and apprentices, was submitted and adopted. The report was to the effect that, as the committee could not agree, the question must go to the umpire.

2. As to the Birmingham dispute, which had been referred from the local board, it was unanimously resolved that the umpire should decide the principle involved, viz., whether manufacturers should give orders for finishing to middlemen who employed finishing machinery for that purpose.

The following is a copy of the award of Sir Henry James given May 13th, 1893, upon matters referred to his decision by the Federation and the National Union:—

In the matter of differences between the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives and the Federated Associations of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers of Great Britain.

The following questions have been submitted to me for decision:—

(1.) At what age shall an operative be entitled to claim to be paid the current wages paid to adult men?

(2.) At what date shall workshops at Northampton be ready to receive operatives?

(3.) Shall certain manufacturers be allowed to employ other manufacturers possessed of machinery to execute machine work upon the goods manufactured?

In respect of said matters I award:—

(1.) That the age referred to be twenty years.

(2.) This question has been withdrawn.

(3.) That manufacturers be allowed to employ others to execute machine work, subject to the conditions that manufacturers shall only employ those machine owners who pay the fair current rate of wages to their workmen, and that the hours of labour of such workmen shall be those generally recognised in the trade.

May 13, 1893. (Signed) HENRY JAMES.

3. The workshops question in Northampton was discussed. Employers and men were agreed that provision for healthy workshops should be made by employers for all operatives in their employ. It was decided to leave to the umpire the fixing of the date on which the alteration should come into force.

4. The action of London employers in not carrying out the resolution of the last conference, making a maximum of 54 hours per week, was left for the local board to deal with.

5. The action of a Birmingham employer in working with a larger proportion of boys than in accordance with the rules of the conference was held over until it had again been brought before the local board.

6. Three months' notice was given of an intention to bring forward a resolution to establish a national minimum of 30*s.* a week for clickers and 28*s.* for pressmen, applicable to all places except London.

On July 25th.—7. A new rule was proposed as to procedure on an emergency. This rule, which gave new powers to the president, is quoted in full below.

8. A vote was passed confirming the president's action in ordering, on July 17th, the parties concerned in the strikes at Bristol and Birmingham to refer the disputes to their local boards, and, pending a settlement of the matter, to resume their usual relationships.*

9. With regard to the Bristol dispute, the firm contended before the president that the introduction of the team system in question was not a new principle, that it was not injurious to the men, that the men themselves assented to it, and that the firm offered to submit to arbitration. On the other hand, the operatives claimed that the system was a new principle involving a reduction of wages, and that a three months' notice of the proposed change ought, therefore, to have been given. The matter was left to Sir Thomas Wright to decide.

* Full details of the president's action will be found in the Birmingham summary following.

10. With regard to the Croydon dispute, the president ruled that the matter must go to arbitration before the London Board or some other board agreed upon by the parties.

11. On the question of the Birmingham dispute it was ruled that the decision as to whether the supplemementary award of May 29th had really been violated should be left to Sir Henry James.

On August 1st.—(10.) The question of the Croydon dispute was again brought up, and a committee was appointed to decide before which Board the matter should be laid.

(7.) The proposed new rule was discussed and adopted. In its final form it runs as follows:—

That in the event of any question hereafter arising on the existing rules of the conference, or for which the existing rules of the conference do not provide, or if any action is taken by the Union or the Federation which the other side considers violation of such rules, and the local arbitration board for the district in which such disputes arises is not convened for, or does not proceed to adjudicate thereon, the president of the National Conference for the time being, on the application of either party, or on the facts being brought to his notice, shall give such directions for the determination of such dispute, either by summoning the National Conference or otherwise, as he may consider necessary or expedient; and in the meantime or until such determination, no strike or lock-out shall take place in connexion with such dispute. Provided always that unless requested so to do in writing by both parties to the dispute, the president shall not adjudicate upon the merits of such dispute, or give any directions except as above authorised, with respect to the procedure to be observed in the determination thereof.

12. A discussion took place upon an alleged instance of interference on the part of the National Union, between manufacturers and their customers.

13. A discussion upon an alleged violation at Kettering, of Sir Thomas Wright's award as to minimum wage resulted in the president agreeing to assist the employers and men in coming to a settlement.

The award issued was as follows:—

"At the sitting of the National Conference at Leicester, on August 1st, 1893, it was referred to me to ascertain and determine the circumstances under which notices terminating the engagements of certain workmen were served in the month of July last, by manufacturers in Kettering. The notice was in the following form:—

"'We regret we are unable to pay you the minimum wage of ——— under the award of Sir Thomas Wright. We therefore are compelled to give you one week's notice to leave our employ.

"'Dated this day of July 1893.

"'(Signed)'

"I have to-day, at a joint meeting of the Boards, investigated this matter, and find (1) that the form of the notice complained of was not, prior to being issued to the manufacturers, submitted to their association, but was settled by two only of the manufacturers; (2), that as it was to be served concurrently with notices of a general lock-out, it was considered better to distinguish between those men whose services were intended to be entirely dispensed with and those who would only be displaced during the lock-out by some special reference in the form of notice. (3) That the fact that some of the men to whom the objectionable notice was given were alleged by the manufacturers not to be worth the amount of the minimum wage, from various causes, was one reason for serving them with this notice, and (4) that the depression in trade which prevented the employers from finding work for them was another. Under these circumstances I have come to the conclusion that although the wording of the notice was unfortunate, and exposed its authors to the suspicion of an attempt to evade the effect of my awards, yet that was not their intention. I am confirmed in this by the facts proved before me to-day, viz., that in a substantial number of cases the awards have had the effect of raising the wages of workmen, and that no workman actually employed by the manufacturers has since my awards been paid less than the minimum wage fixed by me. As the employers only base their right to dismiss the men on the ground of inefficiency, I would in this case also recommend that certificates should be issued by the Union to incompetent workmen, authorising them to accept, for a period not exceeding six months, a less wage during the continuance of their inefficiency the result of which would, I trust, be to hasten the period when they would become efficient. I think it better to limit the periods for which certificates are given for the following reasons:—(1) That there may be no temptation to infringe the minimum wage agreement. (2) That the necessary stimulus be given to exertions necessary to secure efficiency. (3) That cases of chronic inefficiency may be weeded out.

"Dated October 14, 1893. "THOMAS WRIGHT, Leicester.

"It was by the National Conference, at its meeting at Leicester on August 1st, 1893, suggested that the question which had arisen at Kettering as to the discharge of workmen subsequently to the publication of my two awards, dated July 12th, 1893, on the subject of minimum wages to be thenceforth paid in Kettering to clickers and pressmen and riveters and finishers following or working with machinery, or working day-work, should be further considered by the Kettering Board of Arbitration in consultation with me.

"Having now held this consultation, I desire respectfully to recommend—

"That with respect to men who are discharged, or whom an employer has intimated an intention to discharge on the ground of physical incapacity from old age or otherwise to perform such an amount of work as would entitle him to be paid the minimum wage, the local representative of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Riveters shall be authorised, after making due inquiry as to the propriety thereof, to issue a certificate to the workmen affected by such notice or contemplated notice, directing him to make such arrangements with his employer as may secure his continued employment, notwithstanding that one of the terms of such arrangement be the payment by the employer to the workman of a less weekly or other wage than the minimum wage or statement price then in force in Kettering, and that such payment and receipt of a reduced wage shall not otherwise prejudice or affect the standard rate of wages for the time being in force in Kettering, nor be deemed a violation by either side of the engagement by which such standard rate of wages was fixed.

"Dated this 14th day of October 1893." "THOMAS WRIGHT, Leicester.

14. A complaint was put forward that the appointment of an arbitrator by manufacturers on the Clickers' Board at Northampton had not yet been made, and a promise was given that a nomination should be made at the next meeting or the choice referred to the umpire.

15. The interpretation of the clause of Sir Henry James' award, respecting the age at which an operative becomes entitled to a minimum wage was referred to Sir Henry James.

16. A report that since the fixing of a minimum wage the Union at Leicester had advocated a limitation of output by the workmen was denied.

(9.) The president gave his decision on the points connected with the Bristol dispute which were submitted to him. He found that (1) the rules were first broken by the men, and (2) the action by the firm did not require three months' notice.

Birmingham.—No report of the work of the Board of Arbitration for the Birmingham Boot and Shoe Trade has been received, but the information, of which the following is a summary, has been obtained from the "Shoe and Leather Record Annual."

In 1892 objection was taken by the men to some finishing machinery laid down by a Birmingham employer on the ground that he was not a boot manufacturer but that he was using the machinery as a middleman by working it for the trade. Damage was done to the machinery in question, and it was reported that the workmen of a firm who had sent work to be finished by this machinery had been instructed to cease work. The dispute was brought before the National Conference, and ultimately referred to Sir Henry James, who awarded, on May 13th, 1893, that the boot manufacturers were entitled to send their work off the premises to be finished by machine-owners, providing that the latter paid trade union wages. This was supplemented by an award of May 29th. Early in July 1893 the workmen charged the above-mentioned employer with doing a substantial part of the finishing work by hand in contravention of the supplementary award, and the employés of two firms sending work to him for finishing were ordered to "come out." On July 7th a meeting of the Employers' Federation was called and adjourned to July 13th, when the following resolution was passed:—

"That the Federation, in view of the fact that the strikes at Bristol and Birmingham still exist, notwithstanding the endeavours that have been made by the executive to terminate the same by successive appeals to the National Union to observe and carry out the rules of the Conference for preventing a strike or a lock-out and securing the reference of all trade disputes to arbitration, (*a*) expresses its regret that the principles of arbitration have been violated by the National Union, and (*b*) hereby pledges itself to effectively support those centres where the National Union have superseded the functions of the local boards of arbitration by calling workpeople out on strike, (*c*) and instructs all affiliated associations to call upon their members to give a week's notice to their workpeople to cease work upon the 21st or 22nd July (according to the day usually ending the week) (*d*) until such time as otherwise instructed by the Federation."

On Saturday, July 15th, Sir Thomas Wright, the President of the National Conference, addressed the following letter to the secretary:—

"Dear Sir,

"The crisis in the boot and shoe trade has for some days past caused me much anxiety. In an unofficial way I have sought to check it. My efforts were not successful. The circumstances as they exist to-day seem to require that I should take more definite action. What that action ought to be has been the subject of very careful consideration. The rules adopted by the National Conference last year for the prevention of strikes and lock-outs were prepared under some pressure, and did not provide for the emergency which has now arisen. The responsibility for dealing with it therefore rests, in my judgment, with the president of the Conference. Much as I should have preferred it had been otherwise, I feel I must accept that responsibility. In the action I am about to take I shall be open to much hostile criticism. So be it. I am satisfied I should be lacking in moral courage and in the duty I owe to the Conference which did me the honour to elect me its president if I shrank from doing and saying that which I feel to be right in this somewhat trying position.

"The National Conference was established and its rules framed (1) to prevent strikes and lock-outs; (2) to substitute arbitration as a mode of settling difficulties and avoiding strife. Both the Employers' Federation and the National Union of Operatives have affirmed, and in form continue to affirm, their adherence to these rules, the latter after a recent very full discussion of the matter in which its advantages were overwhelmingly proved. But to-day there are (1) strikes in Birmingham and Bristol, and (2) a general lock-out threatened, and notices to give effect to that threat posted in every workshop throughout England which is in association with the Federation. With great respect I hold and decide that both parties to the Conference have violated its rules, and I call upon each to resume the positions they respectively occupied before either strike or lock-out took place, in order that the rules for settlement of the various disputes by arbitration may take effect.

"In order that there may be no mistake as to the meaning of this intimation, I specifically direct—

"(1.) That the men now out on strike both at Birmingham and Bristol shall return to work forthwith unconditionally.

"(2.) That such return shall be strictly without prejudice, and shall not be construed as an admission that either employers or workmen were right on the subject in dispute.

"(3.) That such dispute shall be settled strictly in accordance with the rules of the Conference, and whichever party shall be adjudged wrong shall bear and pay whatever consequences may ensue.

"(4.) That the notices of intended lock-out be forthwith withdrawn.

"(5.) That the Boards of Arbitration in Birmingham and Bristol respectively be summoned to meet on Thursday next, July 20th, at the usual place of meeting and at the usual hour to consider and, if possible, determine the matters in difference in their respective districts.

"(6.) That for the avoidance of delay the umpire appointed by each Board be invited to be present at and to preside over such meeting.

"(7.) That with the view of dealing with such questions, if the local Boards of Arbitration do not arrive at a decision thereon, the National Conference be summoned for Monday, the 24th instant, to discuss, and, if possible, determine the same, and transact such other business as may be found necessary. Such meeting to be held at 11 o'clock in the morning in the Council Chamber at the Town Hall, Leicester, which his worship the mayor will, I know, kindly place at our disposal.

"(8.) At such meeting, amongst other business, will be submitted a motion confirming the action I have now taken, and embodying propositions as to the mode of dealing with difficulties of this kind, if, unhappily, they should recur. Should the Conference not adopt the confirming resolution, I shall at once place my resignation of the office of president of the Conference in their hands, and their next duty will be to appoint my successor.

"Whatever judgment may be passed upon the course I have felt bound to adopt, I shall be abundantly satisfied if the result be to give time for the heated feeling which I fear now prevails to subside, and reason once more to resume her empire.

"I must ask you as secretary to the Conference at once to take the necessary steps for carrying these instructions into effect.

"Yours very truly,

"Thomas Wright."

In consequence of this letter the lock-out notices were withdrawn, and on the following Wednesday the men on strike at Birmingham and Bristol resumed work.

The Birmingham Board met on July 20th, and decided to refer the dispute to the National Conference. The National Conference met on July 25th, and decided to refer the dispute to Sir Henry James. A meeting of Sir Henry James, Sir Thomas Wright, Mr. J. G. Ward, and Mr. Inskip took place on December 5th, 1893, and the questions for the umpire's settlement were defined.

The umpire decided to meet the Conference on January 5th and 6th, and his award was issued February 5th. An account of these conferences and of the award will appear in a later report in 1894.

Bristol.—The Secretary of the Bristol, West of England, and South Wales Boot Manufacturers and Leather Merchants' Association states that the Boards in Bristol and Kingswood do not publish any report, and that there is nothing of great importance to communicate with regard to their working during 1893. As the rules of both boards are stated to be "exactly the same," only one set, that of the Bristol Board, has been printed on p. 253. Supplementary information has, however, been obtained from "The Shoe and Leather Record Annual" (1892–3 and 1893–4), and from other sources. The following is a summary of the principal disputes dealt with in 1893 by the Bristol Boot and Shoe Trade Board of Arbitration:—

At the annual meeting of the Bristol and District Employers' Association, on March 28th, 1893, a notice issued by the men's Union *re* indoor workshops was considered. It was resolved:—

"To admit the principle of indoor labour, but that it must not be made compulsory upon any workman who did not desire to work in the factory, and that on this condition being conceded the meeting authorise the Arbitration Board to deal with the subject."

The objection by the operatives to the introduction, in June 1893, of the American team system by a firm in Bristol resulted in a strike. The matter, by decision of the Arbitration Board on July 20th, was referred to the National Conference at the meeting on July 25th (*see* section 9 of the summary of the work of the National Board), and ultimately to the umpire (*see* section (9) *idem*). The details leading up to the decision of the Bristol Arbitration Board to refer the dispute to the National Conference are given in the preceding summary of the work of the Birmingham Board.

As the Bristol Arbitration Board were unable to agree on certain points which came before them in August, these were referred to Mr. Dove Willcox, whose award was as follows:—

"Shall the date of providing workshops be January 1st or April 1st, 1894? *Decision:* The date for opening workshops shall be January 1st, 1894, but in any case where it is alleged to be impracticable to make the needful provision by that date the matter shall be referred to the Conciliation and Arbitration Board. Shall Rule 6 of Northampton form part of the regulation for Bristol? *Decision:* Rule (6) in the Northampton agreement *shall* be incorporated in the Bristol rules. Shall the option to work out of doors as Rule 7 be as at Northampton, or by permit from the executive of the local branch of the Union?—*Decision:* Rule 7 in the Northampton agreement shall be incorporated in the Bristol rules."—(*See* Rules on p. 253.)

East Coast of Scotland.—The Board of Arbitration for the East Coast of Scotland Shoe Trade has, since its first meeting on 10th October, 1891, held 27 meetings, and "dealt with some "hundreds of cases where there was likely to be a dispute." No strikes or lock-outs have occurred in the district since the formation of the Board. The Board meets once a month in Arbroath. The district covered stretches from Dundee to Aberdeen.

In April 1893 it appears that on the award of Mr. Hoffman in reference to women's shoes against the employees after a deadlock of the Board had occurred, some difficulty was caused by the reluctance of the men to accept the awards.

Hinckley.—The rules of the Board of Arbitration and Conciliation of the Hinckley and District Boot and Shoe Trade, being very similar to those of the Leicester Boot and Shoe Trade Board, have not been printed; but to the Leicester Rules, on p. 255, foot-notes have been appended pointing out all deviations. The following account of the work of the Board in 1893 has been received. It is stated to be "a brief outline of the business during 1893," "apart from the many petty disputes":—

"The principal disputes dealt with are those which arise in the classification and payment of extras for special work not provided for in the printed statement of prices.

"A very large proportion of the disputes are settled by the committee of inquiry.

"In April 1893 the umpire of the Board reduced the price of finishing a certain class of work from 3*s.* 7½*d.* per dozen to 3*s.* 6*d.*"

"In May 1893 another umpire awarded that 54 hours should constitute a week's work, instead of 56, for indoor workers, about 2,000 being affected.

"In October 1893 the Board agreed to pay ½*d.* extra per pair to rivetter and finisher on high-legged work.

"In December 1893 the Board gave 6*d.* and 3*d.* extra respectively on wide welts."

Kettering.—The Kettering Board of Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade does not issue a printed report, but the secretary states, with regard to 1893, that "the Board have met at different "intervals . . . for the settlement of small matters in dispute, such as the classification of "work, &c., all of which were amicably arranged . . . The only important questions considered "during 1893 were claims of the (Kettering Branch of the) Boot and Shoe Operatives' Union for "fixing of a minimum wage for (1) rivetters and finishers following or working with machinery or "working day-work; (2) clickers and pressmen." Both questions were referred to an umpire, Sir Thomas Wright, of Leicester, and he awarded a minimum wage per week of (1) 27*s.* for rivetters and finishers, and (2) 26*s.* for clickers, and 22*s.* for pressmen. The secretary's report adds, that "an "arbitration board for the settlement of disputes in the boot trade has been in existence here for "seven years, and has so far worked to the satisfaction of nearly every one concerned." As these

awards, which affected about 150 operatives, are of some importance as regards the boot and shoe trade, and are interesting as types of an umpire's award, they are printed in full below :—

ARBITRATION No. 1.

Whereas by a joint letter of reference, bearing date the 17th day of June 1893, and signed by W. Charles Cattell, as secretary to the Manufacturers' Association, Kettering, and L. E. Bradley, as president of the Workmen's Union, I was requested to act as sole referee on the question of fixing a minimum wage for rivetters and finishers following or working with machinery, or working day-work within the district of the Kettering Board of Arbitration, which question had been referred to me by the said Board, who had failed to agree thereon. Now I, the undersigned, having taken upon myself the said reference, and having heard the representatives of the employers and workmen thereon, do hereby award and fix the minimum wage for rivetters and finishers following or working with machinery, or working day-work within the district of the said Board at the sum of 27*s.* per week.

As witness my hand this 12th day of July 1893.

THOMAS WRIGHT,
Belvoir Chambers, Welford Road, Leicester.

ARBITRATION No. 2.

Whereas the question of fixing a minimum wage for (1) clickers, and (2) pressmen, has been submitted to and considered by the local Board of Arbitration for Kettering and District, but the Board were unable to agree thereon; and whereas the said Board delegated to Mr. J. G. Ward and Mr. Alderman Inskip, J.P., the nomination of a referee to hear and determine the said question; and whereas the said Mr. J. G. Ward and Alderman Inskip have nominated and requested me to undertake the said reference, which I have agreed to do. Now, having heard the representatives of the employers and workmen thereon, I do award and determine (1) that the minimum wage for clickers in the said district of the Kettering Board of Arbitration shall be the sum of 26*s.* per week, and (2) that the weekly wage of pressmen within the said district shall be the sum of 22*s.*

As witness my hand this 12th day of July 1893.

THOMAS WRIGHT,
Belvoir Chambers, Welford Road, Leicester.

Kingswood.—The secretary of the Kingswood Boot and Shoe Trade Board of Arbitration is also the secretary of the Bristol Board. The secretary's report on the work in 1893 will be found above under "Bristol." The following is a summary of information obtained from "The Shoe and Leather Record Annual" respecting the chief dispute at Kingswood in 1893.

In April 1892, an agitation for an uniform wages statement was commenced by the men at Kingswood. Ultimately a board of arbitration was formed to deal with the matter. This was still in progress in 1893.

The first meeting of the representatives appointed by the Boot and Shoe Trade Arbitration Board of Kingswood to confer with the final arbitrator, Mr. William Howell Davies, as to the question of the rate of wages and other points connected with the trade, was held on May 15th, 1893. It appeared that the manufacturers could not accept the whole of the statement of wages drawn up by the workers, and that it was agreed to refer the points in dispute, about 20, to the umpire for his decision. The umpire, it was understood, would before determining the points at issue, examine samples of boots. At a meeting of operatives on July 14th it was decided to press forward the completion of the new statement, and a few days later it was announced that the men's representatives would withdraw from the Arbitration Board pending its adoption. On the 11th September, the date by which the operatives had desired the employers to adopt the new statement, a meeting of the Arbitration Board was held. The operatives wished the statement to be introduced immediately (Sept. 11th), and classification proceeded with afterwards; the manufacturers insisted that the classification of work must be settled first, and promised to pay to the statement not later than October 1. A deadlock was thus caused, and a general stoppage of work ensued. The decision of the umpire that pending his award on the matter the men return to work was rejected by the men. On September 25 the employers and men met and agreed that (1) the statement be signed at once (September 25th) by the representatives of both sides, (2) the men resume work the following morning (September 26th), (3) the classification be started at once, and continued day after day until completed; any disputed points to be sent on to the umpire, and his decision to be final and binding on both sides, (4) the statement be paid on and after September 26th. This agreement terminated the strike. The improved piece-work list affected about 5,000 workpeople.

Leeds.—The full Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of Leeds in 1893 held 12 meetings, its investigation committee held nine meetings, and the arbitrators met twice. Of the cases brought before the Board during the year covered by the report, which is given below, 16 were settled by the full Board, two by the committee of investigation, one by the arbitrators, two by the umpires. The report on the work of the Board given in the 21st Annual Report of the Leeds Boot Manufacturers' Association states as follows: "The following matters have *inter alia* been brought before the Board :—

"The fixing of the price for grindery.
The preparation of the statement for ankle straps.
The fixing of an extra for a special edge nail.
The classifying of various boots.
As to allowing an extra for slugged work.
Providing indoor workshops for finishers.*

* These matters are referred to in some detail below.

Price to be paid extra, or deducted as the case may be for more or fewer rows being put in the centre of a boot than are required by statement, line 28.
Price for fair stitched boy's light work, both for rivetter and finisher.
The grindery question and the Truck Act.
54 hours to be the recognised working week, afterwards overtime to be paid.
Allowance to be made by rivetters for not roughing heels.
Pasting in of socks by rivetters.
Channelling of soles by rivetter.
Stamping sizes on boots and shoes, slippers or straps by rivetter.
Fixing an extra for putting in a row of brass in substitution for a row of iron.*
The abolition of charge for sittings."*

The following summary gives details of some of the more interesting cases dealt with by the Board in 1893.

On June 5th it was agreed, after drafting the rules, that the scheme for the provision of indoor workshop accommodation by the boot manufacturers in Leeds should come into operation from the 4th of September. The rules are as follows:—

(1.) That all work must be completed in healthy workshops; where inability to comply is shown, an extension of time shall be granted to make necessary arrangements.
(2.) That 200 yards shall be the limit for men shopping their work, except in special cases where the manufacturer cannot find suitable workshops within that limit, when not more than 300 yards shall be allowed.
(3.) That this Arbitration Board affirms the necessity of proper regulations for maintaining order and regularity in the workshops, and pledges itself to support the manufacturer in carrying out the same.
(4.) That any manufacturer, having made provision, shall be at liberty, by special permit of the Union, or the Arbitration Board, to employ any of their workmen who, on account of age or infirmity, are unable to come indoors.

On June 8th the operatives gave the legal three months' notice for the introduction of the question of the abolition of the charge of 1*s.* for the sitting accommodation and gas used by finishers as specified in the Leeds Statement both for men and boys. The matter was referred to the arbitrator on December 15th, and his award, which took effect from January 1st, 1894, was equivalent to an advance of 1*s.* per week to some 400 men.

It is the custom in the shoe trade at Leeds for the operatives to provide their own nails, the cost being allowed for in the price paid. As the allowance was based on the cost of iron nails, employers have been accustomed to allow extra, some 6*d.* and some 3*d.*, when brass nails were required. To obtain a uniform allowance the Mayor of Leeds was requested to arbitrate, and he decided in favour of the Masters' Association by awarding 3*d.* extra for brass nails, the change to take effect from January 1st, 1894.

Leicester.—The Secretary of the *Leicester Boot and Shoe Trade Board of Arbitration*, in reply to a request for information as to the work of his Board in 1893, wrote, "We do not publish any report "of the proceedings of the Board of Arbitration except what appears in the local papers, the "reporters being present." A book containing the newspaper reports for the last three years was very kindly supplied to the Department, and from this the following summary has been drawn up. In order to give a complete account of the work done in 1893, by briefly tracing the history of each question, it has been found necessary to make allusion in some instances to the action of the Board in 1892, and to refer briefly to meetings early in 1894. Some supplementary information published in various issues of the "Labour Gazette" has been frequently referred to.

Number of Meetings held.—In 1893 the Board held 19 meetings, at one of which (March 22nd) a quorum was not present. Of the meeting held on February 9th no newspaper report appeared.

Number of Cases dealt with.—During the year the committee of inquiry, composed of two manufacturers and two workmen delegated by the Board, held 45 meetings, and had 156 cases brought before them. About 44 cases were brought before the Board, mostly referred for discussion and settlement from the committee of inquiry; and six cases were referred to the umpire for settlement.

The following is a summary of the more important cases dealt with by the Board.

Uniform Canvas Statement.—On January 17th, 1892, a committee appointed on November 8th, 1892, to go into the question of a uniform canvas statement, presented its report, and all the items were agreed to, with the exception of one in which the men claimed a few pence more than the manufacturers were inclined to give. A vote upon the point resulted in a dead-lock, and the matter was referred to the umpire. Mr. Hickson, however, being a manufacturer, pointed out that it was undesirable for him to arbitrate, and the point was referred back to the committee of inquiry.

Minimum Wage for Clickers and Pressmen.—On December 13th, 1892, the Leicester Boot and Shoe Trade Board of Arbitration decided to refer the question of a minimum wage for Leicester clickers and pressmen to the umpire. At the meeting before the umpire on January 30th, the employers offered the minimum wage recently awarded to Northampton, viz., 26*s.* for clickers and 22*s.* for pressmen. The operatives asked 28*s.* for clickers, and 24*s.* to 28*s.*, according to classification, for pressmen, but finally agreed to withdraw the question of classification, and to ask for 26*s.* for pressmen. The umpire awarded 26*s.* as the minimum wage for clickers, and 23*s.* for pressmen, and it was decided that the award should come into operation on February 13th, 1893.

* These matters are referred to in some detail below.

Uniform Piece-work Statement.—On December 13th, 1892, the question of a uniform piece-work statement was also introduced and discussed. The employers expressed their willingness to adopt the list worked to by Messrs. Stead and Simpson, and the discussion was adjourned on the understanding that a committee should be appointed to go into the list. This was done on January 17th 1893, and the matter was again brought up on March 28th. It was then stated that the sub-committee could not agree, the employers' section contending that the operatives were endeavouring to force a general increase of 20 per cent. on wages by putting forward the old list, which had been previously rejected, in a new form, instead of treating the list selected as the basis for discussion and revision. This, the employers argued, was contrary to a resolution on the minute book. The matter was put to the vote and a deadlock ensued. It was accordingly decided to refer the whole question to the decision of the umpire. On April 24th and May 1st the umpire heard evidence on the subject, manufacturers and workmen each submitting figures, and those of the latter being subsequently verified by the manufacturers concerned. At a meeting on June 7th the umpire's award was received. The award decided that the basis of settlement should represent the average wages, not an advance, and that Messrs. Stead and Simpson's list should form the standard on which a new statement of piece wages for clickers and pressmen should be drawn up. On September 26th the revised list was submitted and adopted, October 9th being the date on which it should come into operation. The question of a special list for extra pairs was raised, and on November 16th it was resolved to refer it to the umpire at the same time as some questions respecting a supplementary list were submitted. The supplementary list was completed and submitted on February 8th, 1894. According to the "Labour Gazette" issued in October 1893, (p. 132), this revision gave an average advance of from 5 to 7½ per cent. to some 600 men.

System of Tickets.—On March 28th a discussion on the system of tickets in connection with machinery ended in a resolution "that there shall be no interference" with the system.

Sir H. James' Awards and Arbitrations.—On May 15th at the annual meeting, a question was raised and discussed as to whether the employment of a certain number of youths and boys in two firms was in accordance with the meaning of Sir H. James' award. Representatives of the firms in question were present. On June 7th, after a discussion on Sir H. James' award that all men over 20 were entitled to the minimum wage, it was resolved that notice be given to the manufacturers that the award came into operation on May 29th. As it was not possible to agree upon the question of whether the employment of girls on "socking" and "tying-up" should be considered as increasing the recognised proportion of apprentices, the matter was referred to Sir H. James. On July 4th it was also decided to refer to him the question of interpretation of clauses 3 and 4 in his award of August 22nd, 1892, as regards an application from some employers, who claimed to be nursery manufacturers, for exemption from the boy-labour restriction. On December 19th it was intimated that on January 6th, 1894, these two questions would be heard, and the result was submitted to the meeting on February 9th, 1894.*

Arbitration upon Technical Questions.—Other technical points arbitrated upon by Mr. Hickson were referred to him on January 30th, March 28th, and April 24th, 1893, and his awards received at meetings on February 2nd and May 1st, 1893. Questions brought up at meetings on August 16th and 23rd, 1893, were also stated to have been referred to the umpire.

Nursery Statement.—On November 16th the introduction of a nursery statement was discussed and referred to a sub-committee. The statement was submitted and agreed to on December 19th. From the "Labour Gazette" issued in January 1894 (p. 14), it will be seen that this statement gave to about 1,000 operatives an average advance of 7½ per cent. from January 1st.

Settlement of Technical Matters.—It is stated that standard samples were considered, or technical disputes settled at meetings held in 1893, on January 26th, February 2nd, March 16th, April 13th, May 15th, June 7th, July 4th, August 23rd, September 26th, November 16th, December 20th. On August 16th a vote on the question of whether payment for "rubbing down" by hand when the operative was also on machinery should be by piece or by day resulted in a deadlock. On August 16th and November 16th resolutions were passed condemning breaches of the rules of the Board by certain manufacturers. In many instances of disputes and complaints the manufacturers concerned appeared personally or were represented before the Board.

London.—In London there is a separate Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Sew-Round Trade. For the other branches of the trade there is a Committee of Inquiry as well as a Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The Committee of Inquiry deals mainly with the classification of samples into one or other of the eight classes for which the prices of lasting and finishing have been fixed.

During 1893 the Committee classed 42 such samples, and referred 54 to the Board of Conciliation, from which 14 were referred back to it. In addition to this work the Committee received five deputations with reference to the action of employers with regard to boy labour and to classifications previously made. Various complaints were also heard as to the action of different employers in giving out work to be made or finished off the premises, in keeping men unnecessarily long for the purpose of shopping, in charging 1*d.* per week for sweeping, &c., the Committee in each case communicating with the firm complained of with a view to removing the grievance. The Committee also granted one permit to work at home, but the power to grant such permits is generally exercised by the Board. The Committee met 16 times during 1893.

* Reports of these meetings and of the award will be found in the 1894 Report.

The Board of Conciliation and Arbitration in 1893 considered the classification of 54 samples referred to it by the Committee of Inquiry; of these, seven were classified by the Board, 14 were referred back to the Committee with suggestions, and 33 were sent on to arbitrators. The Board granted 18 permits to work at home. During the year it held 21 meetings.

The National Board having fixed 54 hours as the working week, a notice to this effect was ordered to be posted up at all boot and shoe factories. This notice was issued on January 16th. Later on the London Board issued a circular to employers asking the effect produced on the hours of work by this circular, and also the effect on wages produced by the uniform statement. In 29 cases hours had been reduced to 54; in 25 cases hours had remained 54. On 364 selected classes of work the lasters had gained on the whole 14*s.* 10¾*d.* in wages, and the finishers 18*s.* 6½*d.* The returns of the employers were in some cases challenged by the men, and the employers were asked for an explanation. One employer replied that his men had sent in their notices on account of a dispute as to classification; as they had refused to abide by the decision of the Board he had not reduced the hours. The Board decided that the men's notices must be withdrawn, and that the firm must comply with the 54 hours' rule. In one factory the men had been paid by time, the reduction of time making a loss of 6*d.* per week. The Board decided that the 6*d.* should be restored.

In a dispute arising concerning finishing in conjunction with machinery, it was resolved that the question should be considered at a special meeting of the Board, the men to resume work at the previous rate of wages pending a decision, but to be paid any difference arising from the decision from the date of resuming work. A motion was proposed fixing the minimum wages of men working in conjunction with machinery at 30*s.* per week. The voting, which took place early in 1894, being equal, the question was referred to arbitrators, who requested the Board to discuss as two separate points:—(1.) That it is desirable and practicable to fix a minimum wage for men working in conjunction with lasting and finishing machines. (2.) The amount of such minimum wage. Other matters of minor importance were considered by the Board during the year.

The Board of Conciliation and Arbitration in the Sew-Round Trade, which held 10 meetings in 1893, deals mainly with the classification of patterns and materials. There are three regular classes of work, though patterns are generally classed as "specials" or as "extra specials. In 1893 eight patterns and materials were classed, and extras were fixed in three other cases. Some dispute arose as to proposed alterations in the statement, and at the end of the year the two parties had not come to any final agreement.

Early in 1893 the London unionists decided to withdraw from the London Boot and Shoe Trade Arbitration Board. The council of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives opposed such a step, and on April 17th to 20th a conference was held at Leicester of delegates of all branches of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives to consider the action of the London branches in giving notice of withdrawal. The following resolution, which was ultimately carried by 74 votes to 9: "That having heard the president's address, together with explanations given by the general "secretary and members of the council, together with the fact that the address containing the "rules arranged by the council and arbitration committee was passed by all the branches without "protest, this meeting is of opinion that such action should be approved, and all engagements "entered into by them with the Employers' Federation should be upheld. Further, this meeting is "of opinion that the action taken by the London members is calculated to interfere with the due "observance of the same, and request them to at once withdraw their notice of retiring from the "Arbitration Board without delay."

On June 3rd further difficulties were averted by the cancelling by the men's executive of the notice of withdrawal of the London Unionists from the Board of Arbitration.

Northampton.—The Northamptonshire Boot, Shoe, Leather Trades' and Creditors' Association of Wholesale Dealers, in the 15th Annual Report for the year ending March 25th, 1894, gives the numbers of cases dealt with. The arbitration boards have had before them 180 cases of disputed quality and 79 questions. Of the cases of disputed quality, 131 were settled by the Board, 45 by the arbitrators, and four by the umpire. Of the questions, 14 were dealt with by the arbitrators and one by the umpire.

The following rules, extracted from "The Shoe and Leather Record Annual," show the connection of the arbitration board with the question of indoor workshops:—

In November 1892 the Union gave notice to the Northampton manufacturers to provide workshops. The principle of such provision was accepted, but a dispute arose as to the exact date and the terms upon which they should be provided. Ultimately (in May 1893) the following conditions were agreed to:—

(1.) That the date for opening indoor workshops shall be January 1st, 1894, but in any case where it is impossible to make this provision by that date the matter shall be referred to the arbitration board.

(2.) That 200 yards shall be the limit for men shopping their work, except in special circumstances where manufacturers cannot find suitable workshops within that limit; in which case the building shall be treated as a separate workshop, and the work shall be given out and taken in on the premises.

(3.) Where lasters are employed away from the factory, manufacturers shall engage boys to carry sewing and stitching backwards and forwards.

(4.) That the necessity of proper regulations for maintaining order and regularity in the workshops is hereby affirmed, and the Union officials pledge themselves to aid the manufacturers in carrying them out, such regulations to receive the approval of the arbitration board before coming into operation.

(5.) That finishers shall find all necessary grindery, and manufacturers blue light and sitting or standing room, lasts, benches, seats, and finishing pads where required, free of charge.

(6.) That it shall be optional for each man to employ one boy only, either laster or finisher, with the permission of the manufacturer.

(7.) That any manufacturer having made suitable provision shall be at liberty to employ any workmen who refuse to come indoor.

The degree of importance of the Northampton Board is shown by the fact that the decision of July 7th, 1893, a fairly typical instance, giving an increase of ½*d.* per pair on ladies' boots and shoes (dongola and glacé coat) from the second week in July affected about 208 workpeople.

Norwich.—On February 17th, 1893, the Norwich Arbitration Board met to consider six technical points in dispute. Mr. G. White had been appointed umpire, and awarded, against the manufacturers, three out of five points submitted by them, and awarded against the workmen the one point submitted by them.

Rushden, Higham Ferrers, and **Irthlingborough.**—With regard to the *Rushden, Higham Ferrers,* and *Irthlingborough* Board of Arbitration, which does not publish a report, the secretary states that two important questions have been settled during its last year of working, viz., from June 1893 to June 1894. On the question of indoor working certain rules and regulations have been agreed upon by both sides, and a fixed minimum wage for all employed on day work has been agreed upon for all departments, with provisions for exemption in special cases. The only dispute dealt with occurred at Irthlingborough, where the men were withdrawn for a short time. On investigation the points at issue were settled in favour of the manufacturer, and the men returned to work. The Board, which held eight meetings during the year, also "settled several small matters as to principle of payment." Amongst these latter sertlements is included the case reported in the Gazette issued in September 1893 (p. 108), viz., the granting, by an award of the board of arbitration, of increases on certain classes of work which gave from 400 to 500 boot and shoe makers and finishers an average increase of 2*s.* per week in wages.

With regard to the first half of the year 1893, it may be mentioned that on February 14th, 1893, an award was issued, signed by two arbitrators, and detailing prices of "extras" on "slugged work."

(*f.*) Textile Trades.

Huddersfield Dyers' Board.—On 28th October 1892 the *Huddersfield* and District Master Dyers' Association, formed in 1891 and embracing the County Borough of Huddersfield, Honley, Brighouse, Milnsbridge, New Mill, Longwood, Denby Dale, Kirkheaton, Fenay Bridge, and Slaithwaite, in conference with the Huddersfield, Bradford, Barnsley, Brighouse and District Amalgamated Dyers' Association, unanimously resolved to form a Board of Conciliation. (For Rules *see* p. 257.) No cases were decided in 1893, and the Board is now absorbed in the Bradford Dyers' Board mentioned below.

Bradford Dyers' Board.—In July 1893 the question of a Board of Conciliation for *Bradford* and District was raised, and after several meetings a Board was established between the West Riding Dyers and Finishers' Association, formed in 1893, and the Amalgamated Society of Dyers. No rules were printed in 1893 and no meeting of the Board took place in that year.

Joint Committee of Employers and Operatives in the Weaving Industry of North and North-East Lancashire.—This Committee states that its object is "to consider "in their preliminary stages all Trade Disputes occurring in the weaving department within "the district of North and North-East Lancashire, and thereby to endeavour to preserve good "feeling between employers and operatives." Hence the following rules have been adopted: rule 5, "The business of the Joint Committee being preliminary and consultative only, it is "hereby expressly declared that it is not authorised to come to any final conclusion upon any "of the matters brought under its notice. . . ."; rule 6: " . . . . . the proceedings "of the Joint Committee shall be regarded as strictly private and confidential. Every "question discussed, every statement made, and every opinion expressed, shall be treated by each "member as strictly private and confidential, and shall not be communicated to any outside person, "or to the Press, except by direction or permission of the Joint Committee."

(*g.*) Printing Trade.

Glasgow Letterpress Printers.—A pamphlet received from the secretary of the Glasgow Typographical Society, and headed "Scale of Prices for the Journeymen Letterpress Printers of Glasgow," gives some information concerning the annual appointment of committees of reference, which practically constitute a board of conciliation, to consider and settle special questions as they arise from time to time.

The committee, which is appointed annually, and consists of three employers and three operatives, can be convened at the desire of either party to a dispute, but up to the present has had no cause to meet. In 1893 a special committee, consisting of seven employers and seven operatives, was appointed to confer on the apprentice question, and on April 18th, 1893, issued the following recommendations.

1. That an apprentice be allowed to every complete three journeymen employed on an average during the year, and one to the house, up to 10; and beyond that number of 10 apprentices, one to every complete five journeymen employed, fairly apportioned between the case and machine departments.
2. That a list of the journeymen employed in each office be accessible to the Father of the Chapel when required; and in estimating the average number of men employed, the totals of each week in a year are to be added together and the sum divided by 52 (fractions not to be counted). All men who have served an apprenticeship to the trade to be included.
3. That a boy be considered a compositor apprentice when he begins to set up a job, or distribute types.
4. That in the machine department, a lad be considered an apprentice when he "dresses on" at any machine.

   Both parties bind themselves to do their utmost towards the carrying out of this rule. Any cases of violation to be dealt with by the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. Failing, however, this rule being generally observed, the employers are to be entitled to revert to the present practice after a twelvemonths' trial.
5. That a register of apprentices be kept in each office, giving the date of commencement of apprenticeship, and be accessible to the Father of the Chapel when required.
6. That any matters in dispute arising out of the foregoing rules, or those relating to the piece scale, be referred to the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration appointed for the purpose.

In December 1893 an arrangement was made between the employers and workmen to form a board of conciliation for the settlement of trade disputes. It was proposed that the board consist of 10 members, five representing the employers' association and five the workmen's society, with a neutral chairman. The development of this proposal will be found in the 1894 Report.

(*h.*) Pottery Trade.

Staffordshire Potteries Board of Conciliation.—The secretary of the Staffordshire Potteries Manufacturers' Association states that "there does not now exist a Board of Arbitration for "the settlement of general wages disputes, but only a Board of Conciliation for the settlement of "individual disputes between master and men that occur on the various factories, and for the "settlement of the prices to be paid for new shapes, &c. During the year ended 29th September "1893 some eight or nine appeals were sent to the Board, and Conciliatory Committees, consisting of "two masters and two men, were arranged for in each case." He sends the following summary of questions dealt with and reports that an amicable settlement was arrived at in nearly every case, but as each dispute is, if possible, settled on the works details of the settlement of each case are not available.

Summary of Cases dealt with:

Date of Appeal.	Particulars of Dispute.	Date of Appeal.	Particulars of Dispute.
1893.		1893.	
January 23rd -	(1.) Alteration of count for making milk jug, whilst the manufacturer wished the price to remain unaltered.	March 13th -	(5.) As to change in count of milk jugs, and proposed change in count of globe bowls and mugs.
		March 25th -	(6.) To settle dispute as to payment for cracked flat (*i.e.*, plates).
February 22nd -	(2.) To settle count of three new patterns, also the count of slop jars and one pattern of toilet ware. Also against stoppages from wages, alleged not to be made by other firms.	April 12th - -	(7.) As to notice of proposed change in price for making saucers, and as to a question arising from the trade custom of good from hand to good from oven.
February 16th -	(3.) To settle price of a new-shaped soup plate. Also as to a notice of reduction to be made in prices for certain articles.	April 4th - -	(8.) As to the price to be paid for making a new scolloped-edged saucer.
	(4.) Same firm. Another works. As to notice of reduction in prices.	July 15th - -	(9.) To settle dispute caused by manufacturers seeking an alteration in count during the trade year, contrary to trade rules.

(*i.*) Building Trades.

There is no national board of conciliation or arbitration for the settlement of disputes in the building trades, but in many districts the local master builders' association, and the representatives of the local branches of trades unions, or a "united trades committee" representing such branches, have arranged codes of working rules for the various branches of trade, which in several cases provide for the reference of disputed questions to a conciliation committee composed of equal numbers of employers and employed, with or without an independent chairman, or provisions for reference of unsettled points to an umpire.

In Edinburgh and Leith there is an annually elected conciliation committee with a code of rules (printed on p. 259) and an annually appointed umpire to deal with questions affecting carpenters and joiners.

In several other districts provision is made in the general working rules of the district for the constitution of separate conciliation committees for the various branches of the trade. The following clause in the local building trade rules for Bristol will serve as an illustration:—

Rule XI.—*Conciliation.*—That a board of conciliation be formed, consisting of four employers and four operatives of the trade affected, to whom any question arising as to the spirit of these rules, upon their infringement or their interpretation, may be referred; and that a decision of a majority of such board shall be binding on all parties concerned.

That in case of an equal division, each body shall appoint an arbitrator; and the two arbitrators shall, themselves, in case of disagreement, appoint an umpire. The decision of such arbitrators, if unanimous, or of the umpire to be final, binding, and conclusive.

Several local rules providing for conciliation committees are printed as specimens on p. 259. In one case (the Potteries and Newcastle district) a strike of carpenters and joiners took place in 1893, one of the demands of the men being for the abolition of the clause providing for reference to an umpire, on the ground of the alleged difficulty of selecting an impartial umpire. Ultimately, however, in view of various other concessions, they agreed to let the clause remain. The bricklayers in this district are stated to have a similar rule with the "umpire" clause, while the stonemasons have the conciliation rule without provision for an umpire. The cases settled in 1893 by the building trades conciliation committees were mostly trivial matters of which it has not been possible to obtain an exhaustive account. The following account, however, of the constitution and work of the **Edinburgh and Leith** House Carpenters and Joiners Board of Conciliation supplied by one of the secretaries of the Board is of sufficient interest to print:—

"The general interests of the trade are looked after by a united trade committee. This committee is composed of delegates from two separate associations, viz.: The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, and the

Associated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. The secretary conducts all correspondence with the Master Builders' Association, and in the event of a dispute when the one party cannot agree to the other's terms, the question at issue is submitted to a *Board of Conciliation*. This Board of Conciliation is appointed annually, and is composed of seven representatives from employers and seven from operatives. If the board is unable to effect an amicable settlement of the disputed point, it is then remitted to an arbiter who is also appointed annually, and whose decision is final and binding on all parties. The present one is Professor Kirkpatrick, M.A., LL.D., Dean of the Faculty of Law, Edinburgh University. The only case dealt with by the board during 1893 was a dispute as to the rate of wages. The rate paid at the time (March 1893) was 7¾*d.* per hour. The operatives, who considered that the state of trades warranted an increase of wages, notified their employers for an increase of ½*d.* per hour. The employers in replying intimated their decision to reduce wages ¼*d.* per hour, and as both parties adhered to the position they had taken up, the matter was remitted to the Board of Conciliation. The board discussed the matter in all its bearings, but as both parties remained obdurate, it was ultimately remitted to the arbiter for his decision. The arbiter, with all the facts of the case at his disposal, finally resolved to fix the rate of wages at 7¾*d.* per hour, as from 15th April onwards, until the rate be altered by mutual agreement or a new award.

I might add that in 1892 an agreement was arrived at which provided that no alteration be made on existing rules by either party for 12 months, and that two months' notice previous to 31st March be given by either party, before any alteration takes place. This agreement has been renewed from year to year, and is now in force, with this difference, that whereas the date of expiry was 31st of March it is now 30th of April."

The secretary of the **Birmingham** Master Builders' Association reports that there are conciliation committees with the several branches of operatives in the building trade, but that the matters dealt with were trivial. He adds that "12 of such conciliation committees were held in 1893 " and amicable arrangements arrived at in each case."

With regard to **Bristol** it is reported by the branch secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners that in 1893 an advance of wages of ½*d.* an hour for carpenters and joiners, painters, and labourers, was arranged by the conciliation committee, and a few minor questions settled under its auspices.

(*j.*) Miscellaneous.

Northern Counties Trades and Co-operative Arbitration Board.—At a meeting of the northern section of the Co-operative Union, Limited, on February 17th, 1893, a committee presented its report upon the proposed Northern Counties Trades and Co-operative Arbitration Board, and suggested that the formation of a code of rules should stand over until after the next meeting of the Parliamentary Committee on this question. This was agreed to. No rules were therefore drawn up in 1893, and no disputed points have arisen during the Co-operative Congress year 1893–94.

Cardiff, Penarth, and Barry Coal Trimmers.—The Secretary of the Cardiff, Penarth, and Barry Coal Trimmers' Protection and Benefit Association has supplied a copy of an agreement signed in January 1891, in which the constitution and functions of the Disputes Committee are defined. This agreement is as follows:—

It is hereby agreed by and between the undersigned representatives of the Coal Shippers, and of the Cardiff, Penarth, and Barry Coal Trimmers' Protection and Benefit Association, that supplemental to the terms of the tariff arranged and bearing date 15th December 1890, in respect of steamers denominated "self-trimmers." The rates shown on attached schedule being those now paid, shall apply to steamers already known as frequenting the port, and that such steamers shall be classified according to the rates paid into groups, and any new steamers or boats not included in this list, but which may be of the same type as regards the work involved in trimming, shall be included in the corresponding group.

And in the event of any question arising as to the proper classification of such steamer, or any other question as respects the application of the tariff generally, the same shall be referred for settlement to a committee consisting of one shipowner, one coal shipper, to be nominated by the undersigned representatives of the coal shippers, and one trimmer to be nominated by the Cardiff, Penarth, and Barry Coal Trimmers' Protection and Benefit Association, whose decision shall be final upon all such questions.

With regard to the work of the Disputes Committee in 1893 it is stated that no serious dispute occurred. The Committee sat some seven or eight times to fix the rates to be paid for work done on some new self-trimming steamers and other minor matters. It is further stated that since the appointment of the Committee no strike has occurred in connection with the trades, and that the existing relations between the shippers and trimmers is very cordial.

IV.—ATTEMPTS TO FORM BOARDS OF CONCILIATION.

The following is a summary of some attempts in 1893 to form boards of arbitration and conciliation:—

Proposed Board for North Staffordshire.—A printed paper dated 28th September 1893, received by the Department, gives an outline of a scheme supported by the president of the North Staffordshire Chamber of Commerce for a "North Staffordshire Conciliation and Arbitration Board." The scheme proposed that each trade in the district should be invited to form a separate labour conciliation committee, with provision for reference to the proposed full board in cases of failure to effect an arrangement, and for arbitration should the board be unable to effect a reconciliation.

Proposed Spen Valley and Cleckheaton Boards.—Early in 1893 the Spen Valley Trades and Labour Council made some efforts to establish a board of conciliation for the Spen Valley District, but the Heckmondwike and Birstall Chambers of Commerce declined, as that they already belonged to the Dewsbury Board. The Cleckheaton Chamber of Commerce declined the invitations both of the Dewsbury Board and the Spen Valley Trades Council, and on December 20th 1893 passed a resolution to form a local board of conciliation. A sub-committee was at the same time appointed to prepare the basis of the new board. The Spen Valley Trades Council having thus failed to form a separate board of conciliation, ultimately accepted seats on the "Heavy Woollen District Board of Conciliation." (*See* Report on the "Dewsbury Board, p. 223.")

Oldham.—In April 1893 the Oldham Chamber of Commerce referred the question of the formation of a board of conciliation and arbitration for the settlement of trade disputes to the Trade Committee for consideration. This body having reported in favour of the formation of such a board, a circular letter was sent to all the local employers' and operatives' associations. Only one definite reply appears to have been received, viz., from the Oldham and District Amalgamated Trades Council. The 26th Annual Report of this Council refers to the matter as follows:—

"The question was referred to the societies forming the Council, with a request that the members instruct their representatives how to vote upon the subject. At the half-yearly meeting on the 16th of May 1893, the question was fully discussed, when it was resolved by 54 votes against 8 votes that the Council take no part in the formation of such a board."

Warrington.—From the 18th Annual Report of the Warrington Trades and Labour Council it appears that an attempt in 1893 to form a board of conciliation was almost successful. A deputation from the Council interviewed the Warrington Chamber of Commerce in March 1893. Several conferences were subsequently held, and it was agreed that a board consisting of six employers and six workmen should be constituted. On the names being submitted the Trades Council objected to one of the employers, and as no agreement could be arrived at withdrew its support.

Proposed East Suffolk Agricultural Board of Conciliation.—In March 1893 the secretary of the Eastern Counties Labour Federation arranged a conference between farmers and labourers at Ipswich Town Hall. A motion in favour of the establishment of a county board of arbitration was carried, and it was decided to ask the East Suffolk Chamber of Agriculture to appoint five farmers to act with five representatives of the labourers as a board of arbitration. The Chamber of Commerce, however, declined to entertain the question.

V.—CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION BY INDIVIDUALS.

In addition to the work of Boards of Arbitration and Conciliation, a certain number of trade disputes and questions of hours, wages, or conditions of labour, are settled by reference to an independent individual or body who at the desire of the parties concerned decides the point at issue. Other disputes are settled by conciliation through the friendly offices of individuals unconnected with the parties to the dispute.

The following is a summary of a few of the most important cases settled in 1893, which come under one or other of these heads. The cases are summarised in order of date:—

Brushmakers, Govan.—On January 2nd, 1893, on the introduction of a new boring machine wrought by female and unskilled labour, the brushmakers employed at Govan struck work. The brushmakers affected numbered 36 in all, 18 males and 18 females. On February 20th the matter was referred to two arbitrators, Dr. Henry Dyer for the directors and Councillor John Battersby for the employees, and pending their report the men returned to work. The arbitration resulted in favour of the employers. (Full details of this dispute, together with the award of the arbitrators, will be found in another part of this volume.)

Plumbers, Burton-on-Trent.—On May 20th, 1893, by order of their union, 35 plumbers at Burton-on-Trent struck for an advance of ½*d.* on the current rate of wages, *i.e.*, for 8*d.* per hour. The dispute was submitted to the arbitration of Dr. P. B. Mason, and terminated on May 29th. The arbitrator's award is as follows:—"After carefully considering the evidence put before me, I "consider that the workmen are entitled to a wage of 8*d.* an hour."

Carpenters and Joiners, Garston.—In July 1893 at Garston about 30 carpenters and joiners received an increase of wages from 8*d.* to 8½*d.* per hour, and a diminution of hours from 55 per week in summer to 50. This change was brought about without any dispute by an award made by Judge Collier, of the Liverpool County Court, to whom the question was referred for decision.

Coal Mining, Midlands.—A full account of the coal trade dispute in the Midlands in 1893, settled through the mediation of Lord Rosebery, is given in another part of this volume.

Carpenters and Joiners, St. Helens.—In May 1893 a reduction of hours of carpenters and joiners at St. Helens from 55 per week in summer to 50 was granted by an arbitrator, Judge Collier, of the Liverpool County Court, after hearing the evidence of an equal number of representatives of both sides.

Building Trades, Chatham.—In July 1893 the carpenters and joiners of the Chatham district struck for 8*d.* per hour wages (*i.e.*, an advance of ½*d.* per hour) and certain alterations in working rules. After 11 weeks the masters' and men's associations agreed to refer the matter to the Mayors of Chatham and Rochester. The arbitrators' decision, which was accepted as final, is embodied in the working rules printed on p. 193., an increase of ½*d.* per hour being granted.

Plumbers, Jarrow.—In July 1893 a dispute took place between 10 plumbers and a firm of contractors with regard to the wages to be paid for some work undertaken at Jarrow. The firm wished to reduce wages to the rates then prevailing in other firms, but the men contended that the contract having been entered into two years previous to any question of reduction, was based upon the wages current two years ago, and resisted the proposed reduction. The plumbers struck and remained out five weeks. An agreement was made to refer the matter to arbitration, and the Mayor of Jarrow was selected as arbitrator. He decided that the firm in question were entitled to make the reduction of 1*s.* per week. The award appeared on August 18th.

VI.—CONCILIATION BY TRADES COUNCILS.

The rules of many "Trades Councils" (or district federations for consultative purposes of local branches of trade unions) provide for action of a conciliatory or mediatory character by the council, with a view of putting an end to trade disputes.

The following extract from the rules of the Grimsby Trades Council will serve as an illustration :—

Rule 2.—*Objects.* . . . . "To use every endeavour (when appealed to) to bring any dispute that may arise, either amongst the members of the several trades and labour organisations comprising the council, or between the employers and employed of the same, to an amicable and satisfactory settlement; to hold itself in readiness, by due notice being given, to send deputations or give counsel and advice for the above purposes."

Rule 17.—*Disputes.*—"In case of disputes between members of the council or between societies represented on the council, the matter shall be brought before the executive committee for their consideration."

As regards the settlement of disputes between trade societies, the councils may be regarded as disinterested bodies, and their action, therefore, properly falls under the head of conciliation and mediation.

The following is an example of such action : —

Grimsby.—At the close of 1893 a dispute occurred between two large sections of labourers at Grimsby. The one section consisted of three branches of the National Tyneside Union, and the other of three branches of the Dockers' Union. Each section had its own set of working rules and scales of wages, and their inequality were the direct cause of much friction and open hostility. The secretary of the Trades and Labour Council waited upon both societies, and his advice to refer the whole question to a Dispute Committee of the Council was taken, with the result that a compromise was effected and a working agreement arranged between the whole of the labourers.

In the case, however, of disputes between an affiliated society and an employer the Trades Council is more or less an interested party, and in the greater number of cases of intervention reported to the Department the Trades Council has put pressure on the employer on behalf of the men rather than acted as an impartial mediatory body. Such action hardly comes within the scope of this report on conciliation, but it may be interesting to give, as specimens, a few cases of the exercise of good offices by Trades Councils to settle disputes. The particulars are given on the authority of the secretaries of the Trades Councils or of the reports published by the Councils.

Cambridge.—The Cambridge and District Labour Council report that in 1893 intervention was requested on behalf of the plumbers, who were involved in a dispute. The Council submitted a basis of settlement by deputation to the employers concerned, and it was accepted

Glasgow.—In April 1893 a dispute with 199 power-loom cloth weavers occurred in a firm near Glasgow. The weavers complained of a gradual reduction in their wages. A deputation from the Glasgow Trades Council waited on the employer and conveyed his explanation to the weavers. The employers' standard of rating was compared with other price lists then current and found to be less in one class of goods. The deputation obtained from the employers a promise to pay an increased rate on this class of goods, to post up the standard of rating in the weaving shed, and to allow the girls at the end of the year full control of the fines. The deputation laid these terms before the weavers, who expressed their satisfaction and returned to work.

Keighley.—In the report for 1893 of the Keighley and District Trades and Labour Council it is stated that :—"The officers of the Council succeeded in getting the men in the employ of the Corporation at the gasworks to "their work again in March last, after the efforts of the management had failed."

Limerick.—In May 1893 a few carpenters struck against the importation of ready-made doors from Belgium and Norway by an employer. In November 1893 the officers of the United Trades Council and Labour League waited upon the employer, and after two interviews secured a promise that non-society men should not be employed, and that no more ready-made joinery should be imported on condition that the men returned to work. This dispute was the only case in which the Council mediated in 1893.

Northampton.—The Northampton Trades Council, on June 30th, 1893, reports as follows: "Within the "last few weeks the bricklayers' labourers have been in dispute with their employers over an advance of wages. "After the continuance of the strike for some weeks the aid of the Council was asked towards bringing about a "settlement. The Council readily approached the mayor, the ex-mayor, and the Master Builders' Association in "furtherance of that object, but unsuccessfully. . . . . In the meantime continued negotiations had resulted "in the termination of the strike."

VII.—SELECTIONS FROM REPORTS OF PROCEEDINGS OF BOARDS.

DISTRICT BOARDS.

London Labour Conciliation and Arbitration Board.

Extract from "Third Annual Report, for the Year ending December 31, 1893."

Offices:—London Chamber of Commerce, Botolph House, Eastcheap, E.C.

* * * * *

The operations of the Board have been exclusively confined to the Metropolis, where the number of strikes or lock-outs during the past year has been comparatively small.

In the cases of dispute which have come to the knowledge of the Board it has followed its invariable practice of sending a letter to both disputants, in identical terms, offering its assistance or mediation in accordance with the rules.

Although the work of the Board was relatively light during the latter part of the year, the total number of formal meetings for the entire twelve months was practically the same as for 1892 (when there were 24) and 1891 (when the total was 22). The following were the meetings convened in 1893:—

The whole Board	4
The Executive Committee	1
Workmen's trade group meetings (convened)	12
Aggregate meetings of trade union representatives	2
Other meetings	4
Total	23

As in previous years, a considerable amount of the Board's work has been carried on by means of personal interviews and correspondence with the chairman, secretaries, and members of the Board; and during 1893, in particular, special efforts have been made to promote the formation of boards of conciliation and arbitration in other places at home and abroad.

Amongst the cases in which the Board has offered or given its services were the following:—

The London Master Tailors' Association and the Amalgamated Society of Tailors (Arbitration.)

National Association of Operative Plasterers' and the Master Plasterers' Association. (Conciliation.)

Messrs. Francis and Company, Limited, and the Amalgamated Society of Watermen and Lightermen of the River Thames. (Conciliation and arbitration.)

The Operative Bricklayers' Society and the Slaters' and Tilers' Union. (Conciliation.)

"Daily News" machine labourers and their employers. (Conciliation.)

The Operative Bricklayers' Society and the Amalgamated Society of Tesselated Tile and Mosaic Workers and Fixers. (Services offered.)

Thames Iron Works and Shipbuilding Company, Limited, and their workmen. (Services offered; employers thank Board for its offer, and stated that they hoped to settle the dispute.)

Messrs. Giddens and the London Saddle and Harness Makers' Trade Protection Society. (Services declined by employers.)

As a result of arrangements concluded in 1892, four arbitrators selected by the Board sat at the Chamber of Commerce on January 6th, 1893, to hear and determine several disputed matters in the London Tailoring trade, referred to them by the Association of London Master Tailors and the Amalgamated Society of Tailors. The arbitrators selected—representing employers and employed—consisted of Sir Albert K. Rollit, M.P. (who presided), Colonel G. R. Birt, and Messrs. A. W. Pamphilon and D. D. Leahy; and the points in dispute were fully argued before them by three representatives of the employers and three of the employed concerned therein. The reference lasted nearly five hours, and bore upon various questions which had arisen in connection with the scale or "time log" regulating wages in the West End tailoring trade for work in connection with various garments, specimens of which were laid upon the table. The decision of the arbitrators was reserved, and a day or two afterwards their award was handed to the respective parties. The arbitrators decided upon no less than nine specific questions submitted to them, and received votes of thanks for their services in the matter. It is believed that the decisions arrived at have been duly respected on both sides.*

A dispute having arisen between the National Association of Operative Plasterers and the Master Plasterers' Association, relative to certain work proceeding on the new premises of Messrs. Howell and Company, Limited, in St. Paul's Churchyard, under a contract requiring its completion in March,

* From supplementary information in the possession of the Department, it appears that these questions were for the most part concerned with the payment of extras on certain classes of work. Eight points were definitely decided, two of these decisions being in favour of the employers, and four in favour of the men.

it was arranged that the various parties concerned should be invited to meet the chairman and other members of the Board on the 27th January, with a view to arranging an amicable settlement. The main cause of the dispute was the refusal of the National Association of Operative Plasterers to recognise the Master Plasterers' Association of London. The plasterers engaged on Messrs. Howell's premises accordingly struck work by order of the Union, which had adopted a rule to the effect that only skilled plasterers should be employed in future to nail and fix fireproof slab plaster, which the Union further contended could not properly be done by ordinary labourers. At the conference, which took place under the auspices of the Board, the matter was discussed at considerable length, with the result that a memorandum was drawn up setting forth a suggested basis of settlement of the dispute, which it was understood that the representatives of the National Association of Operative Plasterers would submit to the next meeting of their executive. After due consideration the Union replied that they could not entertain the basis of settlement, nor could they recognise the Master Plasterers' Association.

At the meeting of the Board on January the 23rd an application was received from Messrs. Francis & Co., Limited, that arrangements should be made for a conference between them and representatives of the Amalgamated Society of Watermen and Lightermen of the River Thames, with a view to the reconsideration of certain points in the Board's award of the 2nd March 1891. The first conference between the parties was fixed to take place on the 21st February, all the original arbitrators, with one exception, being present. The representatives of Messrs. Francis & Co. stated at length their reasons for asking that the previous award should be reconsidered, and in particular that part of it which related to wages paid to resident lightermen, which they urged should be reduced in view of the present serious depression of trade. The proceedings led to specific proposals being made by the representatives of Messrs. Francis & Co. for the consideration of the representatives of the Union. On the 7th March a further conference was held, at which both parties agreed to refer the matters in difference to the arbitration of the Board, six members of which were present, viz., Mr. S. B. Boulton, Colonel G. R. Birt, and Mr. J. Griffin (employers' side); and Messrs. John Deans, D. D. Leahy, and Stephen Sims (labour side). Their award was made on the following day, setting forth the amount of "off time" to be allowed to the bargemen, the provision of life-belts, the reduction of the rate of regular weekly wages, and other conditions, which have since been loyally accepted by both parties. The original and the revised award provided for three months' notice of intention to reconsider their terms being given by either party to the other through the Board. The case is interesting, as showing that it is possible for the Board's methods to provide effectually in cases where wages are reduced as well as where an increase is granted.

The Board took what was practically a new departure in its procedure by consenting to intervene with regard to the differences which existed between the Operative Bricklayers' Society and the Slaters' and Tilers' Union as to particular work which members of the two bodies were entitled to do. Representatives of the two labour societies met the Executive Committee of the Board on the 14th April, and stated their respective cases at considerable length. Suggestions for a settlement were made by members of the Board, and ultimately the conference was adjourned on the understanding that the delegates would refer certain questions which had been raised to their respective Unions, and that, if desired, the Executive Committee of the Board would be prepared to make suggestions to both parties to the dispute, with a view to its termination. Various letters were exchanged, but it was not found possible to arrange for a further conference under the Board's auspices. Subsequently efforts were also made to arrange for a meeting between the Operative Bricklayers' Society and the Amalgamated Society of Tesselated Tile and Mosaic Workers and Fixers in connection with labour difficulties at the City of London Electric Light Company's works. In this case also the negotiations fell through.

Application was made to the Board for its intervention on behalf of the labourers employed in the machine-room of the "Daily News," who had requested an increased rate of wages from their employers. The usual letters, offering the Board's services, were sent to both parties, and although no meeting took place under its auspices, the men concerned signed a memorandum stating that they had received an advance of wages, and desired to express their thanks to the Board for its intervention in the matter, which they believed had assisted in bringing about a satisfactory result.*

* * * * * *

TRADE BOARDS.

(i.) Northumberland Coal Trade Joint Committee.

[*In the year* 1893 *the Joint Committee for the Northumberland Coal Trade held seven meetings for the settlement of disputes. The minutes of three of these meetings are here printed as types to indicate the nature of the proceedings of the Committee.*]

JANUARY 14, 1893.—J. R. D. LYNN, CHAIRMAN.

The minutes of the last meeting were taken as read, confirmed, and signed.

DINNINGTON.—Award received. (61.)—(*a*) Longwall, claim for fast price is disallowed. (*b*) Low Main Seam. First North West Cross-cut District in defined area, and First East Broken district, reduced 4*d.* per ton. Second North West District, advanced 3*d.* per ton.

WALKER.—Agreement confirmed (22).—(*a*) Beaumont Seam. (*a'*) Scroggie, Second South, reduced 1*d.* per ton. Straight North, up-hitch West Longwall or Second West, reduced 1*d.* per ton; whole, reduced 3½*d.* per ton. Delight Vardy, reduced 2*d.* per ton. Scroggie, Straight-up, advanced 1*d.* per ton.

* The Department has been informed that in this dispute about 40 men were involved. On April 17th, 1893, an application for increased wages was made through the foreman. Eventually, on April 28th, a deputation was received by the employers, and obtained the promise of increased wages from May 6th. Increases in some cases of 7*s.* per week, and in others of 4*s.* per week were granted; night work was increased from 30*s.* per week to 34*s.*, instead of 36*s.* asked for; for day work 30*s.* per week was asked, but 25*s.* per week accepted.

Straight North West, advanced 1½*d.* per ton. (*b'*) Band, under 3 inches, nil; under 6 inches, 1*d.* per ton; under 9 inches, 1½*d.*; under 12 inches, 1¾*d.*; under 15 inches, 2*d.*; under 21 inches, 3*d.*; and under 24 inches, 3½*d.* per ton. (*b*) Brockwell Seam, reduced 1*d.* per ton. Agreement confirmed (23).—Beaumont Seam. (*a*) Hand-putting, reduced 3*d.* per score. (*b*) Pony-putting, reduced 1*d.* per score.

ASHINGTON.—Owners desire to have the county rates of wages and hours per shift for piece-work stated for banksmen and onsetters.—Referred to the secretaries and one representative of each side.

BURRADON.—(1) Owners request reduction in hewing prices in Second North Longwall, Second North Whole, Killingworth Low Main, Bensham Hunters Drift, South Longwall, No. 4 Longwall, No 1 Longwall, Night Shift, East Side, Yard Seam Hunters Drift.—Sent to arbitration, but the parties are recommended to agree. (2) Owners request fore shift hewers to go down at 4 a.m. instead of 3.30 a.m. as at present, so that the pit may come under the short hours.—Agreed to, men not objecting. (3) Owners request that in future all men and boys use both decks of cage in descending, instead of only high deck as at present.—Recommend the owners and men to arrange the matter.

RADCLIFFE.—(1) Men request to be supplied with a better quality of fire-coal, and to be supplied at the proper time.—Recommended that a proper quantity of fire-coal be supplied. (2) Men request to be paid for ramble in Queen Seam in accordance with county scale, instead of by consideration as at present.—Agreed to.

SEGHILL.—(1) Men protest against manager applying Jotts Way award to the Straight South Longwall, Moors Flat, and ask that men who have suffered by the application of the said award have their loss made good. (2) Men ask that the decision on Jotts Way award be reconsidered. (3) The Joint Committee are asked to define when the broken price in the Blake Seam begins and where whole price is to be paid in broken flats, and likewise ask that Baker and partners be paid whole price. (4) Men request that Proudlock and partners be paid the tonnage price which they lost by the overman not measuring in the usual way in Jobs Way, Yard Seam.—Sent to arbitration, but the parties are recommended to agree. (5) Men ask for an advance on the hewing prices of the Blake Seam broken.—Sent to arbitration, without prejudice to Rule 11, and this shall not form a precedent for a future case.

SHANKHOUSE.—Owners request that men should carry out the award (49) as to hours of working.—Withdrawn.

WALKER.—Owners request a reduction in the putting prices.—Settled (22).

WEST SLEEKBURN.—Men ask that H. Nichol and partners be paid whole price for the first 30 yards in re-starting of the Longwall at the Third North Flat in the Yard Seam.—Refused.

JULY 8, 1893.—J. R. D. LYNN, CHAIRMAN.

The minutes of the last meeting were taken as read, confirmed, and signed.

RULE 13.—That the rule be: that the three pays paid before the written notice be taken, excluding the first and last pays of the quarter, but that no evidence as to any pays be excluded.

ASHINGTON.—(1) Owners ask to have a band scale fixed in the North Side District of Low Main Seam, Carl Pit. (2) Banksmen and onsetters request to be paid the county rate of wages when working labouring shifts, and that the advance, if granted, date from time of application to the manager. (3) Men request rent and coals for married stonemen living in rented houses.—Settled.

BACKWORTH.—Owners ask reduction of hewing prices in Bensham Seam, Maude Pit.—Withdrawn.

BROOMHILL.—The manager, having reduced the meal time of screeners from 30 minutes to 20 minutes, without the consent of the men or the sanction of this Board, men request that the men be allowed to return to the half-hour again.—The Joint Committee, without wishing to fix the hours of meals, consider that the alteration should not have been made without the consent of the screenmen.

COWPEN.—(1) Owners ask reduction of hewing prices in the Whin District, Yard Seam, Isabella Pit. (2) Workmen ask for a re-adjustment of the sliding scale.—Sent to arbitration.

RADCLIFFE.—Manager having refused to pay for ramble according to county scale, men ask that he be requested to do so in future.—The question of the county scale for ramble was referred to the Owners' Association for settlement.

SEGHILL.—Workmen request an advance on hewing prices in the Yard Seam and the New Grey Seam Drift.—Sent to arbitration, but the parties are recommended to agree.

WALBOTTLE.—Owners ask reduction of hand-putting prices in the whole of the Percy Pit.—Adjourned.

WIDDRINGTON.—Workmen request that smart money be paid to the man who is idle through spraining himself at his work.—Granted.

NOVEMBER 11, 1893.—J. R. D. LYNN, CHAIRMAN.

The minutes of the last meeting were taken as read, confirmed, and signed.

CRAMLINGTON (AMELIA PIT).—Award received (69).—Main Coal Seam, Nicking, in either top or bottom coal, 1⅛*d.* per ton.

RADCLIFFE.—Award received (72).—(*a*) Putters. Queen's Seam, first rank advanced 3*d.* per score; and each additional 20 yards, 1½*d.* per score. (*b*) Wet putting, 1*d.* per score. (*c*) Rising hewers, at shift-work, 3*s.* 6*d.* per day.

THROCKLEY.—Agreement confirmed (26).—(*a*) Brockwell Seam. Barrier District, 1*s.* 6*d.* per ton. (*b*) Main Coal Seam. East District, Second East District, and South East District, 1*s.* 5*d.* per ton.

DINNINGTON.—Agreement confirmed (27).—Low Main Seam. (*a*) First West Flat, whole 1*s.* 6*d.* per ton; broken 1*s.* 4*d.* per ton; Longwall 1*s.* 1*d.* per ton. Second North West Cross-cut Flat, whole 1*s.* 9*d.* per ton; Longwall, 1*s.* 4*a.* per ton. (*b*) These prices are for the standard height of 3 feet. (*c*) Other prices shall remain as at present.

BEBSIDE.—Men in the Stone Coal Seam request to be allowed to ride from the Stone Coal Shaft, instead of from the Plessy Shaft.—No jurisdiction.

BROOMHILL.—Men request that G. Walker and partners be paid whole price for driving a headway through a large block in Hadston Main Seam.—Moved off the Board.

CRAMLINGTON (ANN PIT).—Men request that Messrs. Appleby and Burrell be paid for the gear lost by a jud suddenly falling in.—Granted, as the gear was lost during working hours, without negligence on the part of the workman.

COWPEN (MILL PIT).—Men request that Smith and Forster be paid the average of their two preceding pays, while working at a trouble in First North Longwall.—Granted.

DINNINGTON.—Owners want score prices fixed for putters in the Second North West Cross-cut in Low Main Seam, so that they can make the county average without receiving consideration as at present, and that they be asked to perform their work in a proper manner.—First rank shall be paid 1*s.* 1*d.* per score, including payment for wet working.

DUDLEY.—Men request that tonnage be paid for all coal sent to bank, instead of being paid on round coal only as at present.—No jurisdiction.

SEGHILL.—(1) Owners want hewing and yard prices, &c., fixed for working the High Main Seam. (2) Men request that Hendry and partners and others, who are paid ½*d.* per ton less than they are entitled to, as per award of February 1889, be paid their due.—Adjourned, as the workmen have given in their notices.

SLEEKBURN.—(1) Men request that the extra 2*d.* per yard for winning be paid to R. Smith and partners for driving 15 yards of winning headways in the Borehole Flat, Withy Drift.—Granted for one wall. (2) Men ask that the extra 2*d.* per yard for winning be paid to D. W. Woodcock and partners for driving 15 yards of winning headways at the same flat.—Granted for one wall. (3) Men request that the extra 2*d.* per yard for winning be paid to F. Hall and partners for driving 30 yards of narrow bord in the Glebe Way.—Moved off the Board.

WEST SLEEKBURN.—Owners ask for reductions of the score and other prices at present paid to the two onsetters, and for the fixing of score price so that the three onsetters now working (10½ hours drawing coals) can share equally, instead of present arrangement.—That the three onsetters share equally and be paid 2·15*d.* per score, and the payment of three shifts at 3*s.* 6*d.* shall cease.

(ii.) Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board.

Report for the year ended December 31st, 1893.

Presented at the Annual Meeting held at the "Queen's Hotel," Birmingham, February 26th, 1894.

GENTLEMEN,

WE beg to submit the eighteenth annual report and statement of accounts.

The Board (under the new rules) will henceforward consist of all the works' representatives, whether employers or operatives, who have paid their contributions to the Board.

* * * * * * *

Re-organisation of the Board and alteration of Rules.—This became necessary in consequence of a resolution passed at a meeting of operatives' representatives from each of the works in South Staffordshire and Shropshire, held at Wednesbury on May 15th, 1893, of which the following is a copy :—

"Resolved that this meeting instruct the operatives' secretary to give notice to the employers' secretary, that on the termination of the present award the wages of the ironworkers in this district shall be regulated by the selling price of the iron produced in this district and not be governed by ascertainments or rates of wages in the north of England district; and further, that this meeting pledges itself, on condition that the representation of the Board is widened to become subscribers to and loyally accept the Board's decisions in all cases."

The wishes of the employers were ascertained by a circular enclosing a copy of the above resolution, and by requesting those firms who desired the continuation of the Board to sign an undertaking, of which the following is a copy, and is addressed to Mr. Daniel Jones, the employers' secretary.

"In reply to your circular dated May 13th, I beg to say that it is my desire that the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board should continue to be organised for the settlement of ironworkers' wages and other objects mentioned in its rules. I am willing to support it by paying my contribution regularly quarter by quarter, and by observing its rules, and I shall use my best endeavours to induce my operatives to become members of the Board, to which end I am willing to offer them every facility for collecting their contributions in my offices through the medium of the pay clerks."

The result has been the approval of 62 firms to the continuation of the Board, of which 55 have *signed* the foregoing undertaking whilst the remainder have made some modifications, but all being desirous for the continuation of the Board and promising their support.

The operatives are making, or have made, arrangements for the election of an operatives' representative at each of these works.

The rules have been altered with the object of widening the interest of each of the works' representatives on the Board, and enabling them to realise that they have a voice on the Board and form part of it. Copies of the proposed new rules have been sent out to the employer and operative representatives at the works of the 62 firms, and they will be submitted to you to-day for approval and adoption.

* * * * * * *

The Sliding Scale made Operative.—To meet the wishes of the operatives, and make the scale self-acting, the premium was fixed at 1*s.* 6*d.* and the scale made operative, as resolved by the Board, July 31st, 1893 :—

"That the sliding scale be re-established as arranged by the sliding scale committee, and confirmed by resolution of the Board October 21st, 1889, with the exception that the premium be 1*s.* 6*d.* per ton and subject to two months' notice, to be given at a meeting of the Board, and to expire at one of the bi-monthly periods at which the rate of wages may be fixed."

The first ascertainment under this scale was for the two months ending on the first Saturday in December at 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton for puddling.

Ironworkers' Wages.—The last reference to ironworkers' wages given in our last report showed that from December 3rd, 1892, to February 4th, 1893, the rate for puddling was 7*s.* 9*d.* per ton. Since that time the following settlements have been made :—

	Dates of Meetings.		Puddling.
Standing Committee,	February 4th, 1893,	to continue to April 3rd	7*s.* 9*d.*
President,	April 3rd,	„ „ June 3rd	7*s.* 6*d.*
Wages Board,	June 3rd,	„ „ August 5th	7*s.* 6*d.*
Wages Board,	August 5th,	„ „ October 7th	7*s.* 6*d.*
Sliding Scale	October 7th,	„ „ December 2nd	7*s.* 6*d.*
Sliding Scale,	December 2nd,	„ „ February 3rd, 1894	7*s.* 9*d.*

Amalgamation of the Sliding Scales.—Some further communications have been made with the North of England on this subject, but owing to the coal strike and the disorganisation of the iron trade in the north and the midland districts, the scales have been working under abnormal conditions, and have not maintained the close parallel in results that they have previously done. This has introduced a disturbing element into the negotiations for the moment, but we confidently expect that in a regular state of trade the scales will work together as they have done, and the subject of amalgamation may then be renewed. A recent decision by ballot amongst the operatives in the north has been favourable to the amalgamation.

Meetings.—There have been four meetings of the Board, one of the employers' section, 11 of the standing committee, and twelve works disputes have been settled.

We make the following observations upon the accounts:—

	£	s.	d.
Receipts from employers in South Staffordshire	284	3	3
Do. do. other districts	136	17	0
	421	0	3
As against total employers' contributions last year	517	17	0
Showing a decrease of	96	16	9
Receipts from operatives in South Staffordshire	265	12	6
Do. do. other districts	24	13	6
	290	6	0
As against operatives' contributions last year	309	11	1
Showing a decrease of	19	5	1
Or a total decrease of income compared with last year of	116	1	10
The total receipts for the year have been	711	6	3
The total expenditure has been	698	10	5
The balance to credit on December 31st, 1893	282	5	1

The Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board.

Statement of Accounts for the Year ended December 31st, 1893.

Dr. Receipts.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance in Treasurer's hands, at January 1st, 1893				269	9	3
„ Employers' contributions—						
South Staffordshire	284	3	3			
North Staffordshire	50	0	0			
South Yorkshire	36	17	0			
Lancashire	17	5	6			
Derbyshire	5	0	0			
Shropshire	25	12	6			
Scotland	2	2	0			
				421	0	3
„ Operatives' contributions—						
South Staffordshire	265	12	6			
Shropshire	24	13	6			
				290	6	0
				£980	15	6

Payments.	£	s.	d.	Cr. £	s.	d.
By Daniel Jones, employers' secretary, salary to December 25th, 1893				150	0	0
„ Ditto, as treasurer, ditto				50	0	0
Expenses—						
Stamps	11	1	6			
Railway and cab fares	8	2	3			
Telegrams	0	14	1			
Meeting rooms	2	12	6			
Sundries	1	14	3			
				24	4	7
„ William Aucott, Operatives' secretary, salary to December 25th, 1893				150	0	0
Expenses—						
Travelling expenses	17	15	4			
Stamps, telegrams, and sundries	6	19	3			
Printing and stationery	2	13	2			
				27	7	9
„ Employers' claims for attendances				18	0	6
„ Operatives' claims for attendances				128	17	6
„ B. Smith, Son, and Wilkie, accountants to the Board				132	6	0
„ Printing and stationery				17	14	1
„ Balance in treasurer's hands at December 31st, 1893—	£	s.	d.			
At Bank	273	13	4			
Cash in hand	8	11	9			
				282	5	1
				£980	15	6

Audited and found correct.

Benjamin Smith, Son, and Wilkie,
Chartered Accountants.

Wolverhampton,
January 31, 1894.

Liabilities, December 31st, 1893.

	£	s.	d.
John Steen & Co.	4	3	2
Employers' attendances	40	10	0
	44	13	2

(iii.) The Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Manufactured Iron and Steel Trade of the North of England.

The half-yearly meeting of the Board was held at the King's Head Hotel, Darlington, on Monday, July 24th, 1893, Mr. William Whitwell in the chair, and Mr. James Cox in the vice-chair.

The following report of the standing committee and statements of account were submitted and adopted:—

The standing committee beg to submit the following report as to the present position of the Board and the work of the past half year.

Eleven works, owned by nine firms, are now in membership with the Board. This is an increase of one on the number reported in January last, the Weardale Iron and Coal Co., Limited, and their workmen having become connected with the Board during the half year.

The average number of operative subscribing members during the half year has been 3,633, as against 4,142 in the previous half-year, a decrease of 509.

The financial statement for the six months ending June 30th, presented herewith, shows balance in hand January 1st, 67*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, receipts during the half year, 397*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, expenditure, 491*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*, leaving a deficit of 26*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

The financial position of the Board has been under consideration by the standing committee, and in view of the adverse balance above named, they have come to the conclusion that the rate of levy will have to be increased until such time as the Board has a satisfactory balance in hand, when the present rate of levy can be again reverted to.

The standing committee have held six meetings during the half year, and dealt with the undermentioned cases:—

From Stockton Malleable Works.—(1.) Claim of firm for revision of rate for rolling steel in iron plate mills. (2.) Claim of rollers' helpers in steel plate mill for an advance. (3.) Claim of helpers in angle mill for return of 5*s.* per man alleged to have been improperly stopped off. (4.) Claim of puddlers for prize money in respect of a shift on which only three heats were worked.

From Rise Carr Works.—Claim of rollers and heaters in the 16 in. mill with reference to an extra for working scrap piles.

From Consett Works.—(1.) Claim of sawers in the 12 in. mill for an increased day rate or a tonnage rate. (2.) Claim of chargers and bogiemen in angle cogging mill for tonnage rates or increased day rates.

From Jarrow Works.—Claim of general helpers at vertical heating furnaces, in respect of the addition of a second furnace.

General Wages.—The following table shows the ascertainments of average net selling price of finished iron received since last report, and the effect of the same upon wages under the sliding scale:—

Period.	Tons.	Average Net Selling Price.	Effect upon Wages under Sliding Scale.
		£ *s.* *d.*	
Two months ending February 28th, 1893 -	22,264	5 1 2·57	2½ per cent. reduction.
„ April 30th, 1893 -	23,680	4 19 10·81	No change.
„ June 30th, 1893 -	26,503	4 17 1·73	2½ per cent. reduction.

The changes in steelworkers' wages at the works affected by the scale that applies to them have been a reduction of 2½ per cent. from the beginning of April last, and a further reduction of 2½ per cent. from the beginning of the present month.

Sliding Scale.—In terms of the resolution of the Board meeting held April 15th, 1889, the employers have given the requisite notice to terminate at the end of September next, the sliding scale for the regulation of ironworkers' wages which has been in operation for the past four years.

The employers, in giving the notice, state that they wish it to be understood that it is done mainly to give them the power of dealing with various special matters in rates and practice which they consider require attention.

The question of the rate of wages to be paid after September will have to be dealt with at a special Board meeting as soon as a specific claim relating thereto is received, and it is hoped that the subject will be so approached by both sides that a settlement conducive to the best interests of the trade may be arrived at.

Statement of Accounts for the Six Months ending June 30th, 1893.

Receipts.	£ s. d.
To balance from 1892	67 15 8
„ W. Whitwell & Co., Limited	40 3 0
„ Stockton Malleable Iron Co., Limited	87 8 0
„ Fry, Ianson, & Co., Limited	34 19 8
„ Consett Iron Co., Limited	148 3 8
„ John Abbot & Co., Limited	11 5 4
„ Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Co., Limited	11 4 4
„ S. Tyzack & Co., Limited	22 5 10
„ John Spencer & Sons, Limited	14 1 10
„ Weardale Iron & Coal Co., Limited	12 9 0
„ Bank interest	15 3 6
„ Balance	26 12 1
	£491 11 11

Expenditure.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By amount paid to operatives:		
Attendance at meetings	43 10 0	
Lost time	43 5 0	
Witnesses	18 10 0	
		105 5 0
„ amount paid to employers:		
Attendance at meetings	33 9 11	
Witnesses	5 0 0	
		38 9 11
„ amount due to employers under Rule 21		33 7 6
„ railway fares—operatives	31 0 1	
„ „ employers	19 15 2	
		50 15 3
„ secretaries' salaries		150 0 0
„ „ travelling expenses		8 17 10
„ postages, telegrams, and office expenses (secretaries)		6 4 4
„ printing and stationery		8 12 5
„ office rent		10 0 0
„ rooms for meetings		1 16 0
„ accountant's fee for getting out certificates of average net selling prices (estimated)		75 0 0
„ auditors' and treasurers' fees		2 2 0
„ N. P. Bank stamps and charges		1 1 8
		£491 11 11

Statement showing the Amounts received by Employer and Operative Representatives during the Six Months ending June 30th, 1893. (Railway Fares excluded.)

Name of Works.	Operative Representatives.	Operatives. Meetings.	Operatives. Lost Time.	Operatives. Total.	Amount received by Employers for Meetings.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Thornaby	H. Higgins	8 4 3	0 10 0	8 14 3	4 18 7
West Stockton	—	—	—	—	4 2 8
Stockton Malleable	James Kane	4 0 11	6 10 0	10 10 11	2 11 8
„ Railmill	S. Whitehouse	—	2 10 0	2 10 0	0 14 9
Rise Carr	E. Brennan	5 14 3	2 0 0	7 14 3	2 12 5
Consett	J. Wildsmith	0 10 11	8 10 0	9 0 11	5 8 7
„ Tinmill	H. Lodge	7 4 3	2 10 0	9 14 3	2 0 8
Park (Gateshead)	G. Gardner	5 14 3	2 5 0	7 19 3	—
Newburn	W. Davis, 10*s.*; H. Scott, 1*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*	0 10 11	1 10 0	2 0 11	3 3 8
Jarrow	J. Walsh	0 10 11	10 10 0	11 0 11	2 12 4
Monkwearmouth	M. Carlisle	0 10 11	2 0 0	2 10 11	4 1 1
Tudhoe (Spennymoor)	J. Needham	—	1 0 0	1 0 0	—
Treasurer	R. H. Peacock	5 14 3	0 10 0	6 4 3	1 3 6
Vice-president	James Cox	4 14 2	3 0 0	7 14 2	—
Witnesses	—	18 10 0	—	18 10 0	5 0 0
		62 0 0	43 5 0	105 5 0	38 9 11

Increase in Levies.

It was resolved that the rate of levies to meet the expenses of the Board be at the rate of one penny per man per week until further notice.

Place of Meeting.

It was resolved that the meetings in connection with the Board be held at Darlington for the next six months.

VIII.—RULES OF CERTAIN BOARDS.

DISTRICT BOARDS.

(i.) Dewsbury and District Board of Conciliation.

* * * * * *

Rules.

Constitution.

I. The composition of the Board shall be as follows:—

(*a.*) Four members shall be appointed by the Dewsbury Chamber and two by each other Chamber of Commerce joining in the formation of the Board, as representing employers.

(*b.*) An equal number shall be elected by the Dewsbury and District Trades and Labour Council, as representing employees.

Chairman.

II. The annual meeting shall be held in the month of January in each year, at which the Board shall appoint from their own body a chairman and a vice-chairman, both of whom

shall be entitled to vote, but neither to have a casting vote. The chairman shall be selected from the employers of labour on the Board, and the vice-chairman from amongst the employees. The chairman (or in his absence the vice-chairman) shall preside either on the occasion of a conference or at the transaction of ordinary business. In the absence of both the chairman and the vice-chairman the members present shall appoint a chairman to preside at that meeting.

Secretaries.

III. The Board shall elect two secretaries, one elected by the employers and one by the employed.

Vacancies.

IV. Whenever a vacancy has arisen in the Board from any cause, such vacancy shall be filled up within two months of its occurrence by the body which appointed the member whose seat has become vacant. Intimation of such appointment shall be at once sent to the secretaries.

Duration of Service and Retirement.

V. Members shall be elected for a term of two years, ten members retiring annually by rotation (five from each side of the Board). The retiring members shall be eligible for re-election. The order for retirement at the end of the first and second years shall be determined by the Board at the first meeting.

Procedure.

VI. Any trade or industry may make application for the services of the Board in any existing or anticipated dispute.

VII. As soon as it shall come to the knowledge of the secretaries that any labour difficulty has arisen, it shall be their duty to immediately summon a private meeting of the Board to consider the propriety of offering its services to the disputants. If it shall be decided to do so, the secretaries shall address the disputants in writing, inviting them to a friendly conference with each other. The members of the Board (or a committee to be appointed by the Board out of its own body for the purpose, which committee shall be chosen equally from employers and employed) shall attend this conference if both disputants desire it. Should the invitation to attend the conference have been declined or ignored by either disputant, no further action shall be taken by the Board except at the request of both parties.

VIII. In the event of the disputants not being able (at such conference as is mentioned in Rule VII.) to arrive at a settlement by themselves, the Board may invite them to lay their respective cases before it, with a view to receiving its advice, mediation, or assistance. Should the disputants prefer it, the Board shall assist them in selecting arbitrators to whom the questions at issue shall be submitted for decision. In the event of the disputants agreeing to accept the intervention of the Board for any of the purposes mentioned in this rule, the following rules shall take effect:—

(1.) No decision of the Board shall be binding upon either of the parties to the dispute, excepting at the express desire of both disputants signified in writing before the final decision is given.

(2.) No case shall be finally decided excepting in the presence of a quorum of nine members of the Board.

(3.) At the request of either disputant, and with the consent of both, the Board shall have power to call in the assistance of two or more experts, half of whom shall be selected by each party to the dispute.

(4.) Each party shall, prior to the hearing of the case by the Board, forward to the secretaries a written statement showing how the disagreement has come about and what are their respective claims and complaints.

(5.) In addition to this documentary statement, witnesses may be called by either party, with the consent of the Board, to give evidence in support of such statements as have been adduced.

(6.) The chairman, as defined in Rule II., shall act as presiding officer, empowered to decide questions of order and to expound and elucidate, but not to advocate.

(7.) The Board shall decide whether its proceedings shall be made public, but a verbatim report of the proceedings may be taken and used at the discretion of the Board. In case the Board does not see fit to go to this expense, either disputant may at their own expense have notes taken for private or public use, as the Board may determine.

(8.) When a decision is agreed upon by the Board, or by arbitrators selected by them, the same may be made public on the authority of the chairman, with such comments as shall be approved by a majority of the Board. Should the proceedings before the Board result in an equality of votes, so that no definite decision can be given, then the chairman shall make an announcement to that effect.

Voting.

IX. In the event of any question being put to the vote at any meeting of the Board at which the number of representatives of employers and employed is unequal, any member present shall have the right to claim that the voting power of each order shall be equal, irrespective of the numbers present. In such case the chairman shall call upon the order whose numbers predominate to exclude from the voting such a number of their order for the time being as shall suffice to produce an equality of voting between the two orders, the chairman counting himself as one of the order to which he belongs.

Expenses of Hearing.

X. It shall be within the discretion of the Board to lay such contributions upon the disputants as shall be thought reasonable to defray the expenses incurred in the hearing of the dispute.

Annual Report.

XI. The Board shall publish an annual report, but no account of the proceedings during the hearing of any particular dispute shall be inserted therein without the consent of both disputants.

Byelaws.

XII. The Board may from time to time construct byelaws for its own government.

Amendment of Rules.

XIII. These Rules shall be open to amendment as required from time to time, on agreement between the Councils of the Chambers of Commerce and the Trades and Labour Council, at a joint meeting summoned by the secretaries, notice of such meeting being given at least one month previous to the meeting.

(ii.) Rules and Byelaws of the Dublin Conciliation Board.

Established "to promote amicable Methods of settling Labour Disputes, and the Prevention of Strikes and Lock-outs."

(Formed 1893)

PREFACE.

The formation of the Dublin Conciliation Board is the outcome of the efforts of a joint committee appointed by the Dublin Corporation, the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, and the Dublin United Trades' Council and Labour League. This committee was formed in October 1891, and, after a series of meetings it was unanimously agreed to recommend the three bodies aforementioned to take part in the formation of a permanent board, to be called the "Dublin Conciliation Board," and to consist of a proportionate representation from each, as set out under Rule I. The recommendations of the committee were adopted by the three bodies aforementioned, who accordingly named their respective representatives, and the Board thus formed held its first meeting on March 2nd, 1893, and delegated to a sub-committee the framing of rules. The draft rules were accordingly prepared, submitted to a second meeting of the Board on 5th July 1893, and ratified.

* * * * *

Rules.

[*The following are the Rules which regulate the Constitution of the "Dublin Conciliation Board," prepared by a Sub-Committee of the Board on the 16th March 1893, and finally revised and adopted at a Meeting of the Board on 5th July 1893.*]

I. That a permanent body be constituted, to be called "The Dublin Conciliation Board," and that its composition shall be as follows, viz. :—

(*a.*) Six members representing capital or employers, to be elected by the Council of the Chamber of Commerce.

(*b.*) Nine members representing labour, to be elected by the United Trades' Council and Labour League.

(*c.*) Three members of the Municipal Council of Dublin, elected by the Municipal Council.

(*d.*) To these may be added representatives from bodies representing capital and labour, as the Conciliation Board may determine, but the proportionate representation of the municipality and of capital and labour shall be maintained.

The formation of the Board shall date from its first meeting on March 2nd, 1893. Its original members shall hold office for a period not exceeding three years, as may have been, or may be, from time to time determined by the electing bodies respectively.

II. The duties of the Dublin Conciliation Board shall be as follows:—

(*a.*) To promote amicable methods of settling labour disputes and the prevention of strikes and lock-outs generally, and also especially in the following methods :—

1. They shall, in the first instance, invite both parties to the dispute to a friendly conference with each other; offering a room in the City Hall as a convenient place of meeting. Members of the Board can be present at this conference, or otherwise, at the pleasure of the disputants.

2. In the event of the disputants not being able to arrive at a settlement between themselves, they shall be invited to lay their respective cases before the Board, with a view to receiving their advice, mediation, or assistance. Or, should the disputants prefer it, the Board would assist them in selecting arbitrators, to whom the questions at issue might be submitted for decision.

3. The utmost efforts of the Board shall in the meantime, and in all cases, be exerted to prevent, if possible, the occurrence or continuance of a strike or lock-out until after all attempts at conciliation shall have been exhausted.

The Dublin Conciliation Board shall not constitute itself a body of arbitrators except at the express desire of both parties to a dispute to be signified in writing, but shall in preference, should other methods of conciliation fail, offer to assist the disputants in the selection of arbitrators chosen either from its own body or otherwise. Any dispute coming before the Board may, in the first instance, be referred to a conciliation committee of the particular trade to which the disputants belong, should such a committee have been formed and affiliated to the Board.

(*b.*) To collect information as to the wages paid and other conditions of labour prevailing in other places where trades or industries similar to those of Dublin are carried on, and especially as regards localities either in the United Kingdom or abroad where there is competition with the trade of Dublin. Such information shall be especially placed at the disposal of any disputants who may seek the assistance of the Dublin Conciliation Board.

III. Separate trade conciliation committees, if formed, shall consist of equal numbers of employers and employed.

Each trade shall elect its own representatives, employers and employed voting separately for the election of their respective representatives. The number of members and the general rules of procedure shall be determined by each particular trade, subject to the approval of the Dublin Conciliation Board.

Trade conciliation committees shall be affiliated to Conciliation Board.

It shall be the duty of trade conciliation committees to discuss matters of contention in their respective trades; to endeavour amicably to arrange the same, and in general to promote the interests of their trade by discussion and mutual agreement. In the event of their not being able to arrange any particular dispute, they will refer the same to the Dublin Conciliation Board, and in the meantime use their most strenuous endeavours to prevent any strike or lock-out until after the Dublin Conciliation Board shall have exhausted all reasonable means of settlement.

They may from time to time consider and report to the Dublin Conciliation Board upon any matter affecting the interests of their particular trade upon which it may be thought desirable to employ the action or influence of the Board.

IV. The Dublin Corporation places rooms at the service of the Dublin Conciliation Board and of the trade conciliation committees for holding their meetings. Any alterations in the rules and regulations of these bodies which may be from time to time proposed shall be submitted for approval to the Corporation, Council of the Chamber of Commerce, and Trades' Council.

V. The above regulations shall be subject to byelaws, to be specially framed for the purpose, and which shall be open to amendment as required from time to time, on agreement between the three bodies aforementioned. The word "trade," when used in these rules, or in the byelaws, shall mean any business or manufacture in which skilled or unskilled labour is employed.

Byelaws.

Trade Conciliation Committees.

1. Any trade carrying on its operations within the Metropolis or in the port of Dublin, or within a reasonable distance thereof, can form a conciliation committee of its own trade under the foregoing rules.

2. Each committee shall elect its own chairman, who may be either a member of the committee, or a person chosen from outside the committee. Should the chairman be a member of the committee, he shall not have a second or casting vote. If the committee, however, should elect a chairman not being a member of the committee, either as general chairman or to preside on any special occasion, he shall not vote with the committee, and the committee shall decide at the time of his election whether he shall have a casting vote or otherwise. The committee shall also elect a vice-chairman, who shall in the absence of the chairman exercise the same power as the chairman.

3. In the event of any question being put to the vote at any meeting where the number of representatives of the employers and employed shall not happen to be equal, any member present shall have the right to claim that the voting power of each order shall be equal, irrespective of the numbers present. In this case the chairman shall call upon the order whose numbers predominate to exclude from the voting such a number of their order for the time being as shall suffice to produce an equality of voting between the two orders, the chairman counting himself as one of the order to which he belongs.

4. A quorum shall consist of not less than one third of each order.

Dublin Conciliation Board.

5. The Board shall elect its own chairman and vice-chairman, who shall vote with the Board, but shall not have a second or casting vote.

6. The regulations of Byelaw 3, as laid down for the guidance of the Trade Conciliation Committees, shall also apply to the Dublin Conciliation Board.

7. The chairman shall be selected from the employers of labour on the Board, and the vice-chairman from amongst the employed.

8. That six gentlemen possessing the confidence of all parties on the Board shall be selected annually, one of whom shall be appointed by ballot to act as umpire in the event of the voting being equal; and should the one drawn be unable to attend, one of the remainder shall be drawn for.

9. The Board shall appoint two secretaries, who may be members of the Board, one representing capital and the other labour, and who shall act conjointly in the performance of the secretarial duties.

(iii.) Board of Conciliation for Keighley and District.

Established to promote methods of amicably settling Labour Disputes, and the prevention of Strikes and Lock-outs.

Formed 1893.

Offices:—Keighley and District Chamber of Commerce, 4, North Street, Keighley.

Byelaws.

1. *Object.*

The Keighley and District Conciliation Board shall have for its object the promotion of amicable methods of settling labour disputes, and the prevention of strikes and lock-outs generally.

2. *Constitution.*

The Board shall consist of—

(*a.*) Six members representing employers, to be elected by the council of the Keighley and District Chamber of Commerce.

(*b.*) Six members representing the employed, to be elected by the Keighley and District Trades Council.

The said 12 members shall constitute the Board of Conciliation, and they shall appoint, from their own body their chairman and vice-chairman, both of whom shall be entitled to vote, but neither to have a casting vote. Either of them shall preside in the absence of the other, whether on the occasion of a conference or at the transaction of ordinary business.

3. *Secretary.*

The Board shall elect two joint secretaries from amongst its own members.

4. *Vacancies.*

Whenever a vacancy has arisen, from any cause, in the Board, such vacancy shall be filled up, within two months of its occurrence, by the body which appointed the member whose seat has become vacant. Intimation of such appointment shall be at once sent to the secretaries.

5. *Duration of Service, and Retirement.*

Members shall be elected for a term of three years, four members retiring annually by rotation (two from each side of the Board). The retiring members shall be eligible for re-election. The order for retirement at the end of the first and second years shall be determined by the Board at the first meeting.

6. *Procedure.*

Any trade or industry may make application for the services of the Board in any existing or anticipated dispute.

The Board shall avoid interference in a dispute where there appears reasonable probability of the employers and employed concerned coming to an amicable settlement among themselves.

As soon as it shall come to the knowledge of the secretaries that any serious labour difficulty has arisen, it shall be their duty to immediately summon a private meeting of the Board to consider the propriety of offering its services to the disputants. If it shall be decided to do so, the secretaries shall address the disputants in writing, inviting them to a friendly conference with each other, and offering the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce as a convenient place for their meeting. The members of the Board (or a committee to be appointed by the Board out of their own body for the purpose) shall attend this conference, if both disputants desire it. Should the invitation to attend the conference have been declined or ignored by either disputant, the fact shall not be made public, and no further action shall be taken by the Board, except at the request of both parties.

In the event of the disputants not being able, at such conference, to arrive at a settlement by themselves, the Board may invite them to lay their respective cases before it, with a view to receiving its advice, mediation, or assistance. Should the disputants prefer it, the Board shall assist them in selecting arbitrators, to whom the questions at issue shall be submitted for decision. In the event of the disputants agreeing to accept the intervention of the Board for any of the purposes mentioned in this rule the following rules shall take effect:—

(*a.*) No decision of the Board shall be binding upon either of the parties to the dispute, excepting at the express desire of both disputants signified in writing before the final decision is given.

(*b.*) No case of dispute shall be finally decided excepting in the presence of a quorum of eight members of the Board.

(*c.*) At the request of either disputant, and with the consent of both, the Board shall have power to call in the assistance of two or more experts, half of whom shall be selected by each party to the dispute.

(*d.*) Each party shall, prior to the hearing of the case by the Board, forward to the secretaries a written statement, showing how the disagreement has come about, and what are their respective claims and complaints.

(*e.*) In addition to this documentary statement, witnesses may be called by either party to give evidence in support of such statements as have been adduced.

(*f.*) The Chairman, as defined in Rule II., shall act as presiding officer only, empowered to decide questions of order and to expound and elucidate, but not to advocate.

(*g.*) A verbatim report of the proceedings may be taken at the discretion of the Board.

(*h.*) When a decision is agreed upon by the Board, or by arbitrators selected by them, the same may be made public by the chairman on the authority of the Board with such comments as shall be approved of. Should the proceedings before the Board result in an equality of votes, so that no definite decision can be given, then the chairman shall make an announcement to that effect.

7. *Quorum.*

A quorum shall consist of not less than three members representing the Chamber of Commerce, and three members representing the Trades Council.

No case of dispute shall be finally decided excepting in the presence of a quorum of four members representing the Chamber of Commerce and four members representing the Trades Council.

8. *Voting.*

The chairman shall only have one vote, and in the event of unequal numbers of the two classes of representatives being present, only equal numbers shall vote.

9. *Expenses of Hearing.*

It shall be within the discretion of the Board to levy such contributions upon the disputants equally as shall be thought reasonable, to defray the expenses incurred in the hearing of the cause.

10. *Byelaws.*

The Board may from time to time construct a code of byelaws for its own government.

TRADE BOARDS.

(i.) Durham Coal Trade Joint Committee.

[*The Secretaries of the Durham Coal Owners' Association and of the Durham County Mining Federation Board have furnished the rules quoted below. They write:—"For the consideration "of local matters, as apart from general county questions, Joint Committees, consisting of "representatives of the Owners and of the Miners, Cokemen, Enginemen, and Mechanics, "respectively, have been formed, and a copy of the rules of the Committees for each of these "different classes is enclosed herewith. For convenience in the arrangement of the business of "the Joint Committee for Miners' cases the county is divided into three districts."*]

Miners.

Formation of Committee.

1. The Joint Committee to be composed of six members of the Owners' Association and six members of the Workmen's Association, and a chairman to be chosen annually by the Owners' Association and the Federation Board.

Districts.

2. The collieries to be classed into three districts, with the following boundaries:—

(*a.*) The EAST DISTRICT to comprise all those collieries which lie to the east of the Team Valley Railway.
(*b.*) The NORTH DISTRICT to comprise all those collieries which lie to the west of the Team Valley Railway and north of the Lanchester Valley Railway.
(*c.*) The AUCKLAND DISTRICT to comprise all those collieries which lie to the west of the Team Valley Railway and south of the Lanchester Valley Railway.

The owner of any colliery situated on the boundary line of any district shall have the option of choosing the district in which such colliery shall be included.

Meetings.

3. The meetings of the Joint Committee to be held within the respective districts, or at such places as may be fixed upon as being most generally convenient for each district; and to be held at such times as may be approved by the chairman.

Order of business.

4. At the meetings of the Joint Committee the business of each district shall be considered in rotation, unless it shall be absolutely necessary for such meeting to act otherwise.

Representatives.

5. In any case brought before the Joint Committee the owners may be represented by one or more of their agents, and the workmen by any of the workmen, or the check-weighman, employed upon the colliery from which the case is sent.

Powers of Committee.

6. The Joint Committee shall have full power to refer to arbitration, or otherwise settle all questions (except such as may be termed county questions, or which may affect the general trade) relating to wages, compensation for alteration in practices of working, and all questions or disputes of any other description which may arise from time to time at any particular *colliery*, between the owner of such *colliery* and his workmen, and which shall be referred to the consideration of the Committee by either of the parties concerned, and the decision of the Committee shall be final and binding upon all parties.

Alteration of practices.

7. In the event of any alteration in the manner or system of working, in accordance with county arrangements, no stoppage of work shall occur pending the decision, by agreement or arbitration (to be afterwards confirmed by the Joint Committee), of any question as to readjustment of wage, or other question arising out of the altered mode of working. The decision shall date from the commencement of such alteration.

Fixing prices in new seams, &c.

8. The prices and wages to be paid to hewers employed in new seams or at broken or other changed mode of working in any seam, for which prices are not already fixed, shall, on application, be settled by arbitration if they cannot be arranged by mutual agreement or by the Joint Committee.

Extension of districts.

9. In cases of extension or recommencement of districts, the prices previously paid in such districts shall be paid in all extensions of the workings, except where boundaries are otherwise specifically defined.

Average wages; 5 per cent. margin.

10. Before any change in the wages of hewers shall be entertained, it must be clearly shown that the average wage of the seam (or portion of a seam where cavilled separately) is at least five per cent. above or below the recognised average wages earned by hewers throughout the county of Durham.

Counter-claims.

11. All applications by one party for advances or reductions shall entitle the other side to open out the question of the prices paid to the same class of workmen throughout the whole of the seams, provided that not less than seven clear days before the hearing by Joint Committee a statement of any counter-claim intended to be made, together with the average wages of not less than three pays, shall be handed to the manager, or, as the case may be, to the workmen of the colliery, specifying the names of the districts where the advances or reductions are sought.

Objections to hearing of cases.

12. If any objection is to be raised to the hearing of any case, not less than seven clear days (or of any counter-claim four clear days) before the hearing by Joint Committee, a notice of such objection shall be handed to the manager, or, as the case may be, to the workmen of the *colliery*; or if the cause of objection arises within such seven days or four days, then at any time previous to such meeting.

Standard wage.

13. The average standard wage of hewers shall be 4*s.* 2*d.*, modified up or down by any change brought about under any county agreement.

Revision of prices.

14. The Joint Committee in considering claims for revision of hewing prices shall take the average wage for not less than three pays received by the workmen before the date of hearing (but excluding the two pays following the date of its being last heard, or from the date of an award; and the average wages of the first and last pays of the cavils).

Averages to be supplied nine days before hearing.

15. No request for alteration of prices or of datal wages shall be entertained unless the average wages for not less than three pays or the datal wages paid to such workmen have been supplied, at least nine clear days before the hearing by Joint Committee.

Objections to cases.

16. No demand from the workmen shall be entertained where early riding is a general practice; or where it is shown that the workmen are restricting their work; or where it is proved that the men have generally limited their hours in violation of the agreement of December 24th, 1890.

County average.

17. No change shall be made in the prices and wages paid to any class of workmen for altered practices or conditions of working, unless it be clearly shown that their average daily wage is reduced or increased thereby below or above the average daily wage of their class throughout the county of Durham.

Pits laid idle.

18. If a *pit* is laid idle by the owners or workmen, on account of any dispute between them, no claim by the offending party shall be considered until after work has been resumed.

Previous decisions.

19. No request shall be considered if the party making the application is proved not to be carrying out any previous decision of the Joint Committee, or award.

Back money.

20. In the event of any payment of back money being awarded, the chairman of the Joint Committee shall decide upon the period for which such payment shall be made.

Broken prices.

21. On the application of either party the broken area and distance from goaf within which broken prices shall be paid shall, if not already fixed by agreement or custom, be fixed by the Joint Committee or by arbitration.

Date of alterations.

22. Unless otherwise arranged, all advances and reductions shall commence from the beginning of the next pay after the date of the decision or of the award.

Re-hearing.

23. Any case can be reconsidered after the lapse of twelve weeks from the date of its being last heard, or from the date of an award.

Order of cases.

24. When both owners and workmen have cases for consideration the cases of each shall be considered alternately, and a circular, specifying the cases to be heard by the Joint Committee at any meeting, shall be sent to each member of the committee at least fourteen days before such meeting; and it shall not be competent for the committee to discuss any other matter than shall be specified in such circular unless the parties concerned agree to any very urgent case being heard, and both sides of the committee concur.

Fourteen days' notice.

Urgent cases.

Appointment of arbitrators.

25. In any case referred to arbitration each party shall appoint a disinterested arbitrator within twenty-one days of the date of the reference; and if within the said twenty-one days either

of the parties fail to appoint an arbitrator, the arbitrator appointed shall ask the chairman of the Joint Committee to authorise him to hear and determine the matter referred, and make an award, which shall be binding on both parties.

Appointment of umpire.

26. If, in any case referred to arbitration, the arbitrators fail to agree as to the appointment of an umpire, the chairman of the Joint Committee shall make the selection of an umpire.

Voting.

27. All questions at any meeting of the Joint Committee shall, in the event of dissent, be determined by a majority in number of members to be ascertained by a show of hands, and the declaration of the chairman as to the result of any such show of hands shall be final. In case of an equality of votes between the owners' and the men's representatives, the chairman shall give his decision on the question at issue.

December 6th, 1892.

COKEMEN.

The Joint Committee Rules for the Cokemen are 20 *in number and correspond with the above rules for the Miners, with the exception of Nos.* 2, 4, 9, 13, 14, 16, *and* 21 *above, which only occur in the Miners' rules. Of the* 20 *rules, Nos.* 1, 4, 5, 9, 12–14, *and* 15–20 *are, word for word, exact reproductions of Nos.* 1, 6, 7, 12, 18–20, *and* 22–27 *of the Miners' rules above, with the exception that in Nos.* 6, 12, *and* 18 *above, the italicised words "colliery" and "pit" are replaced by the word "cokeyard." Nos.* 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, *and* 11, *which correspond to Nos.* 3, 5, 8, 10, 11, 15, *and* 17 *above are as follows:—*

* * * * *

Meetings.

2. The meetings of the Joint Committee to be held at such places as may be fixed upon as being most generally convenient; and to be held at such times as may be approved by the Chairman.

Representatives.

3. In any case brought before the Joint Committee the owners may be represented by one or more of their agents, and the workmen by any of the workmen employed upon the cokeyard from which the case is sent.

* * * * *

Wages for any new system of working or new ovens.

This rule is left in abeyance for the present,

6. The wages to be paid to workmen for any new system of working, or for new ovens shall, on application, be fixed by arbitration if they cannot be arranged by mutual agreement or by the Joint Committee.

~~7. Before any change in the wages of any class of workmen shall be entertained, it must be clearly shown that the average wage on which the claim is made is at least 5 per cent. above or below the recognised average wages earned by such class of workmen throughout the county of Durham.~~

November 8th, 1892.

Prices throughout the whole cokeyard.

8. All applications by one party for advances or reductions affecting any class of workmen shall entitle the other side to open out the question of the prices paid to the same class of workmen throughout the whole cokeyard, provided that, not less than seven days before the hearing by Joint Committee, a statement of any counter-claim intended to be made shall be handed to the manager, or, as the case may be, to the workmen of the cokeyard.

* * * * *

Averages to be supplied nine days before hearing.

10. No request for alteration of prices or of datal wages paid to any class of workmen shall be entertained unless the wages earned for each of three or more recent and consecutive pays or, as the case may be, the datal wages of such workmen have been supplied, at least nine clear days before the hearing by Joint Committee.

This rule is left in abeyance for the present.

~~11. No change shall be made in the prices and wages paid to any class of workmen for altered practices or conditions of working, unless it be clearly shown that their average daily wage is reduced or increased thereby below or above the average daily wage of their class throughout the county of Durham.~~

MECHANICS.

The Joint Committee Rules for the Mechanics are 18 *in number, and correspond with the rules for the Cokemen, with the exception of Nos.* 6, 7, *and* 11, *which only occur in the Cokemen's rules. Of the* 18 *rules Nos.* 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9–12, *and* 13–18 *are, word for word, exact reproductions of Nos.* 1, 6, 7, 12, 15, 17–20, *and* 22–27, *of the Miners' rules above, with the exception that in No.* 18 *above the italicised word "pit" is replaced by the word "colliery." No.* 2 *is the same as No.* 2 *of the Cokemen's rules above. Nos.* 3 *and* 6, *corresponding to Nos.* 5 *and* 11 *of the Miners' rules above, are as follows:—*

* * * * *

Representatives.

3. In any case brought before the Joint Committee, the owners may be represented by one or more of their agents, and the workmen by any of the *mechanics* employed upon the colliery from which the case is sent.

* * * * *

December 6th, 1892.

Counter claims.

6. All applications by one party for advances or reductions shall entitle the other side to opon out the question of the prices paid to the same class of workmen throughout the whole of the colliery, provided that not less than seven clear days before the hearing by Joint Committee a statement of any counter-claim intended to be made, together with the average wages of not less than three pays, or the datal wages, shall be handed to the manager, or, as the case may be, to the workmen of the colliery.

ENGINEMEN.

The Joint Committee Rules for the Enginemen are identical with those for Mechanics. They are dated May 26*th,* 1893.

(ii.) Rules of the Board of Arbitration and Conciliation for the Bristol* Boot and Shoe Trade, 1892.

I. That the Board shall be called "The Board of Arbitration and Conciliation for the Boot and Shoe Trade of Bristol."

II. The object of the Board shall be to conciliate and arbitrate on any questions or disputes affecting the trade, arising under the uniform statement of wages or otherwise, which may be referred to it by the employers or workmen, and by conciliatory means to interpose its influence in settlement of such disputes.

* In forwarding a copy of these rules the secretary of the Board states that the rules for the Kingswood Boot and Shoe Trade Board (of which he is also the secretary) are "exactly the same."

III. The Board shall be constituted of six employers and six workmen, with a reserve of two on each side, each section to be elected at a general or special meeting of its own association; three on each side to form a quorum. If at any meeting of the Board the number of employers and workmen should be unequal, all shall have the right of fully entering into the discussion of any matters brought before it; but only an equal number of each shall vote. The withdrawal of the members of whichever side may be in excess to be by ballot. No member shall vote on any question or dispute affecting the establishment in which he is personally interested as employer or workman. The members of the Board to serve for one year, and be eligible for re-election.

IV. That the Board shall at its first meeting, and subsequently not later than February of each year, elect from its own members a president, vice-president, and a committee of inquiry consisting of two employers and two workmen. The committee of inquiry shall, in the first instance, investigate the cases reported to the secretary, and such cases as it is unable amicably to adjust it shall refer to the Board for settlement. The committee shall keep a record of all cases brought before it, and report the same to the Board at its next meeting.

V. With a view to prevent any unpleasantness in cases of complaint, the workmen shall first bring the matter before the employer, or his representative, or the man at the wicket; should they not be able to agree, the workmen shall then ask the representative of the union, accompanied by a workman of the firm, to see the employer respecting the complaint; should he not be able to settle it, then the work in dispute, or such portion as they may select, shall be marked by the employer and representative of the union, and through the secretary brought before the committee of inquiry, who shall forthwith investigate the case, with power to call witnesses on either side.

VI. That where any dispute arises, work shall be given out and received and payment made as previously, until the decision of the committee of inquiry or that of the Board is given; but should any new class of work be introduced upon which a dispute shall arise, in order to avoid the stoppage of such work, a compromise may be made between the employer and the representative of the union pending the decision of the majority of the committee of inquiry, which shall be binding until that of the Board has been arrived at.

VII. That the Board shall meet at least once a quarter. A special meeting of the Board may be convened on a requisition signed by three of its members, being lodged with the secretary, and specifying the nature of the business to be considered. The secretary shall, on receipt of such requisition, forthwith give notice of a meeting to be held not less than three days or more than seven days afterwards. The Board shall sit at 6 o'clock p.m., and terminate its sittings not later than 9 p.m.

VIII. That all questions or disputes submitted to the Board for its investigation be embodied in writing, stating as clearly as possible the nature of the questions or disputes, such statements to be sent to the secretary at least three days prior to the Board meeting.

IX. The president and vice-president shall not vote except when necessary to form a quorum. In the absence of the president or vice-president, a chairman or vice-chairman, with power to vote, shall be elected from those present.

X. That in case of the resignation, death, or continued non-attendance of any member of the Board, that side of the Board to which such member belongs shall choose another person to fill the vacancy.

XI. That the Board at the meeting, as provided for in Rule IV., shall elect a secretary, whose duties and remuneration shall be defined and fixed by the Board, and the Secretary's salary and all other expenses incurred by the Board shall be borne equally by the respective associations of the employers and workmen.

XII. That the Board shall elect annually a referee, to whom all questions or disputes it is unable to decide shall be referred, and whose decision shall be final and binding on both sides.

XIII. That all proceedings before the referee shall be conducted by members of the Board, with liberty to call witnesses on either side. All work in dispute shall be produced before the referee for inspection at the inquiry.

XIV. That no alteration or addition be made to these rules, except at a quarterly meeting, or at a special meeting convened for that purpose. Notice of any proposed alteration shall be given in writing one month previous to such meeting.

Bristol, March 31st, 1892.

(iii.) Amended Rules of the Board of Arbitration and Conciliation for the Boot and Shoe Trade of the East of Scotland.

(Formed 1891.)

I. That it shall be called the "Board of Arbitration and "Conciliation for the Boot and Shoe Trade of the East of "Scotland."

II. The object of the Board shall be to arbitrate on any questions or disputes affecting the trade which may be referred to it by the employers or workmen; also to enforce uniform prices and classification throughout the whole district affected by the uniform statement of wages.

III. The Board shall be constituted of five employers and five workmen, three on each side to form a quorum. If at any meetings of the Board the number of employers and workmen should be unequal, all shall have the right of fully entering into the discussion of any matters brought before the Board; but only an equal number of each shall vote, the member or, members retiring to be selected by ballot. The members of the Board to serve for one year, and to be eligible for re-election from June each year.

IV. The Board at its first meeting shall elect a president, vice-president, and secretary, who shall continue in office for one year.

V. That in the case of the resignation, death, or non-attendance for four times of any member of the Board, that section of the Board to which such member belongs may choose another person to fill the vacancy.

VI. That in the absence of the president and vice-president, a chairman shall be elected by those present; the chairman at all meetings to have one vote only.

VII. That a standing committee of inquiry shall be appointed, consisting of two employers and two workmen, whose duty it shall be to investigate all cases referred to it by the Board. One member only from each side shall act on the same disputes. Members as far as possible to act in their own districts. The committee shall embody their report in writing, stating clearly the nature of the dispute at issue, and it shall be sent to the secretary at least three days prior to first meeting of the Board.

VIII. That all questions coming before the Board shall be sent to the secretary ten days before the meeting of the Board. It will then be his duty to prepare an agenda of the business, and have the same delivered to members prior to meeting.

IX. That the ordinary meeting of the Board shall be held on the second Saturday of each month, when there is business to transact, but the president and vice-president jointly may call a meeting whenever they deem it necessary.

X. That in all cases of dispute the person bringing the case to the Board shall state the nature of it personally or otherwise, and the other side shall have the right to reply, but they shall both retire while the case is under consideration. Members of the Board need not retire unless when directly implicated.

XI. In cases of dispute, work shall be continued pending the decision of the Board, and the work in dispute paid for at old rate of wages; but if the work be of a new kind it shall be paid for at such prices as may be mutually agreed upon until the decision of the Board has been given, such prices to come into operation from the date of dispute.

XII. With a view to prevent any unpleasantness in any cases of complaint the workman shall first bring the matter before the employer, or the man at the wicket; should they not be able to agree the workman shall then report the case to the local secretary for his Union, who shall then act in accordance with Rule No. 8.

XIII. That all questions which the Board is unable to decide shall be referred to an arbiter who shall be appointed by the Board. If the Board cannot agree, they shall appoint two referees, one from each side, who shall elect the arbiter—the referees to be outside the Board.

XIV. The arbiter shall meet with the Board, and each side shall have the right to state their own case and call witnesses, and in each case the original work in dispute must be produced at such meeting for the inspection of the arbiter. The arbiter shall hold office for one year from the date of appointment, and his decisions shall be binding on both parties.

XV. Samples brought to the Board for classification to be stamped and retained by the manufacturer for reference by the Board for fifteen months.

XVI. That any expenses incurred by the Board jointly shall be borne equally by the respective societies of employers and workmen.

XVII. That no alteration or addition be made to these Rules except at a special meeting of the Board convened for the purpose, and notice shall be given to the Board in writing of such proposed alteration one month previous to the meeting

(iv.) Rules of the No. 2* Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of Kettering and District.

1. That this Board be called "The Board of Conciliation and "Arbitration for the following branches of the boot and shoe "trade of Kettering and district., viz., *clickers, pressmen, "machinists, and fitters.*"

2. That the object of the Board shall be to conciliate and arbitrate on any question or dispute affecting the trade in the branches named in Rule 1 that may be referred to it by employers or workmen, and by conciliatory means to interpose its influence to put an end to such questions or disputes.

3. That the Board be constituted of six employers and six workmen; each section to be elected as may be decided by those they represent, but to produce satisfactory evidence that they are empowered to represent the general body of employers or of workmen, and that any decision of this Board will be observed.

4. That four members of each section form a quorum. If numbers of each section are unequal, all may take part in the discussion, but only an equal number of each section shall vote, the withdrawal of the members of whichever body may be in excess to be by lot.

5. That in case of death, or resignation, or non-attendance for three consecutive times of any member, his section of the Board shall elect a member to fill the vacancy.

6. The Board shall at its first and annual meetings elect a chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary.

7. That a joint minute book shall be kept, in which the decisions of the Board shall be duly recorded by the secretary, and signed by the chairman and vice-chairman, after being confirmed by the Board at its next meeting.

8. That the expenses of this Board shall be borne equally by the respective societies of employers and workmen.

9. Any question this Board may be unable to agree upon shall be referred to a referee, to be appointed by the Board.

10. The Board recognises the right of any workman to serve as one of its members, and will protect him in so doing.

(v.) Rules of the Board of Arbitration and Conciliation of the Leicester† Boot and Shoe Trade.

Rule 1. That a board of trade be formed, to be styled the "Board of Arbitration and Conciliation for the Boot and Shoe "Trade of Leicester."‡

Rule 2. That the object of the said Board shall be to arbitrate on any questions or disputes affecting the trade that may be referred to it from time to time by the employers or workmen, and by conciliatory means to interpose its influence to put an end to such questions or disputes.

Rule 3. That the Board be constituted as follows: Six manufacturers and six workmen, and a reserve of two§ on each side. Three manufacturers and three workmen to form a quorum. The manufacturers to be elected by a public meeting of their own body; the workmen also to be elected by a public meeting of their own body. The whole of the Board to serve for one year, and be eligible for re-election. The new Board to be elected in the month of January‖ in each year

Rule 4. That a committee of inquiry, consisting of four members of the Board, two employers and two workmen, shall investigate the cases referred to it by the secretary.¶ If unable to amicably adjust the business, it shall be referred to the Board for settlement.

Rule 5. That the Board shall, at its annual meeting, elect a president, vice-president, referee, treasurer, and a paid secretary, all of whom shall continue in office for one year, and be eligible for re-election.

Rule 6. That the Board shall meet for the transaction of business, on a requisition to the president, signed by three** members of the Board specifying the nature of the business to be transacted; the president shall, within fourteen days, convene a meeting of its members, and the circular calling such meeting shall specify the nature of the business.

Rule 7. That all questions or disputes submitted to to the Board for their investigation be embodied in writing stating as clearly as possible the nature of the question or dispute, such statements to be sent to the secretary at least two days prior to the Board meeting.

Rule 8. That in the absence of both president and vice-president, a chairman shall be elected by the majority present, the chairman to have a vote; and in case of votes being equal, appeal shall be made to the referee, whose decision shall be final.

Rule 9. If at any meetings of the Board the number of employers and workmen is unequal, all shall have the right of fully entering into the discussion of any matters brought before them, but only an equal number of each shall vote. The withdrawal of the members of whichever body may be in excess to be by bailot.

Rule 10. That any expenses incurred by the Board be borne equally by the employers and workmen.

Rule 11. That in case of the resignation, death, or non-attendance of any member of the Board, that portion of the Board to which such member has been elected shall choose another person to fill up the vacancy, who shall serve till the expiration of the Board in the following January.††

Rule 12. It is agreed that in case of any dispute work shall be continued and paid for as previous, but if the work be new it shall be withdrawn until the decision of the Board is arrived at.‡‡

Rule 13. That no alteration or addition be made to these rules, except at a quarterly meeting, or at a special meeting convened for that purpose. Notice of any proposed alteration shall be given in writing one month previous to such meeting.

Rule 14. That all questions or disputes submitted to the referee shall be conducted by the members of the Board, with liberty to call witnesses on either side, and the work in dispute to be submitted at all such meetings to the referee for inspection.

---

* The secretary states that there are two boards of arbitration for two different branches of the trade. The rules of the No. 1 Board are not printed. With the substitution of the other branches for the words printed in italics in Rule 1, the above rules are applicable to the No. 1 Board.

† With a few deviations, which have been pointed out in foot-notes, these rules also apply to the Hinckley and District Boot and Shoe Trade Board of Arbitration.

‡ "Hinckley and District" in Hinckley rules.

§ "Three" in Hinckley rules.

‖ "March" in Hinckley rules.

¶ The first sentence in Rule 4 of the Hinckley Board is as follows:—"That a committee of inquiry be formed in each place "consisting of four members of the Board, two employers and two workmen, who shall investigate the cases referred to it by the "secretary, any settlement effected to be reported at the next meeting of the Board."

** "Four" in Hinckley rules.

†† "March" in Hinckley rules.

‡‡ Rule 12 of the Hinckley Board is as follows:—"It is agreed that in case of any dispute work shall be continued and paid for as previous, but if the work be new, it shall be submitted to a committee of inquiry where dispute has arisen, who shall dispose of the question pending the decision of the Board. Any arrangement so arrived at shall not be used as an argument at the final decision of the Board."

(vi.) Rules of the Board of Arbitration and Conciliation of the Northampton Boot and Shoe Trade, 1888.

I. That it shall be called the "Board of Arbitration and "Conciliation for the Boot and Shoe Trade of Northampton."

II. The object of the Board shall be to arbitrate on any questions or disputes affecting the trade, which may be referred to it by the employers or workmen, and by conciliatory means to interpose its influence, and settle such disputes.

III. The Board shall be constituted of five employers and five workmen, each section to be elected at a general meeting of the Society; three on each side to form a quorum. If at any meetings of the Board the number of employers and workmen should be unequal, all shall have the right of fully entering into the discussion of any matters brought before the Board; but only an equal number of each shall vote. The members of the Board to serve for one year, and to be eligible for re-election.

IV. The Board, at its first meeting, shall elect a president and vice-president, who shall continue in office for one year. The manufacturers and workmen to be attended by their respective secretaries at all meetings of the Board.

V. That in case of the resignation, death, or non-attendance for four times of any member of the Board, that section of the Board to which such member belongs shall choose another person to fill the vacancy.

VI. That in the absence of the president or vice-president, a chairman shall be elected by those present; the chairman to have one vote only.

VII. That a committee of inquiry shall be appointed, consisting of four members of the Board, viz., the president and vice-president, and one employer and one workman. In the absence of any member of the committee, the remainder to select a member from the general committee. They shall have power to investigate all disputes, and if both parties agree, to abide by their decision; they shall have full power to settle any dispute, such settlement shall be reported, in writing, to the Board at its first meeting, and the same shall be put to the meeting from the chair without comment, nor shall any discussion be permitted; but the action of the committee shall be sanctioned by the Board and entered on the minutes.

VIII. That two days' notice, in writing, shall be given to the respective secretaries by the president or vice-president prior to the meeting of the Board, such notice to contain particulars of the nature of the cases. Should any case occur in the interval, the Board shall, as far as possible, adjudicate upon them. An agenda shall always be prepared of the business which has to come before the Board, and the chairman shall read the same at the commencement of the meeting.

IX. That the ordinary meetings of the Board shall be held on alternate Wednesdays, at seven o'clock, but the president and vice-president, jointly, may call a meeting whenever they deem it necessary.

X. That in all cases of dispute the person bringing the case to the Board shall state the nature of it, and the other side shall have the right of reply, but they shall both retire while the case is under consideration.

XI. No employer or workman shall take any part in any dispute where their establishments are concerned.

XII. In cases of dispute, work shall be continued pending the decision of the Board, and the work in dispute paid for at the old rate of wages; but, if the work be of a new kind, it shall be paid for at such prices as may be agreed upon, or withdrawn until the decision of the Board has been given.

XIII. That any expenses incurred by the Board, jointly, shall be borne equally by the respective societies of employers and workmen.

XIV. With a view to prevent any unpleasantness in any cases of complaint, the workman shall first bring the matter before the employer, or the man at the wicket; should they not be able to agree, the workman shall then ask the president of the Union to see the employer respecting the complaint; should he not be able to settle it, then the work in dispute, or such portion as they select, shall be marked by the employer and president and brought before the committee of inquiry, who shall investigate the case.

XV. That all questions which the Board are unable to decide shall be referred to the court of appeal, as provided for in the agreement entered into by the respective societies.

XVI. That no alteration or addition be made to these Rules except at a special meeting of the Board, convened for the purpose, and notice shall be given to the Board, in writing, of such proposed alteration one month previous to the meeting.

[NOTE.—It was arranged when the Statement was compiled that no lower quality than thirds glacé and glove kid should be manufactured.]

(vii.) Rules of the Board of Arbitration and Conciliation of the Norwich Boot and Shoe Trade, 1890.

I. That it shall be called the "Board of Arbitration and Conciliation for the Boot and Shoe Trade of Norwich and district."

II. The object of the Board shall be to arbitrate on any questions or disputes affecting the trade, which may be referred to it by the employers or workmen, and by conciliatory means to interpose its influence and settle such disputes.

III. The Board shall be constituted of six employers and six workmen, each section to be elected at a general meeting of its own society; three on each side to form a quorum. If at any meetings of the Board the number of employers and workmen should be unequal, all shall have the right of fully entering into the discussion of any matters brought before the Board; but only an equal number of each shall vote. The members of the Board to serve for one year, and to be eligible for re-election.

IV. The Board, at its first meeting, shall elect a president and vice-president, who shall continue in office for one year. The manufacturers and workmen to be attended by their respective secretaries at all meetings of the Board.

V. That in case of the resignation, death, or non-attendance consecutively of any member of the Board at four ordinary meetings, that section of the Board to which such member belongs shall choose another person to fill the vacancy.

VI. That in the absence of the president or vice-president, a chairman shall be elected by those present; the chairman to have one vote only.

VII. That two days' notice, in writing, shall be given by the respective secretaries, with the assent of the president or vice-president, prior to any meeting of the Board, such notice to contain particulars of the nature of the cases. Should any case occur in the interval, the Board shall, as far as possible, adjudicate upon it. An agenda shall always be prepared by the secretaries of the business which has to come before the Board, and the chairman shall read the same at the commencement of the meeting.

VIII. That the ordinary meetings of the Board shall be called for alternate Mondays at six o'clock, when thought necessary by the secretaries, but the president and vice-president jointly, may call a special meeting whenever they deem it necessary.

IX. No employer or workman shall take part in any dispute where their establishments are concerned.

X. In cases of dispute, work shall be continued, pending the decision of the Board, and the work in dispute paid for at the old rate of wages; but, if the work be of a new kind, it shall be paid for at such prices as may be agreed upon or withdrawn, until the decision of the Board has been given.

XI. That any expenses incurred by the Board, jointly, shall be borne equally by the respective societies of employers and workmen.

XII. With a view to meet any cases of complaint, the workman shall first bring the matter before the employer, or the man at the wicket; should they not be able to agree, the workman shall then ask the secretaries of the Board to see the employer respecting the complaint; should they not be able to settle it, then the work in dispute, or such portion as they select, shall be marked by the secretaries, and brought before the Board, who shall investigate the same. That in cases where the secretaries are agreed, and shall determine that there is no necessity to bring the matter before the Board, the person then insisting shall pay the expenses of the reference provided the judgment of the Board goes against the party so insisting. The expenses not to exceed two shillings and sixpence in each case.

XIII. That all questions which the Board are unable to decide shall be referred to an arbitrator, agreed upon by the Board; his decision to be final.

XIV. That no alteration or addition be made to these rules except at a special meeting of the Board, convened for the purpose, and notice shall be given to the Board, in writing, of such proposed alteration, one month previous to the meeting.

(viii.) Rules of the Board of Arbitration and Conciliation of the Rushden, Higham Ferrers, and Irthlingborough Boot and Shoe Trade, 1890.

1. A board shall be formed to be called the Arbitration Board.

2. The object of the Board shall be to arbitrate on any questions or disputes affecting the trade which may be referred to it by the employers or workmen and by conciliatory means to interpose its influence and settle such disputes.

3. The Board shall consist of six employers and six workmen, each section to be elected in the manner decided upon by the body they represent, but to produce satisfactory evidence that they are so appointed and are empowered to represent the general body of employers or workmen, and that any decision arrived at by the Board will be adhered to by their body. Three on each side to form a quorum. If at any meetings of the Board the number of employers and workmen should be unequal all shall have the right of fully entering into the discussion of any matters brought before the Board; but only an equal number of each shall vote. The withdrawal of the individual members of whichever body may be in excess to be decided by lot. The members of the Board to serve for one year and to be eligible for re-election. The first Board to terminate on the 30th day of September 1891.

4. The Board at its first meeting shall elect a president and vice-president, who shall continue in office for one year. The manufacturers and workmen to be attended by their respective society's secretaries at all meetings of the Board.

5. That in case of the death, resignation, or non-attendance (except from illness) for four consecutive times of any member of the Board, that section of the Board to which such member belongs shall choose another person to fill the vacancy.

6. That in the absence of the president or vice-president, a chairman shall be elected by those present; but the president, vice-president, or the chairman to have one vote only.

7. That a committee of inquiry shall be appointed, consisting of four members of the Board, viz., the president and vice-president and one employer and one workman. In the absence of any member of the committee the remainder to select a member from the general committee. They shall have power to investigate all disputes, and if both parties agree, to abide by their decision; they shall have full power to settle any dispute, such settlement shall be reported, in writing, to the Board at its next meeting, and the same shall be put to the meeting from the chair without comment, nor shall any discussion be permitted, but the action of the committee shall be sanctioned by the Board and entered on the minutes.

8. That two days' notice, in writing, shall be given to the respective secretaries by the president or vice-president, prior to the meeting of the Board, such notice to contain particulars of the nature of the cases. Should any other cases occur in the interval, the Board shall, as far as possible, also adjudicate upon them. An agenda shall always be prepared of the business which has to come before the Board, and the chairman shall read the same at the commencement of the meeting.

9. That the ordinary meetings of the Board shall be held on alternate Wednesdays at 7 o'clock, but the president and vice-president, jointly, may call a meeting whenever they deem it necessary. The first meeting to be held on the 17th September 1890.

10. That in all cases of dispute the person bringing the case to the Board shall state the nature of it, and the other side shall have the right of reply thereto, but they shall both retire while the case is under consideration.

11. No employer or workman being members of the Board shall take part in the consideration of any dispute where either of their respective establishments are concerned.

12. That boots sent for classification shall be produced, and the vote taken by ballot without any discussion or comment.

13. That a majority of votes cast shall decide any question of classification. If there be no such majority and the voting covers more than two classes the minority vote shall be struck out until reduced to two classes. That if the voting be equally divided between two classes, a second ballot shall be taken without comment, and if again equal the question shall then be open to discussion.

14. In cases of dispute work shall be continued pending the decision of the Board, and the work in dispute paid for at the old rate of wages, but if the work be of a new kind it shall be paid for at such prices as may be mutually agreed upon or else shall be withdrawn until the decision of the Board has been given.

15. That any expense incurred by the Board, jointly, shall be borne equally by the respective societies of employers and workmen.

16. With a view to prevent any unpleasantness in any cases of complaint the workman shall first bring the matter before the employer or the man at the wicket. Should they not be able to agree the workman shall then ask the president of the union to see the employer respecting the complaint; should he not be able to settle it, then, the work in dispute, or such portion as they select shall be marked by the employer and president, and brought before the committee of inquiry, who shall investigate the case.

17. That all matters and questions which the said Board are unable to decide or upon which they are unable to agree, shall be reserved by them, and such reserved matters and questions shall be submitted by the said Board to two arbitrators, one to be appointed by the representatives of the workmen on the said Board and the other by the representatives of the employers on the said Board, but if such arbitrators should be unable to agree then by an umpire to be previously chosen by the two arbitrators so appointed as aforesaid. And if either party shall refuse or neglect so to appoint an arbitrator as aforesaid within seven days after the other party shall have so appointed one, and have given written notice to the other party thereof requesting them to appoint their arbitrator, then and in such case the arbitrator so already appointed shall act and decide alone. The decision of the two arbitrators or umpire, or of the arbitrator deciding alone as aforesaid, to be absolutely final and binding upon all parties.

18. That no alteration or addition be made to these rules except at a special meeting of the Board, convened for the purpose, and notice shall be given to the Board, in writing, of such proposed alteration one month previous to the meeting.

(ix.) Board of Conciliation for Huddersfield and District Dyers.

Established to promote methods of amicably settling all Disputes and the prevention of Strikes and Lock-outs.

Offices.—28, Queen Street, Huddersfield.

(Formed 1893.)

Rules.

Constitution.

I. The composition of the Board shall be as follows:—

(*a.*) Six members representing employers, to be elected by the Huddersfield and District Master Dyers' Association.

(*b.*) Six members representing employees, to be elected by the Huddersfield, Bradford, Barnsley, and District Dyers' Association.

The said twelve members shall constitute the Board of Conciliation.

Chairman.

II. The Board shall annually at their first meeting appoint from their own body a chairman and a vice-chairman, both of whom shall be entitled to vote, but neither to have a casting vote. The chairman shall be selected from the employers of labour on the Board, and the vice-chairman from amongst the employed. The chairman (or in his absence the vice-chairman) shall preside, either on the occasion of a conference or at the transaction of ordinary business. In the absence of both the chairman and the vice-chairman, the members present shall appoint a chairman to preside at that meeting.

Secretary.

III. The Board shall elect a secretary after these Rules are adopted, but his appointment shall be subject to the pleasure of the Board.

Vacancies.

IV. Whenever a vacancy has arisen, from any cause, in the Board, such vacancy shall be filled up, within two months of its occurrence, by the body which appointed the member whose seat has become vacant. Intimation of such appointment shall be at once sent to the secretary.

Duration of Service and Retirement.

V. Members shall be elected annually. The retiring members shall be eligible for re-election.

Procedure.

VI. As soon as it shall come to the knowledge of the secretary that any question has arisen which cannot be settled by the persons interested, it shall be his duty to immediately summon a meeting of the Board.

VII. Should the disputants prefer it, the Board shall assist them in selecting arbitrators to whom the questions at issue shall be submitted for decision. In the event of the disputants agreeing to accept the intervention of the Board for any of the purposes mentioned in this rule, the following rules shall take effect:—

(1.) No decision of the Board shall be binding upon either of the parties to the dispute, excepting at the express desire of both disputants signified in writing before the final decision is given.

(2.) No case shall be finally decided except in the presence of a quorum of eight members of the Board.

(3.) At the request of either disputant, and with the consent of both, the Board shall have power to call in the assistance of two or more experts, half of whom shall be selected by each party to the dispute.

(4.) Each party shall, prior to the hearing of the case by the Board, forward to the secretary a written statement showing how the disagreement has come about and what are their respective claims and complaints.

(5.) In addition to this documentary statement, witnesses may be called by either party to give evidence in support of such statements as have been adduced.

(6.) The Chairman, as defined in Rule II., shall act as presiding officer only, empowered to decide questions of order and to expound and elucidate, but not to advocate.

(7.) A verbatim report of the proceedings may be taken at the discretion of the Board.

(8.) When a decision is agreed upon by the Board, or by arbitrators selected by them, the same may be made public on the authority of the chairman, with such comments as shall be approved of by the Board. Should the proceedings before the Board result in an equality of votes, so that no definite decision can be given, then the chairman shall make an announcement to that effect.

Voting.

VIII. In the event of any question being put to the vote at any meeting of the Board at which the number of representatives of employers and employed is unequal, any member present shall have the right to claim that the voting power of each order shall be equal, irrespective of the numbers present. In such case the chairman shall call upon the order whose numbers predominate to exclude from the voting such a number of their order for the time being as shall suffice to produce an equality of voting between the two orders, the chairman counting himself as one of the order to which he belongs.

Expenses.

IX. The expenses of the Board shall be levied upon each section in equal proportions.

Annual Report.

X. The Board shall publish an annual report, but no account of the proceedings during the hearing of any particular dispute shall be inserted therein without the consent of both disputants.

Byelaws.

XI. The Board may from time to time construct a code of byelaws for its own government.

Amendment of Rules.

XII. These rules shall be open to amendment as required from time to time on agreement between master dyers and the workmen dyers at a joint meeting of both bodies, summoned by the secretary, notice of such meeting being given at least one month previous to the meeting.

(x.) Rules of the South Staffordshire Bolt and Nut Trade Wages Board.

(17*th April* 1893.)

1. The name of the Board shall be "The South Staffordshire "Bolt and Nut Trade Wages Board."

2. The object of the Board shall be to deal from time to time with the wages paid for hand-forged work in the bolt and nut trade.

3. The Board shall consist of employers and workmen in the South Staffordshire and District bolt and nut trade who sign a declaration that they will adhere to the rate of wages from time to time authorised by the Board and to the rules and regulations of the Board.

4. The employers and workmen shall each appoint 12 delegates, who shall represent them at the meetings of the Board.

5. The chairman of the Board shall be elected annually from among the employers' delegates.

6. The chairman of the Board shall preside at all meetings of the Board at which he is present, and if he is absent from any meeting a chairman shall be elected from among the employers present. The chairman's ruling on all matters of procedure shall be final.

7. Each section of the Wages' Board shall appoint and pay its own secretary, and separate expenses, but the joint expenses of the Board shall be borne equally by the employers' and workmen's sections.

8. Four times at least in every year a meeting of the employers' and workmen's delegates shall be held to transact the general business of the Board.

9. If at any time the general body of employers or of the workmen, or any three members of either section of the Board, wish to call a meeting of the Board to consider any special matter, they shall, through their secretary, notify to the secretary of the other section of the Board their wish to hold a special meeting of the Board, at the same time stating the nature of the special business they wish to deal with. The secretaries shall then arrange for a meeting at a convenient date, and shall specify in the notices to the delegates calling the meeting the nature of the special business to be dealt with.

10. The sum of 199*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* at present standing to the credit of the Board at the London and Midland Bank shall constitute a guarantee fund of the Board, which shall remain on deposit at the bank or be invested in such other manner as the Board may from time to time determine. Any further contributions to the guarantee fund resolved upon by the Board shall be paid one-half by the employers and one-half by the workmen.

11. The guarantee fund shall be applied by the Board in such manner as it thinks fit for the purpose of carrying out its arrangements, and in any case where any member or members refuse to carry out the arrangements of the Board, the fund shall be applied in supporting the masters or workmen as the case may be.

12. No resolution of the Board shall be deemed to be carried unless it is approved both by a majority of employers' delegates, and by a majority of workmen's delegates present at a meeting, and voting shall be by show of hands.

13. Four employers' delegates and four workmen's delegates shall form a quorum.

14. In case the Board is unable to settle any matter brought before it, not less than three-fourths of the employers, or not less than three-fourths of the workmen present at the meeting may claim to have the matter referred to arbitration, and the Board shall nominate an arbitrator, but if the Board cannot agree on an arbitrator, then the Mayor for the time being of the City of Birmingham shall be requested to nominate one, and his choice shall be binding on the whole Board.

15. The decision of the arbitrator shall be binding on the whole Board.

16. Any member may withdraw from the Board by giving one calendar month's notice, and he shall then be no longer bound by the regulations of the Board, except as to such matters as at the time of his notice of resignation are binding on the Board for a longer period than one month.

17. No alteration shall be made in these rules except at a general meeting of the Board, and notice of any proposed alteration shall be given in the circular calling the meeting.

17th April 1893.

xi.—Rules of the Edinburgh and Leith House Carpenters' and Joiners' Conciliation Board.

(1.) The Board shall be called the "Edinburgh and Leith House Carpenters' and Joiners' Board of Conciliation."

(2.) The Board shall endeavour to adjust, by conciliatory means, all questions that may from time to time arise and be referred to it by either employers or workmen. Pending settlement by the Board of any question, there shall be no stoppage of work, and the wages, hours of work, and other working conditions, shall, until settlement, be those current at the time of notice given. The decisions of the Board shall be binding on all parties concerned.

(3.) The Board shall consist of seven representatives from the employers, and seven from the employees.

(4.) The Board, at its annual meeting in January, shall elect a president, vice-president, and two secretaries, who shall continue in office for one year, and be eligible for re-election. It shall also at its annual meeting (or adjournment thereof) appoint a referee.

(5.) All meetings of the Board shall be convened by the joint secretaries on receipt of notice in writing from the secretary of one of the parties, stating the business to be transacted. Such meetings to be held not earlier than seven days, nor later than fourteen days after receipt of said notice.

(6.) The president, or, in his absence, the vice-president, shall preside over all meetings of the Board. Four on each side to form a quorum, but an equal number only of employers and employees shall vote on any decision; a ballot, if necessary, being taken by the party having the majority as to which of their number shall not vote. The president shall not have a casting vote.

(7.) If the Board is unable to effect an amicable settlement of any matter in dispute, it shall then be submitted to the referee, whose decision shall be final and binding.

(8.) All expenses incurred by the Board shall be borne equally by employers and employed.

xii.—Extracts from Local Working Rules in the Building Trades.

The following are the Rules bearing on Arbitration and Conciliation in a few selected Districts.

(1.) Bristol.

Rule XI. *Conciliation.*—That a board of conciliation be formed, consisting of four employers and four operatives of the trade affected, to whom any question arising as to the spirit of these rules, upon their infringement or their interpretation, may be referred; and that a decision of a majority of such board shall be binding on all parties concerned.

That in case of an equal division each body shall appoint an arbitrator; and the two arbitrators shall themselves, in case of disagreement, appoint an umpire. The decision of such arbitrators, if unanimous, or of the umpire, to be final, binding, and conclusive.

(2.) Chatham.

Rule IX.—In case of a dispute the matter to be submitted to an arbitration committee, consisting of six employers and six carpenters and joiners, who shall be sole judges, and their decision shall be final; in a case of non-agreement a referee shall be elected by the majority of the committee, whose award shall be final.

(3.) Coventry.*

Rule I.—All trade disputes shall be settled by an equal number of delegates from the masters and men, who shall appoint an independent chairman with a casting vote.

(4.) Potteries District and Newcastle.

Rule VIII. *Conciliation.*—That in case any private dispute or difference shall arise between any employer or any operative, or, in case of any rule, either by employer or operative, such dispute, difference, or infringement, shall be decided by a committee; the same to be called a conciliation committee, such committee to consist of six employers and six operatives (four on each side to form a quorum) who shall hear and determine, within three weeks from the date the grievance takes place, the subject in dispute; or in the event of their inability to arrive at an amicable settlement they shall call in an umpire, whose nomination is to be sanctioned by both parties, and whose decision shall be binding.

Rule IX.—*Arbitration.*—If any trade dispute or question as to the construction of these rules shall arise between employers and workmen, such dispute, if not otherwise voluntarily arranged, shall be settled by six persons chosen from each side, who are hereby appointed arbitrators (four on each side to form a quorum), and they shall nominate an umpire to decide between them (in the event of their differing) whose decision shall be binding.

* The rule quoted refers to the bricklayers' branch; the rules of the other branches are stated to be similar.

APPENDIX IV.

AMOUNTS paid in 1893 by the following TRADE UNIONS to their MEMBERS in respect of DISPUTE BENEFIT as shown by the ANNUAL REPORTS of such Unions.

Name of Union.	Number of Members in Union.	Amount of Dispute Benefit paid.	Amount per Member of Union.
		£	£ s. d.
ENGLISH TRADE UNIONS.			
Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers and Confectioners of Great Britain and Ireland.	4,693	237	0 1 0
Basket Makers:—			
Lancashire and Cheshire Union of Skip and Basket Makers	350	7	0 0 4¾
Yorkshire United Skip, Hamper, and Basket Makers' Society	115	3	0 0 6¼
London Union of Journeymen Basket Makers	264	350	1 6 6¼
Brush Makers:—			
United Society of Brush Makers	1,195	73	0 1 2¾
Ivory and Bone Brush Makers' Trade Protection Society	124	4	0 0 7¾
Bass Dressers' Trade Union Society	23	4	0 3 5¾
Building Trades:—			
Operative Bricklayers' Society	22,253	7,123	0 6 4¾
United Operative Bricklayers' Trade, Accident, and Burial Society	2,505	55	0 0 5¼
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	40,996	16,932	0 8 3
General Union of Operative Carpenters and Joiners	6,177	461	0 1 6
Perseverance Society of Carpenters and Joiners	393	10	0 0 6
London Wood and Tin Packing Case Makers' Trade Society	366	29	0 1 7
Liverpool and District Packing Case and Box Makers' Society	86	1	0 0 2¾
Fret Lead Glaziers' and Cutters' Union	97	1	0 0 2½
Amalgamated Society of House Decorators and Painters	4,526	623	0 2 9
National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters.	5,927	1,116	0 3 9¼
East London Painters' Trade Union	473	(3s. 4d.)	—
London Central Association of House Decorators and Painters	247	2	0 0 2
West End House Painters' and Decorators' Trade Union	235	2	0 0 2
Birkenhead Operative House Painters' Society	250	1	0 0 1
Glass Painters' Union	122	28	0 4 7
National Association of Operative Plasterers	7,707	1,794	0 4 7¾
Metropolitan Trade Society of Operative Plasterers	389	30	0 1 6½
Fibrous Plasterers' Association	40	1	0 0 6
United Operative Plumbers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland.	6,873	1,904	0 5 6½
Amalgamated Society of Mill Sawyers and Wood Working Machinists.	2,378	243	0 2 0½
Amalgamated Slaters of England Provident Society	722	11	0 0 3¾
Friendly Society of Operative Stonemasons of England, Ireland, and Wales.	16,683	2,632	0 3 1¾
National Association of Builders' Labourers	1,938	613	0 6 4
United Builders' Labourers' Union (Bermondsey)	5,427	862	0 3 2
Amalgamated Builders' Labourers Union of Great Britain and Ireland.	1,057	966	0 18 3¼
Do. do. Nelson Branch	77	3	0 0 9¼
Do. do. Sheffield Branch	87	8	0 1 10
Amalgamated Society of Kitchen Range, Hot Water, and other Fitters.	223	37	0 3 3¾
Cabinet Making and Furniture Trades:—			
Alliance Cabinet Makers' Association	4,814	2,351	0 9 9¼
Amalgamated Union of Cabinet Makers	1,406	283	0 4 0¼
Progressive Union of Cabinet Makers	362	171	0 9 5½
Alliance French Polishers' Society	270	40	0 2 11½
East London Operative French Polishers' Society	585	415	0 14 2¼
Fancy Cane, Wicker, and Bamboo Workers' Union	95	115	1 4 2½
Cigar, Tobacco, and Tobacco Pipe Trades:—			
Clay Tobacco Pipe Makers' Association of England and Wales	164	34	0 4 1¾
Cigar Box Makers' and Paperers' Trade Union	146	1	0 0 1¾
Clothing Trades:—			
Amalgamated Society of Boot and Shoe Makers	4,259	412	0 1 11
National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives	41,274	5,900	0 2 10¼
Carried forward	188,393	45,888	—

Name of Union.	Number of Members in Union.	Amount of Dispute Benefit paid.	Amount per Member of Union.
		£	£ s. d.
Brought forward	188,393	45,888	—
Clothing Trades—*continued.*			
Norwich United Clickers and Rough Stuff Cutters' Mutual Benefit Society and Trade Union.	88	8	0 1 9¾
Amalgamated Society of Journeymen Felt Hatters	3,119	1,999	0 12 9¾
Leicester and Leicestershire Amalgamated Hosiery Union	3,860	1,140	0 5 11
Rotary Power Framework Knitters' Society, Nottingham	660	136	0 4 1½
Amalgamated Society of Tailors	16,087	2,205	0 2 9
London Clothiers' Cutters' Trade Union	520	9	0 0 4¼
United Ladies' Tailors' and Mantlemakers' Association	450	19	0 0 10
United Kingdom Society of Coachmakers	5,577	97	0 0 4¼
Coopers:—			
National Amalgamated Society of Coopers (Tyneside)	285	17	0 1 2¼
Amalgamated Society of Coopers, (London)	400	7	0 0 4¼
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and District Coopers' Society	171	13	0 1 6¼
Hull Coopers' Society	248	129	0 10 4¾
Enginemen:—			
Amalgamated Protective Union of Engine Drivers, Crane Drivers, Hydraulic and Boiler Attendants.	1,036	28	0 0 6½
Shropshire District of the National Federation of Enginemen's Protective Associations.	62	7	0 2 3
Northern United Enginemen's Association	990	26	0 0 6¼
New Amalgamated Society of Enginemen, Cranemen, Boilermen, and Firemen.	1,652	174	0 2 1¼
Widnes Enginemen's and Firemen's Provident Society	55	5	0 1 9¾
North Wales Branch of the National Federation of Enginemen's Protection Associations.	160	69	0 8 7½
South Yorkshire District Steam Enginemen's Protection Association	538	1,581	2 18 9¼
Cumberland United Enginemen's Association	37	1	0 0 6½
Enginemen's and Boilermen's Amalgamated Society of Great Britain and Ireland (St. Helens District).	75	81	1 1 7¼
Bolton and District Engine Tenters' and Firemen's Provident Society.	162	3	0 0 4½
Nottingham Stationary Engine Drivers' Society	66	1	0 0 3½
Farriers:—			
Permanent Amalgamated Farriers' Protection Society	589	243	0 8 3
Manchester and District Farriers' Trade Protection Society	366	12	0 0 7¾
Female Labour Trades:—			
Wigan and District Tailoresses' and Kindred Trades' Society	102	18	0 3 6¼
Women's Hosiery Union	280	2	0 0 1¾
Glass Trades:			
Glass Bottle Makers of Yorkshire United Trade Protection Society	2,110	15,538	6 7 4¼
National Plate Glass Bevellers' Trade Union	905	98	0 2 2
Labour, Agricultural and General Unskilled:—			
Berkshire Agricultural and General Workers' Union	245	1	0 0 1
Wiltshire General and Agricultural Workers' Union	1,500	7	0 0 1¼
Eastern Counties Labour Federation	11,342	237	0 0 5
National Union of Gas Workers and General Labourers of Great Britain and Ireland.	30,793	5,106	0 3 3¾
Amalgamated Gas Workers', Brick Makers', and General Labourers' Society.	2,425	11	0 0 1¼
London and Counties Labour League	8,900	573	0 1 3½
National Amalgamated Union of Labour (late Tyneside and National Labour Union).	21,634	3,775	0 3 6
National Labour Federation	1,090	217	0 3 11¾
Hammersmith and District Labour Union	113	4	0 0 8½
Norfolk and Norwich Amalgamated Labour Union	700	28	0 0 9½
British National Assembly of the Knights of Labour	530	244	0 9 2½
General Labourers' Amalgamated Union	3,742	108	0 0 7
Bristol, West of England, and South Wales Operatives' Trade and Provident Society.	6,500	666	0 2 0½
National Amalgamated Labourers' Union of Great Britain and Ireland.	3,015	292	0 1 11¼
Navvies', Bricklayers' Labourers', and General Labourers' Union	9,470	1,771	0 3 9
National Union of Firewood Cutters	240	114	0 9 6
Lancashire and Adjacent Counties Labour Amalgamation	1,900	761	0 8 0¼
Amalgamated Union of Machine and General Labourers	1,600	340	0 4 3
International Federation of All Trades and Industries	58	1	0 0 4¼
National Society of Journeymen Curriers	281	1	0 0 0¾
Glemsford Mat and Matting Weavers' Trade Union	174	1	0 0 1½
Carried forward	335,625	83,812	—

Name of Union.	Number of Members in Union.	Amount of Dispute Benefit paid.	Amount per Member of Union.
		£	£ s. d.
Brought forward	335,625	83,812	—
Metal Trades:—			
National Union of Blast Furnacemen (Midland District)	600	372	0 12 4¾
National Steel Workers' Association, Engineering and Labour League.	1,069	111	0 2 1
Associated Iron and Steel Workers of Great Britain	7,350	631	0 1 8½
British Steel Mill and Hammermen's Union	102	133	1 6 1
British United Hammermen and Forge Furnacemen's Society	500	26	0 1 0½
Friendly Society of Ironfounders of England, Ireland, and Wales	15,050	1,804	0 2 4¾
Iron and Steel Dressers' Trade Society	956	315	0 6 7
Cast-Iron Hollow-Ware Moulders' Trade Society	53	12	0 4 6¼
Welsh Artisan's United Association	525	211	0 8 0½
Amalgamated Society of Plate and Machine Moulders	560	2	0 0 0¾
Amalgamated Society of Engineers	73,526	2,077	0 0 6¾
Steam Engine Makers' Society	6,328	51	0 0 2
United Pattern Makers' Association	2,727	151	0 1 1¼
National United Trade Society of Engineers	904	3	0 0 0¾
Electrical Trades' Union	950	135	0 2 10¼
Scientific Instrument Makers' Trade Society	444	213	0 9 7¼
United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers	2,133	195	0 1 10
East London Unity of Hammermen (now amalgamated with the London Unity).	139	3	0 0 5¼
United Society of Smiths and Hammermen	877	1	0 0 0¼
Hammermen, Helpers, and General Labourers' Society	65	11	0 3 4¾
South Wales and Monmouthshire Smiths', Strikers', Fitters', and Carpenters' Association.	200	3	0 0 3½
Bolton United Operative Roller Makers' Society	137	13	0 1 10¾
United Operative Spindle and Flyer Makers' Friendly Society	1,119	174	0 3 1¼
Bedstead Workmen's Association	2,359	7	0 0 0¾
Birmingham Operative Brass Cock Finishers' Trade, Sick, and Dividend Society.	48	(2s. 6d.)	—
London United Brass Founders' Society	212	42	0 3 11½
Hull Journeymen Brass Founders' and Finishers' Society	167	147	0 17 7¼
General Union of Braziers and Sheet Metal Workers (late Tin Plate Workers).	1,200	49	0 0 9¾
Amalgamated Society of Casters	—	39	—
United Chain Makers' and Chain Strikers' Association of Saltney, Pontypridd, and Staffordshire.	433	703	1 12 5¾
Block Chain Makers' Association	146	51	0 6 11¾
Amalgamated Edge Tool Trade Protection and Death Society	360	5	0 0 3¼
Amalgamated Electro-plate Operatives' Mutual Aid and Protection Society.	261	223	0 17 1
Birmingham Operative Filesmiths' Association	60	13	0 4 4
National Amalgamated Lock, Latch, and Key Makers' Trade Society.	1,340	90	0 1 4¼
Sheffield Silversmiths' Trade Protection Society	474	20	0 0 10¼
Spring Trap Makers' Society	108	16	0 2 11½
South Wales, Monmouthshire, and Gloucestershire Tin Plate Workers' Union.	—	8,140	—
London Amalgamated Society of Tin and Iron Plate Workers and Gas Meter Makers.	740	37	0 1 0
Birmingham Operative Tin Plate Workers' Society	900	70	0 1 6¾
Amalgamated Tube Trade Society	695	163	0 4 8¼
Whitesmiths' and General Iron Fitters' Amalgamated Society	212	5	0 0 5¼
London Operative Zinc Workers' Society	87	3	0 0 8¼
Mining and Quarrying:—			
Burnley Miners' Association ("Prosperity" Lodge)	2,480	8,668	3 9 10¾
North Yorkshire and Cleveland Miners' Association	3,674	2,229	0 12 1½
West Cumberland Miners' Association	3,699	7,584	2 1 0
Derbyshire Miners' Association	18,986	46,647	2 9 1¾
South Derbyshire Amalgamated Miners' Association	1,707	7,543	4 8 4½
Durham Miners' Association	50,000	13,052	0 5 2¾
Pride of Golborne Lodge Miners' Trade Union	228	232	1 0 4¼
Havannah Lodge of Miners and Checkweigh Fund	276	463	1 13 6½
Ilkeston Conservative Miners' Association	153	519	3 7 10
Kearsley, Clifton, Pendlebury, and Pendleton Miners' Association and Checkweigh Fund ("Good Intent" Lodge).	3,138	7,321	2 6 8
Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation:			
Ashton, Haydock, Bolton, &c., Miners' Trade Union	12,460	12,088	0 19 4¾
Aspull District Miners' Association	664	1,576	2 7 5¾
Pride of Bamfurlong Miners' Provident Benefit Society	400	653	1 12 7¾
Blackrod Miners' Association	380	900	2 7 4½
Hindley District Miners' Benefit Society	1,392	1,876	1 6 11½
Carried forward	561,378	211,635	—

Name of Union.	Number of Members in Union.	Amount of Dispute Benefit paid.	Amount per Member of Union.
		£	£ s. d.
Brought forward	561,378	211,633	—
Mining and Quarrying—*continued.*			
Norden and District Miners' Association ("Live and Let Live" Lodge).	26	17	0 13 1
Pemberton Miners' Association	1,100	4,110	3 14 8¾
Smallbridge and Littleborough Miners' Association ("Come and Welcome" Lodge).	40	9	0 4 6
Little Lever, Darcy Lever, Breightmet, and Great Lever Miners' Association and Checkweigh Fund.	1,600	5,752	3 11 10¾
St. Helens District Federation of Miners	1,454	46	0 0 7½
Skelmersdale District Miners' Association	1,693	3,751	2 4 3¾
Standish District Miners' Association	1,007	1,523	1 10 3
Wigan Miners' Association	5,382	8,483	1 11 6¼
Leicestershire (Coalville) Miners' Association	2,859	6,142	2 2 11½
Midland Miners' Federation:			
Bristol Miners' Association	2,951	14,748	4 19 11½
Cannock Chase Miners', Enginemen's and Surfacemen's Association.	6,497	12,846	1 19 6½
Nottinghamshire Miners' Association	18,835	36,137	1 18 4½
Pelsall District Miners' Association	3,653	7,182	1 19 3¾
Warwickshire Miners' Association	4,137	5,786	1 7 11¾
Milnrow Miners' Association	154	361	2 6 10½
Monmouthshire and South Wales District Miners' Association	3,059	1,064	0 6 11½
Northumberland Miners' Mutual Confident Association	17,367*	624	0 0 8¾
Union Society of the Miners of Rhosllanerchrugog and its neighbourhood.	1,095	491	0 8 11¾
No. 1 Lodge ("Miners' Glory"), Salop District of the Midland Counties Federation.	954	937	0 19 7¾
Lodge No. 4 ("Miners' Defence"), Salop District of the Midland Counties Federation.	20	41	2 1 0
Silverdale Hive Lodge of the North Stafford Amalgamated Association of Miners.	390	525	1 6 11
West Bromwich, Oldbury, Tipton, Coseley, and Bradley Amalgamated Association of Miners.	1,511	209	0 2 9¼
Wigan and District Conservative Labour Union	472	99	0 4 2¼
Yorkshire Miners' Association	55,000	227,178	4 2 7¼
North Wales Miners' United Association	319	814	2 11 0½
Denbighshire and Flintshire Miners' Federation	4,000	4,319	1 1 7¼
South Wales and Monmouthshire Miners:			
Ebbw Vale and Sirhowy Miners' Association	2,400	52	0 0 5¼
Aberdare, Merthyr, and Dowlais Miners' Association	6,500	95	0 0 3½
Durham Deputy Overmen's Mutual Aid Association	921	224	0 4 10¼
Cumberland County Colliery Enginemen's Association	105	24	0 4 7
Durham County Colliery Enginemen's Mutual Aid Association	1,597	183	0 2 3½
Durham Colliery Mechanics' Association	1,919	428	0 4 5½
Derbyshire Colliery Mechanics' Association	85	25	0 5 10½
Derbyshire Enginemen and Firemen's Trade Union	340	139	0 8 2¼
Durham Cokemen and Labourers' Association	2,659	556	0 4 2¼
Northumberland Colliery Mechanics' Mutual Protection Association.	592	66	0 2 2¾
West Yorkshire Colliery Enginemen's Mutual Protection Association.	214	23	0 2 1¾
St. Helens Association of Colliery Enginemen	164	316	1 18 6½
Lancashire County Colliery Enginemen's Mutual Protection Association.	299	515	1 14 5½
West Cumberland Workmen's Association	738	16	0 0 5¼
National Union of Quarrymen	1,032	565	0 10 11¼
North Wales Quarrymen's Union	4,346	1,150	0 5 3½
Paper and Parchment Making Trades:—			
National Union of Paper Mill Workers of Great Britain and Ireland.	1,333	130	0 1 11½
Amalgamated Union of Box Makers and Stationery Cutters, Nottingham.	201	1	0 0 1¼
Printers' and Transferrers' Amalgamated Trades Protection Society	461	4	0 0 2
Printing and Bookbinding Trades:—			
London Society of Compositors	10,151	369	0 0 8¾
Typographical Association	12,027	1,022	0 1 8½
Printers' Labourers' Union	1,561	65	0 0 10
Leeds Typographical Society (now a branch of the Typographical Association).	730	27	0 0 8¾
London Consolidated Society of Journeymen Bookbinders	1,313	20	0 0 3¾
Carried forward	748,641	560,842	—

* Exclusive of 1,676 half members.

Name of Union.	Number of Members in Union.	Amount of Dispute Benefit paid.	Amount per Member of Union.
		£	£ s. d.
Brought forward	748,641	560,842	—
Printing and Bookbinding Trades—*continued.*			
Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers of Great Britain and Ireland.	2,537	36	0 0 3½
Platen Printing Machine Minders' Society	150	67	0 8 11½
Saddle and Harness Trades:—			
London Saddle and Harness Makers' Trade Protection Society	685	365	0 10 7¾
Union of Saddlers, Harness Makers, Collar Makers, and Bridle Cutters.	849	9	0 0 2½
London Chaise Saddlers' Trade Protection Society	—	87	—
Saltmaking Trades:—			
Federation of Salt Workers, Alkali Workers, Mechanics and General Labourers	1,965	1	0 0 0¼
Northwich and District Amalgamated Society of Salt Workers, Alkali Workers, Mechanics, and General Labourers.	1,182	274	0 4 7½
Winsford Salt Makers' Association	1,587	775	0 9 9¼
Stoke Prior Salt Makers', Mechanics', and General Labourers' Association.	230	(2*s.* 8*d.*)	—
Droitwich Salt Makers', Mechanics', and General Labourers' Association.	88	10	0 2 3¼
Seafaring, Dock, and Waterside Labour:—			
National Amalgamated Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland.	15,000	544	0 0 8¾
North of England Sailors' and Seagoing Firemen's Friendly Association.	460	32	0 1 4¾
Hull Seamen and Marine Firemen's Amalgamated Association	804	1,438	1 15 9¼
Tyne Steam Packet Provident Society	277	8	0 0 7
Amalgamated Society of Watermen and Lightermen of the River Thames.	2,500	36	0 0 3½
Upper Mersey Watermen and Porters' Association	706	12	0 0 4
Mersey River and Canals Watermen's and Porters' Association	83	7	0 1 8¼
Humber Steam-Tug Men's Union and Protective Association	80	34	0 8 6
Ipswich and East Coast Bargemen's Protection Society	57	1	0 0 4¼
National Federation of Fishermen of Great Britain and Ireland	1,506	7	0 0 1
Dock, Wharf, Riverside, and General Labourers' Union of Great Britain and Ireland.	14,000	5,359	0 7 8
National Union of Dock Labourers in Great Britain and Ireland	10,743	378	0 0 8½
Non-Freemen of the River Thames Wharf, Dock, and Canal Boatmen Labour Protection Society of Great Britain.	70	21	0 6 0
Mersey Quay and Railway Carters Union	3,298	5	0 0 0½
Ipswich Dock, Wharf, and Riverside Union	12	2	0 3 4
Shipbuilding:—			
United Society of Boiler Makers and Iron and Steel Ship Builders	38,238	1,815	0 0 11½
Amalgamated Society of Drillers and Cutters of the River Wear	193	6	0 0 7½
National Society of Drillers and Hole Cutters	1,184	69	0 1 2
Sunderland and District Society of Drillers and Cutters	120	3	0 0 6
Cleveland Drillers' and Hole Cutters' Society	87	23	0 5 3½
Barge Builders' Trade Union	400	12	0 0 7¼
Associated Shipwrights' Society	13,325	1,233	0 1 10¼
Shipwrights' Provident Union of the Port of London	1,274	1,547	1 4 3½
Liverpool Operative Ship Painters' Association	855	9	0 0 2½
Hull Riggers' and Hobblers' Union	23	16	0 13 11
Textile Trades:—			
Rossendale Amalgamated Woollen Block Carpet Printers' Trade Society.	131	9	0 1 4½
English and Scotch Carpet Weavers' Association	—	66	—
Halifax Brussels Carpet Weavers' Association	200	1	0 0 1¼
General Union of Associations of Power Loom Overlookers	3,888	382	0 1 11½
Oldham Provincial Card and Blowing Room Operatives' Association	11,042	10,819	0 19 7¼
South-East Lancashire Provincial Card and Blowing Room Operatives' Association.	3,171	3,854	1 4 3¾
Friendly Associated Male and Female Card and Blowing Room Operative Association of Mossley and Neighbourhood.	1,226	1,703	1 7 9¼
Heywood Cardroom Operatives' and Ring Spinners' Association	906	838	0 18 6
Rochdale Male and Female Card and Blowing Room and Ring Spinners' Association.	1,412	788	0 11 2
Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners, Self Actor Minders and Twiners of Lancashire and Adjoining Counties.	19,327	106,572	5 10 3½
Accrington and District Power Loom Weavers' Friendly Association	3,358	15	0 0 1
Ashton-under-Lyne and District Weavers' Association	5,500	3,412	0 12 5
Burnley and District Weavers', Winders', and Beamers' Association	12,345	175	0 0 3½
Bury, Radcliffe, and District Weavers' Association	3,525	213	0 1 2½
Darwen Weavers', Winders', and Warpers' Association	—	23	—
Carried forward	929,240	703,953	—

Name of Union.	Number of Members in Union.	Amount of Dispute Benefit paid.	Amount per Member of Union.
		£	£ s. d.
Brought forward	929,240	703,953	—
Textile Trades—*continued.*			
Heywood, Castleton, and Norden Weavers' Association	1,800	1,000	0 11 1¼
Nelson and District Power Loom Weavers' Association	4,618	36	0 0 1¾
Ramsbottom and District Weavers', Winders', and Warpers' Association.	—	2	—
Blackburn District of the Amalgamated Beamers', Twisters', and Drawers' Association.	460	18	0 0 9½
Chorley and District Power Loom Overlookers' Association	87	7	0 1 7¼
Pattern Card Makers' Original Trade, Sick, and Burial Society	417	17	0 0 9¾
United Marquee and Sheet Makers' Trade Society	60	4	0 1 4
Radcliffe and District Cotton Skein Dyers', Bleachers', and Sizers' Association.	546	313	0 11 5½
Leicester and District Elastic Web, Garter, Strand, Tabb, and Brace Weavers' Trade Protection Association.	330	(9*s.*)	—
Derby and Nottingham United Surgical Elastic Bandage Makers' Society.	140	3	0 0 5¼
Amalgamated Society of Operative Lace Makers	3,461	18	0 0 1¼
Amalgamated Society of Lace Pattern Readers, Correctors, Press and Piano Punchers.	160	58	0 7 3
Grimsby, Hull, Barton, and District Amalgamated Association of Rope Makers', Twine Spinners' and Dressers' Protective Society.	339	72	0 4 3
Associated Trimming Weavers' Society of Leek	242	1	0 0 1
West Riding of Yorkshire Power Loom Weavers' Association	4,000	642	0 3 2½
Amalgamated Society of Dyers (late Bradford and District Amalgamated Society of Dyers, Crabbers, Singers, and Finishers).	2,669	231	0 1 8¾
Bradford and District Machine Woolcombers' Association	1,081	50	0 0 11
Yeadon, Guiseley, and District Factory Workers' Union	402	3	0 0 1¾
United Kingdom Theatrical and Music Hall Operatives' Trade Union	1,028	167	0 3 3
Transport (Land):—			
Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.	33,826	9,115	0 5 4¾
General Railway Workers' Union	5,564	171	0 0 7¼
Northern Counties Amalgamated Association of Tramway and Hackney Carriage Employés and Horsemen in General.	3,508	10	0 0 0¾
United Carters' Association of England	2,338	256	0 2 2¼
Wigan and District Carters' Association	165	4	0 0 5¾
Amalgamated Carters' and Lurrymen's Union	2,500	30	0 0 2¾
National Amalgamated Coal Porters' Union of Inland and Seaborne Coal Workers.	—	44	—
SCOTCH TRADE UNIONS.			
Operative Bakers of Scotland	2,019	115	0 1 1½
Brushmakers' of Scotland Protective Association	173	61	0 7 0½
Building Trades:—			
Associated Carpenters and Joiners	7,312	4,274	0 11 8¼
Edinburgh and District Operative Lathsplitters' Association	33	2	0 1 2½
United Operative Plumbers' Association of Scotland	588	10	0 0 4
United Operative Cabinet and Chair Makers' Association of Scotland	1,527	500	0 6 6½
Leith, Edinburgh, and District Friendly and Protective Society of Journeymen Coopers.	400	37	0 1 10¼
United Engine Keepers' Mutual Protective Association of Scotland	1,247	25	0 0 4¾
National Labourers' Trade Union	1,894	26	0 0 3¼
Operative Skinners' Protective Union	114	19	0 3 4
Metal Trades:—			
British Steel Smelters' Amalgamated Association	2,381	698	0 5 10¼
Associated Society of Millmen	767	204	0 5 3¾
Central Iron Moulders' Association of Scotland	1,228	215	0 3 6
Associated Blacksmiths of Scotland	2,317	232	0 2 0
Amalgamated Hammermen's Trade Union	623	12	0 0 4¾
Amalgamated Society of Sewing Machine, Cycle, and Tool Makers.	120	54	0 9 0
Scottish Brass Moulders' Union	330	2	0 0 1½
Mining and Quarrying:—			
Bellshill Miners' Association	600	56	0 1 10¼
Blantyre Miners' Trade Union	129	8	0 1 2¾
Forth and Clyde Valley Miners' Association	2,280	70	0 0 7¼
Larkhall and Upper Ward of Lanarkshire Miners' Association	1,800	114	0 1 3¼
Settmakers' Union	1,504	62	—
Associated Stoneware Throwers' Society	78	48	0 12 3¾
Carried forward	1,028,445	723,069	—

Name of Union.	Number of Members in Union.	Amount of Dispute Benefit paid.	Amount per Member of Union.
		£	£ s. d.
Brought forward	1,028,445	723,069	
Printing and Bookbinding Trades:—			—
Scottish Typographical Association	3,005	1,425	0 9 5¾
Bookbinders' and Machine Rulers' Consolidated Union	2,969	120	0 0 9¾
Shipbuilding:—			
Glasgow Drillers' Union	144	1	0 0 1¾
Amalgamated Shipyard Helpers' Association	1,600	10	0 0 1½
Red Leaders' Trade Union	51	177	3 9 5
Textile Trades:—			
Dundee and District Mill and Factory Operatives Union	5,000	459*	0 1 10
Scottish Union of Engravers to Calico Printers and Paper Stainers	334	340	1 0 4¼
Associated Carters' Society of Scotland	1,819	940	0 10 4
IRISH TRADE UNIONS.			
Operative Butchers' Society	115	8	0 1 4¾
Belfast Operative Plasterers' Protective and Friendly Society	160	20	0 2 6
Operative Coopers' Trade Union (Waterford)	38	7	0 3 8¼
Dublin Journeymen Hair Dressers' Trade Union	94	3	0 0 7¾
Belfast Brass Founders' Society	141	49	0 6 11½
Dublin Typographical Provident Society	850	3	0 0 0¾
Textile Trades:—			
Flax Dressers' Trade and Benevolent Trade Union	1,232	111	0 1 9¾
Belfast Power Loom Yarn Dressers' Society	112	25	0 4 5½
Flax Roughers' Trade Union	1,376	272	0 3 11½
Beetling Enginemen's Trade Union	215	2	0 0 2¼
Total	1,047,700	727,041	—

* Includes payment on account of breakdowns.

APPENDIX V.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF TRADE UNIONS WITH REGARD TO THE STATE OF TRADE IN 1893.

BASKET AND BRUSH MAKING TRADES.

Lancashire and Cheshire Union of Skip and Basket Makers.

Report for half-year ending June 30th, 1893.

"It is with no small amount of regret that, from a trade point of view, we find it has been one of the worst on record. That as you know, has not been brought about by any dispute in our own trade, but owing to the long stoppage which lasted 20 weeks, consequent in the determined stand that was made against a reduction of wages in our principal industry. The result of that struggle was most disastrous, and led to a very heavy drain on our resources. The extension in the out-of-work benefit very materially benefited those of our members who were unfortunately thrown out of employment; and if it had not already become law, something in that direction would have been necessary, owing to the paralysed state of trade, not only in those districts affected by the lock-out, but throughout the country. As showing the extent to which we suffered, those on out-of-work pay numbered from 100 to 130 weekly for a short time, in addition to those who were away in search of employment.

"The experience of the past clearly shows that the merest circumstance in our commercial system may change the condition of large numbers of working men, and when thrown out of work, all matters of a domestic nature are entirely changed; it is then that the real advantages of belonging to a trade's society is felt. It must be a source of great satisfaction to know that our Union was in such a good financial position to meet the calls made upon it; and if we are at the present time passing through a severe depression we must not lose hope, but be determined to spare no effort to place our Society in the same healthy position, in regard to its finances, as it occupied a short time ago."

Report for half-year ending December 31st, 1893.

"From the Eightieth Report, which is now before you, it will be seen we have again suffered financially, owing to the depressed state of trade. We commenced the half year with the conviction that we had seen the worst; well, in that respect, our conclusions were correct. But as to the future there is nothing of a hopeful character, and the outlook is very gloomy indeed. To find a parallel for the year just closed our minds revert back to the time of 1878-9-80, when considerably over 1,500*l.* was disbursed to our members in out-of-work pay.

"Trade generally is passing through a time of depression, which seems to prevail throughout the commercial world; one of those seasons which visit us periodically, the causes of which it behoves us all to seek a remedy. At a time when trade is bad, and the labour market is unsettled, there is one matter affecting all societies in common, and that is the large sums paid in unemployed benefits to those members who, unfortunately, cannot obtain regular employment. As trade unionists we are apt to assume that by keeping up our membership with our respective societies we have done all that is required. The sooner that idea is dispelled the better. The connection between the sweating system in one trade and short time in another trade is very close indeed. It is very truly said, 'When labour is employed, labour can consume; when it is not employed, it cannot consume.' If something could be done to bring about more regular employment for the workers of all trades, much of the misery and distress which is attendant on a precarious employment would be relieved, and be followed by beneficial results."

United Society of Brushmakers.

"The financial year, which closed at the end of March 1894, did not realise the prosperity which we hoped for in closing our Report for 1893, and it needs but a cursory glance at the figures of the tables of accounts to see that we have passed through a very serious depression of trade, from which even at this moment there does not appear much probability of recovering. A depression such as we have been, and are, experiencing affects not only our expenses in payments to receivers, but also our contributions, for our income under this head (combined with the reserve fund) is 542*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* less than the similar item for last year, and the payments to receivers have increased over last year's

account by 831*l.* 16*s.*; the greatest increase being in the London Society, where last year the cost was 476*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, against 902*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* for this year, or an increase of 423*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*

* * * * * * *

"We are pleased to see that, with the exception of the out-of-work benefit, the cost of each other benefit shows a very considerable decrease compared with last year's accounts, the superannuation item being the smallest amount paid for the past 12 years. The expenditure for the strikes has been but 73*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* against 779*l.* 13*s.* 0½*d.* for the year ending March 1893, and yet, notwithstanding the apparently large decrease in expenses, the cost of the receivers have overshadowed all economy, and very considerably trenched on the balance in hand reported last year.

* * * * * * *

"With respect to the small disputes we have experienced during the past year but little can be said. The evident easy manner in which unprincipled men can be obtained by employers should make the withdrawal of members from shops a matter of great care and serious consideration, for we cannot afford to repeatedly give away to men of this character the benches so long held by members of our Society.

"We have been asked, 'What is London doing in the question of foreign prison-made brushes?' In reply we desire to state that for years we have watched with careful interest this and the similar question of 'Marking of foreign-made goods;' we have never failed to act when opportunity occurred in the best interests of the trade; this course we shall continue to pursue. We feel that much remains yet to be done before any progress can be made in such a question, though we quite agree that to import brushes made in German prisons into British markets, and in competition with English-made goods, is free trade with a vengeance; yet our employers buy them, and retail them out to British working men and working women, and so long as the present principles of political economy prevail, and so long as similar principles form part of our own domestic economy, this process will continue. Profit is the watch-word of the commercial world, and the patriotism of employers ceases when profit is at the door. The whole question requires to be studied by our own members, and for our part we will continue to do our best, and at all times in all matters which affect the interest of the trade."

BUILDING TRADES.

Operative Bricklayers' Society.

"Fourteen branches were successful in obtaining an advance of wages, and three in reducing the working hours in their district, the total cost for trade disputes amounting to 7,122*l.* 11*s.* 0½*d.* At Spennymoor a reduction of 6*d.* per day was accepted by our members without a strike. The Cardiff strike began in May 1892, and did not close until March 1893, the result being an advance in wages ½*d.* per hour. The Brighton and Derby Branches made a gallant effort to improve their position, but Brighton were only able to secure an advance of ½*d.* per hour, and the strike closed without obtaining the code of working rules desired. Derby was unfortunate, as the miners' strike undoubtedly extinguished whatever chances they possessed."

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.

"At the commencement of the year we had to encounter one of those waves of depression which appears to overtake all branches of industry, with singular regularity every four or five years, the effect of which was most keenly felt by those of our members who are engaged in shipbuilding, with the result that as early as the month of January our members on the Clyde were out on strike resisting an attempted reduction of wages on the part of the Fairfield Company of Shipbuilders. This was immediately followed by a similar notice on the part of the Associated Employers, when after a struggle of eight weeks' duration the notices were withdrawn and work resumed on the old terms.

Similar attempts were also made on the Tyne, the Wear, and the Tees, each of which was met either by resistance or accepted in a modified form; our strongest argument against reductions was that our members had not participated in the advances given during good trade to the same extent as most of the other artisans engaged in ship-work.

In striking contrast to the above, our members in the house-building industry, as the year advanced, secured in numerous instances increased wages and improved working rules, although determined opposition was offered in several localities. Notably amongst the number were Southampton, Rochester, Chatham, Oldham, and the various towns comprising the Potteries district, in each of which prolonged strikes occurred before the final settlements were arrived at.

Following closely upon these events a series of lock-outs took place. On one occasion it was resorted to by the Employers' Association on the Clyde through a dispute having arisen between our members and the shipwrights relative to the demarcation of work, and on another in consequence of the objections entertained towards the byelaws which placed definite restrictions on overtime; also at Blackburn, arising out of a dispute with the plasterers, and the refusal of the other trades to work with men who had taken the places of those on strike.

Whilst these unfortunate disturbances were taking place in this country, it was found necessary to render financial aid to our members in the colonies of Australasia, remittances amounting to 3,000*l.* having to be sent out during the year to enable them to pay unemployed and others the benefits they became entitled to receive through the continued depression of trade existing there, which towards the last four months had also similarly affected our brothers in the United States of America, as shown by the large percentage of unemployed in most of the branches in that country.

Amongst other incidents taking place during the year, worthy of notice, may be mentioned that of the amalgamation with the local carpenters' union of Cork City; the appointment of organisers; the decision, by a large majority of members voting on the question, to favour the limitation of the hours of labour to eight per day, or 48 per week, by legal enactment; and the almost unanimous vote in favour of the levy for the locked-out miners, which, together with grants from the contingent fund, enabled the executive committee to hand over to that body the sum of 950*l.* in support of their demands for a living wage.

It will therefore be seen that, through a combination of circumstances, serious demands have been made on the resources of our society, and this brief summary will enable you to realise the value of combination, by which we are able not only to effectually protect the interests of our trade from attacks on all sides, but also at the same time to render efficient aid to those of our members who unfortunately stand in need of help, no matter in what part of the world they may be located. Therefore, whilst we are open to receive and glad to welcome into our ranks all eligible members of our craft, we can offer them no greater inducement than to share with us the advantages we have gained, and then, like men, bear a hand in helping to maintain them.

* * * * *

In trade privileges, which consist of payments made to members in the case of strikes and lock-outs, we have expended 15,904*l.* 18*s.* 10½*d.*, or 8*s.* 3¾*d.* per member, being 11*s.* 1¼*d.* per member less than the amount paid to support those out of employment; and 6*s.* 11¼*d.* per member less than our disbursements in sustaining the sick.

In trade management expenses, which include all charges in connection with conciliation and arbitration boards and the maintenance of committees to watch over the interests of our members in trade matters, we have expended 2,134*l.* 13*s.* 10½*d.*"

Associated Carpenters and Joiners.

"The disputes on the Clyde are becoming rather common, but we hope that a board of conciliation will be appointed, or some other means adopted to prevent their occurrence in the future. The employers having banded themselves together, a paltry dispute in one yard has been made a pretext for locking out all the joiners on the upper and lower reaches of the Clyde. The Greenock and Port Glasgow men had nothing to do with the upper reaches, as their byelaws are quite different, yet they have been locked out for no other purpose than to prevent them assisting their brethren on the upper reaches. We have no intention of giving our opinion as to whether or not the present dispute on the Clyde could have been averted; but we consider the action of the employers in locking out men who had no say in the matter in dispute a disgrace to our boasted civilization."

General Union of Operative Carpenters and Joiners.

"I ventured in my remarks last year to state that the settlement effected by the building trades in London, whereby the terms sought for by the joiners in 1891 were practically conceded to all branches could not fail to have a beneficial effect upon our trade throughout the country. This has been verified, for early in the year the members of our trade in several towns gave notice for similar conditions. In Liverpool and Birkenhead an advance of ½*d.* per hour was secured, together with a reduction of five hours per week, making the wages 8½*d.* per hour, and the working hours 50 in summer and 47½ in winter, and securing other improvements in the working rules. Next to London this is one of the largest districts in the United Kingdom, governed by similar working rules. Over 3,000 carpenters and joiners were affected by this settlement, which has had a beneficial effect during the past winter in securing employment for a much larger number than would have been engaged under the previous condition.

In Sheffield our members successfully resisted the introduction of an objectionable code of rules introduced by the employers, and secured ½*d.* per hour advance after a short struggle. In Oldham the employers made a determined stand against conceding the advance and a code of rules similar to what was in force in 1878, when our union was all powerful in Lancashire, but, after a struggle of sixteen weeks, an advance of ½*d.* per hour was secured, and a code of rules again established. In Brighton a code of rules and ½*d.* per hour was secured, also at Rochester, Chatham and Colne, after a few weeks' strike. Nottingham also recovered the ½*d.* per hour taken from them in 1886. The most regrettable movement during the year was the struggle in Blackburn, which originated with the plasterers, who were seeking an advance of wages, and, on the introduction of blacklegs, our members declined to work on the same job. Consequently, the employers locked out the whole of the building trades, which lasted for 18 weeks, at the expiration of which the whole of the trades resumed work, excepting the plasterers, who, after placing themselves in the hands of the Federation, declined the terms of settlement agreed upon between the Federation and the Master Builders' Association—viz., that they be paid time and a quarter for the first two hours' overtime, instead of bare time as before, and that the question of

½*d.* per hour advance, for which they were alone contending, be referred to arbitration. I do not wish it to be understood that I blame our members for declining to work with blackleg labour, but I do contend that there should have been greater loyalty shown by the plasterers to the Federation on this occasion. I also think they were unwise in declining to accept the extra money for overtime which all other branches insist upon.

* * * * * * *

For strikes and lock-outs we have expended 460*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, being 1*s.* 3½*d.* per member on the 6,117 members."

Amalgamated Society of House Decorators and Painters.

"Our expenditure for strike and trade protection amounts to 622*l.* 17*s.* 3½*d.* It will be observed on reference to previous annual reports, that the latter item represents nearly one-half of the whole amount which has been spent under that heading during the past twenty-one years. Nevertheless, it is but a very small sum when it is remembered that our members in no less than fifteen towns entered into negotiations with their employers last spring for advances of wages and improved conditions of labour, and of these, thirteen branches were successful in their undertaking, thereby securing an annual increase in wages of tenfold more than the sum expended in bringing matters to a successful issue."

National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators.

"Advances of wages and improved working rules have been secured in Huddersfield, Llandudno, Alnwick, Hanley, Nelson, Leeds, Halifax, Grimsby, Wrexham, Derby, Dewsbury, York, Gorton, Colne, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Burslem, Kilkenny, and Longton. After exhausting every other means of settlement, strikes were resorted to in some few places, in every one of which we were successful, except Hartlepool. This cost the society 1,046*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, or 3*s.* 6¼*d.* per member. Although this is the largest amount spent in any one year as trade privilege pay, it cannot be considered unsatisfactory, seeing that considerably over 1,000 of our members received substantial advances in their wages and improved working conditions.

The following branches have been granted permission to move this season for advances in wages and improved working rules :—York, Halifax, Dundalk, Darlington, Oldham, Kidderminster, Bridgnorth, Nuneaton, Shrewsbury, Sheffield, Malton, Burnley, Prestwich, Stockton, Leek, Bury, Liverpool, Bolton, Doncaster, Kingstown, and Drogheda. Leeds has received notice of ½*d.* per hour reduction, and Middlesbrough employers have sent notice of their intention to terminate existing working rules."

National Association of Operative Plasterers.

"In reviewing the work of our association during the past year, I am pleased to record the fact that some eleven districts have obtained advances in their wages and other privileges, and although we deplore that in some three or four instances the districts were compelled to resort to a strike to obtain the same, the majority of the districts were able to effect amicable settlements to the credit of both parties.

The districts receiving an advance of ½*d.* per hour were Cardiff, Newcastle, and Gateshead; Birmingham, Leeds, Portsmouth, Southport, Chorley, Gravesend, Oxford, Warrington, ¾*d.*, and Blackburn ½*d.* This is satisfactory. At the same time, I would desire to point out that to retain our position, and to receive just treatment at the hands of some employers, we must keep up our strength, and, in the terms of our political advisers, the best way to preserve peace is to be always ready for war. It should always be borne in mind that, to uphold our dignity and respect in the social world, we as trades' unionists should give no just cause for the assertion, so often put forward on the part of the employers, that we disregard the obligations that are justly due from us to them. I would earnestly entreat every member to do his duty to his employer by doing a fair day's work for a fair day's pay."

The United Operative Plumbers' Association of Scotland.

"It is satisfactory to observe that disputes with employers requiring extreme measures have been of a trifling nature, being confined to four individual cases. We must hope that this evidence of good feeling will be maintained."

Amalgamated Society of Mill Sawyers and Wood-Cutting Machinists.

"Our membership has increased, and our funds have not in any way decreased. This is a remarkable fact, inasmuch as we have passed through, or are passing through, one of the severest times of depression in trade that has taken place in this decade. This in itself proves the vitality and usefulness of our union. While the strain upon other unions has been most severe, while they have had to face serious deficits in their funds, a falling-off in membership, heavy levies upon those in employment, we

have been able to augment our numbers and preserve our funds intact. Not only that, but if it had not been for the industrial strikes in other trades, whereby our members were thrown out of work, we would have been in even a better position.

We have had a few minor disputes during the year, which invariably have been settled in favour of the workman. We have made several progressive movements during the year, notably in getting a reduction of working hours, which likewise has been successful. Now if we can do these things in a falling market, what may we not do in a rising market by close combination? By loyally supporting the union, by an earnest determination to assist each other, much may be accomplished.

London Mill Sawyers' and Wood-Working Machinists' Trade Society.

"We regret to have to report that our general fund has been insufficient to meet the demands, through want of employment, and hope our fellow members will not lose an opportunity of forwarding information to the proper quarter for the purpose of getting those to work who are in want of it."

Scottish Sawmill Operatives' and Wood-Cutting Machinemen's Society.

"During the year we have been making steady progress, notwithstanding the severe depression in trade that prevailed. We have succeeded in opening up two new branches during the year, viz., Aberdeen and Dundee, and also amalgamated the Greenock and District Local society as a branch. Our present membership is 538, showing an increase of 204 for the year, and being able to show such an increase to the society under unfavourable conditions, we may reasonably expect a corresponding increase in the future. A great many members have been excluded from membership during the year, mainly through trade depression, but it is hoped the subsidiary fund, now formed, will obviate this in the future."

Operative Stonemasons' Friendly Society of England, Ireland, and Wales.

"The year 1892–1893 will be recorded as a memorable one in the annals of our society in respect to our financial prosperity. Suspension of work has not been resorted to to the extent as in the year previous; we did not come out of the struggle at Cardiff as we all hoped. The other minor suspensions where a little diplomacy was used, beneficial results accrued from them, both social and pecuniary, in the majority of instances.

We are of opinion that we should adopt other means to secure the objects we wish to obtain than of using the old time-worn weapon of strikes. Instead of this old method of warfare let us husband our resources, concentrate our forces, and marshal them in a line, and secure direct labour representation in Parliament, town councils, and all public bodies, so that we should be able to secure all public jobs that are undertaken on a fair and equitable basis, whereby our rules and wages should shine forth a beacon of light in a more conspicuous manner than they hitherto have done, and thereby showing to the non-unionist that we are still the medium through whom all betterments of condition are obtained. Of course, we are aware that many public bodies have adopted the policy above referred to, but we feel confident that it could be universally adopted if we would use the ballot more freely in future—it is a less expensive method, and would lead us on victory after victory: our progress would be irresistible, we should overthrow every obstacle, cut down and sweep away from the face of the earth all victimising, and we should go on and on until we reached that goal which is the earnest desire of all true trade unionists to attain, and that goal is the complete emancipation of the worker."

Stone Carvers' Trade Association.

"We are sorry to state that there is very little improvement in the trade in London since our last report. We are unable to give any information as to the state of trade in the country, no reports having reached us during the quarter."

National Association of Builders' Labourers.

(*Half Year ending June 30th*, 1893.)

"Another question that will have to occupy the serious attention of the next executive council meeting is strikes. I do not hesitate to say that there is no society than can stand the number of strikes we have had, taking into consideration the time we have existed as a society (less than four years), and the amount of other benefits, compared with the contributions paid. There have been four strikes in this half year. Three have been successful, and one is still pending without any signs of closing."

(*Half year ending December 31st, 1893.*)

"I regret being unable to congratulate the society on a continuance of the steady progress made during the years 1890, 1891, and 1892. The year 1893, through various causes, such, for instance, as a general depression in trade, and the costly strike at Derby (which, through no fault of our members there, was not successful) stopped that progress which, in the years above-mentioned, was very remarkable; but these things always have a damaging effect on trade societies, if only of a temporary character, and more or less affect their financial position. But while I strongly advise the avoidance of all disputes, where possible, for a year or two, I am firmly of opinion that the lowest depths of depression in trade have been reached, and that the society will soon be able to hold its own, and continue the useful work for which it was established to perform."

United Builders' Labourers' Union.

"The number of cases of wages secured and the rights of the workmen defended, where such have been assailed, are too numerous to mention. Our open-air propaganda during the year has been of an active character, besides the visiting of the various branches both by the general secretary and organiser. Finally, we draw your attention to the financial position of the Society, and we think that this will be of a cheering nature to our members. We need not again repeat our small beginnings four years ago. Notwithstanding our trade disputes having cost us just on 1,000*l.*, we are able to close the year 1893 with a cash balance of 764*l.* 8*s.*"

CABINET MAKING AND FURNITURE TRADES

Alliance Cabinet Makers' Association.

"The past year has undoubtedly proved a very trying one, both to your committee and the members themselves. You will probably remember, from the monthly reports, that the year opened with disputes at Nottingham and Glasgow, and at its close we found ourselves involved in the joiners' lock-out on the Clyde. During the whole year employers appear to have been exceedingly eager to take advantage of depressed trade by endeavouring to enforce reductions on our members. We are, however, glad to report that not only have we successfully resisted these attempted reductions, but we have, in other instances, gained advances for members in the face of the depressed condition of the trade.

* * * * * *

The average per centage of our unemployed during the year was 4·94.

* * * * * *

The expenditure for dispute support is 2,350*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; this is 776*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* more than last year, an average of 9*s.* 9*d.* per member, compared with 5*s.* 10¾*d.* for the previous year."

The Amalgamated Union of Cabinet Makers.

"In issuing the sixtieth annual report of our union, we regret to state that we are unable to congratulate our members on the progress the union has made financially during the year 1893. This will not come as a surprise to members who take an interest in studying the state of trade statistics given in our monthly reports throughout the year."

* * * * * * *

In common with other kindred societies, our union felt the effects of the stoppage of work at factories and mines, and, as a natural result, employment for our members was not good during the greater part of the year. Some members have had a long spell of working short time, and others have not been even so fortunate as to get that much. In fact, the unemployed list during the year has been much heavier than it has been for some years past, and under such circumstances this is where our members are in a position to appreciate the union out-of-work benefit, which we have reason to believe has materially helped (in a small way) many members to tide over a serious crisis.

* * * * * *

The benefit paid under clauses 6 and 7, which comes under the heading of benefits paid at strikes, &c., amounts to 283*l.* 1*s.* 7½*d.*: this item is 216*l.* 15*s.* 7½*d.* in excess of the sum paid last year. Over 200*l.* of this benefit has been paid through joiners' strikes in shipbuilding yards, through the cabinet makers being classed as joiners, and whether they (the cabinet makers) liked it or not, had to strike to suit the joiners, which we consider is a great injustice to cabinet makers, inasmuch as our members are forced out through a dispute that does not apply to their branch of the business; the consequence is our members are deprived of the right to earn their wages at their own branch of the trade, and are thrown on our strike benefit, and our union put to that expenditure without being of the slightest advantage to the members affected, or the cabinet making trade in general. The remedy for this state of things is to have a cabinet making department, and the cabinet makers recognised as a trade, apart from joiners or any other wood-working trade."

Organ Builders' United Trades' Society.

"We don't remember any year since 1879 when things have been so very unsteady, thus causing men to move from place to place, with small chance of staying long in any one. A rather mean advantage has been taken of this state of things by two firms; in one case a man was brought 234 miles, and then told they only required him for three weeks. The other case was quite as bad as this; a good man was brought from a distance and discharged after a short time to make room for one at a half-penny per hour less, the new man turning out to be a rank duffer. In the first case we rather think the strain of looking after two men at once was too much for the head of the firm (they keep one man regular.)

With respect to trade in Manchester, it has been unsettled, but not bad, some of the leading firms being busy, but very little demand for extra hands.

Our friends in London have, as usual, had a bad winter."

CLOTHING TRADES.

Amalgamated Society of Journeymen Felt Hatters.

"At the end of 1892 the condition of the Society was in such a deplorable condition financially, that your executive decided not to issue printed reports, well knowing from past experience that it would be to the injury of the Society. As an example of this conclusion, in the closing part of the year, the Denton Employers' Federation insisted upon altering the price list so as to be the same as Hyde. The timely intervention of Mr. W. Mather, M.P., temporarily calmed the situation, and arbitration was resorted to. I am not a great lover of settling labour disputes by arbitration, but on this occasion, from the close connection with Hyde and Denton districts, I felt convinced there was a difference in the labour of the two districts, and we had therefore nothing to fear from an exhaustive and complete examination and investigation by arbitration. Messrs. Mather and J. W. Sidebottom, M.P., along with Mr. G. H. Gaddum, as chairman, were selected arbitrators, and their decision was hailed with satisfaction by the workpeople, whilst many of the employers gave vent to their feelings, and did not hide what they purposed doing at the end of the agreement, viz., November 1st 1893. It is a well-known fact that had it not been for our funds being nearly exhausted, the employers would not have taken such a mean and undue advantage of our position.

At a mass meeting held on December 2nd, 1892, in the People's Hall, Denton, to consider the position of our society, and the offer of Mr. Mather to arbitrate in the dispute over Hyde and Denton lists, a resolution was moved by Mr. Frank Tudor, a native of Australia, who has recently got married, and contemplates leaving shortly for his native home: 'That the Executive Council 'bring out a trade union label as was going so successful in America.' Mr. Tudor has had some experience as to the successful working of the label in America, which caused him to be sanguine the adoption of a 'label' for the felt hat trade of this country would be pre-eminent in preventing many disputes and strikes in the future. The resolution was carried with great enthusiasm. I have many times urged the necessity of a label, and so far back as 1886 showed in our annual report of that year how successful a similar label was working in America. In the early part of 1893 your executive, after obtaining similar resolutions from other districts to adopt the 'label,' decided to go on with it. With the assistance of Mr. Tudor, a neat design was drawn up as typical of the trade, and which has since been made copyright and praised by other trades as a very artistic design. The 'label' has made greater progress than anticipated. Nearly 1¼ million labels have been used since October last. A large number of small cards and show cards for advertising the 'label' have been issued to retailers, co-operative societies, trades' unions, labour clubs, and others. Over 6,000 retailers and co-operative stores have been written to, and correspondence from, answered. Nearly 7,000 trades union officials in many parts of the United Kingdom have been apprized of our 'label,' which includes about 1,000 principal trades' secretaries and delegates to the late Belfast Trades' Congress. Many towns have taken up the 'labelled hat' admirably. Some towns have taken it up so well and pushed it so rapidly, that there is scarcely a retailer in those places but what are selling and making a speciality of the labelled hat. The work has been heavy and continuous, having had to reply to several thousands of letters and inquiries. Not a single opportunity has been lost in getting our label literature well distributed at public lectures, processions, and demonstrations, at many of our largest manufacturing towns.

I am fully convinced that the adoption of the label will ultimately be an accomplished fact at nearly every felt hat firm in the Kingdom. I have evidence of those who are obstinate in not using the 'label,' have already lost some of their trade, and this must of necessity force them to put their firms in accordance with our rules and prices, and adopt the label. We have a method of advertising underhand, which between now and Whitsuntide will make the 'label' doubly more popular. We are the first trade union in this country that has adopted a 'label,' which has made its progress less quicker than it would otherwise have been, as we have had prejudice and scepticism to break through at the same time. Other trades are now contemplating following our movement, and we wish them success, as the crave for cheapness and thoughtlessness of many people when purchasing articles—careless of how they have been produced—must be broken down, and there is no better method of teaching humanity that selling their labour or goods in the dearest market, and buying in the cheapest, is a suicidal policy, and by purchasing those goods which are labelled, stamped, or marked by trades'

union work people, they are helping their own social redemption, and protecting the genuine manufacturers.

The cost of the label in our next annual report may seem large, but I am confident, so are your executive, that it will be a cheap method of preventing many strikes, lock-outs, and in maintaining prices, &c., which will ultimately prove an immense saving to the Society."

Journeymen Hatters' Fair Trade Union.

"In dealing with our financial position, we are rather pleased, and agreeably surprised, that the General Fund has come out so well; when we take into consideration the exceptional year of bad trade, we expected it worse."

Amalgamated Society of Tailors.

Expenditure—Strikes and Lock-outs.

"The amount expended for strike and lock-out benefit is 2,204*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, being 3,801*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* less than the amount thus spent in 1892, and although we have had several costly disputes during 1893, notably Cork and Bayswater, this is the smallest amount paid since 1890, the year of the birth of the Employers' Association. This is therefore a great satisfaction to us, and shows that notwithstanding the untiring energy of the agitators of the Master Tailors' Association continually scouring the country in what they would term their philanthropic endeavours to improve and elevate the whole of the tailoring trade, 'employers and workmen,' and at the same time wipe out of existence the Amalgamated Society of Tailors for ever, we are gaining ground, and even the employers are beginning to find out that the 'philanthropic' cry is played out, and that their employees are determined to fight for, and look after, their own interests. We are, and always have been, willing to meet the employers on any question, with fair and reasonable representation; but they have left little doubt in our minds that their sole object is, instead of assisting us to destroy what is bad in our trade, to ruin that which is excellent—viz., the unity of the working tailors of the kingdom.

* * * * * * *

"The average per member paid on account of strikes and lock-outs is 2*s.* 1½*d.*, against 7*s.* 2¼*d.* last year, for which expenditure advances and improvements were gained in eight towns."

Scottish National Operative Tailors' Trade Protection and Benefit Society.

Half year ending June 30th, 1893.

"The time has again come round when it becomes our duty to give you a brief *resumé* of our labours for the past six months, and again we have to regret the extreme dulness of trade, as reports from the various branches will show. Notwithstanding this we are pleased to be able to return a largely increased membership, and several branches have been able to improve their condition by the introduction of the time statement, with an increase on the rate per hour.

Half year ending December 30th, 1893.

We again regret to have to chronicle an almost unprecedented, dull, and extremely long-continued depression of trade, which is, as usual, disastrous to our membership, and a largely increased sick and funeral expenditure invariably accompanies it."

London Tailoresses' Trade Union.

"In the innumerable small shop-strikes which have taken place this year in the West End, women have several times had to suffer the consequences of not being members of the Union. In some cases strike pay was given to them from the funds of the West London District, on the understanding that they would become members of our Society, but in very few cases has the promise been kept longer than a few weeks."

"The future is not a very bright prospect for trade. To meet the threatened lock-out by the master tailors, the women should look out for themselves."

Amalgamated Society of Journeymen Cloggers.

"The support granted by the branches to Stalybridge for an advance in their rate of pay was very well timed, they getting a fair rise without any semblance of a strike.

"Your committee have been successful in settling disputes at Shaw and Barnsley on the apprentice question, also wage disputes at Bury and Chorley."

COACH-MAKING.

United Kingdom Society of Coach-makers.

"The total sum spent on delegations and strike pay amounts to the nominal item of 96*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*, which shows a satisfactory feeling between employers and our society."

COOPERS.

The National Amalgamated Society of Coopers.

"In presenting to you this, the Third Annual Report and Financial Statement for the fourth year of our Society, it is with regret your executive have to state that work has been of a very precarious nature during the past year, the fluctuation in the chemical trade being, to some extent, the cause of this uncertainty of employment. Probably there was no other trade that experienced such a state of things, for whenever the employers found that chemicals reached a minimum in the market they limited the output, with the result that men were put on short time, and in a number of instances thrown out of employment."

Bradford and District Friendly Society of Coopers.

"The year just closed has been to us—and in fact to nearly all other branches in the amalgamation—the worst on record. The trade in our town and district commenced to decline before last Christmas, when it ought to have been at its very best, and we have only once since reported all in work. However at present all are in work, and prospects look brighter."

GLASS TRADES.

North of England Glass Bottle Makers' Society.

Half-yearly Report from 26*th December* 1892 *to June* 24, 1893.

"This half year has been an exceptional one for our trade, for with Yorkshire and Dublin locked out, and Lancashire out on strike, we have had to send a good sum of money away to assist our brothers in those counties, as a reference to the lock-out balance sheet will show.

"We ourselves narrowly escaped being placed in a similar position. As you know, we received notice for a reduction of 2*s.* 6*d.* off our wages, and 3*d.* per gross off all overwork, and screw mouths to be paid the same rate as ordinaries. Now what I want the men to keep in mind is, that had they not had a union they would have had to suffer this amount, and each man would, therefore, have lost in wages and overwork on an average of 18 gross per week for plain mouths, 5*l.* 4*s.*, and those making screws the finisher would have lost 7*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, the blower 6*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, and the gatherer 6*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* So you see the advantages gained are even greater than the sacrifices made in paying contributions."

Half-yearly Report from 24*th June* 1893 *to December* 1893.

"From the first week in July 1893, up to the last week in December, our brethren in Scotland have been fighting their employers to better their position, as a reference to the National Conference Reports will show. But on the 29th day of December 1893 they agreed to go in at worse terms than they had, after being totally supported during the six months by the districts working. Our district alone, with less than 200 members working, sent as levies 318*l.* 6*s.*, as a loan 100*l.*, as a guarantee for support 94*l.* 10*s.* Now I hold that through the men in Scotland losing the battle, this money has been wasted, besides all the men's wages for the six months they have been out on strike."

Glass Bottle Makers of Yorkshire United Trade Protection Society.

Quarter ending 20*th March* 1893.

"The table prepared from the Trade Reports shows a total of 1,964 journeymen; 1,652 were unemployed, 94 honorary members per 32nd Rule, and 53 superannuated, making a total of 1,799, which leaves 165 working members. There is a slight discrepancy somewhere in the returns, because there are only 58 holes returned as working at the factories where they were allowed to continue working during the lock-out. These could employ only 174 hands at the stages of the trade. And not less than 89 were apprentices, which would leave 139 journeymen to be employed, whereas there appears to be 165, or 26 too many. 1,579 journeymen were in receipt of trade benefits, independent of youths who left off working when the lock-out began."

Quarter ending 18*th September* 1893.

"According to the Trade Returns the number of members is 2,431, apprentices 428, and journeymen 2,003. There were 45 furnaces working at the end of the quarter, and 48 standing;

495 holes working and 383 holes standing. The number of men out of work 639, of whom 447 were in receipt of donation; 84 not following the trade, and 52 superannuated. The number of men employed on the quarter day, 1,228. The number out of employment depending on the trade for a living, and waiting its revival, is 31·4 per cent. 495 holes working would employ 1,485 hands at the stages of trade, and assuming the Returns to be quite accurate, and 1,228 men employed, there would be 257 apprentices employed, which would leave 171 apprentices unemployed through sharing work, supposing every apprentice's name is enrolled who is occupying a stage of the trade. Therefore, if the apprentices were not sharing work with the men, there would be only 1,057 men employed instead of 1,228. Hence the actual percentage of hands unemployed at the end of the quarter is 35·2."

* * * * * *

"The dispute in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Dublin was closely followed by another dispute in Scotland of a most serious nature. The immediate incidents that ushered it in were the Glasgow manufacturers continually complaining as to the difference in the Glasgow and Alloa numbers. There was a difference of 10 dozens in the numbers of 2 lbs. jams between Glasgow and Alloa—the Glasgow number being 69, and Alloa 79. The St. Helens' Conference, March 2nd 1893, deputed two delegates to Alloa for the purpose of inducing the men to equalise their numbers. The Alloa men applied to their employer for a reduction, who, instead of agreeing to an alteration, informed them that he would not make any more 2 lbs. jams, and they were not disposed to press the question further, but accepted his statement that he would shut out that portion of his trade. Mr. Paul, Glasgow, informed his men that he would pay the Alloa rates, and if they did not accept them he should discharge them. The Scotch districts appointed a joint committee to prepare a uniform list with a view of getting it established, and their action was reported on and confirmed by the National Conference held at Wakefield, April 17th. It was resolved that they should try to get similar rates as were paid in Yorkshire and in other counties.

The proceedings taken by the men in Scotland were further reported on at the Alloa conference held May 12th to 16th. Several meetings had been held for the purpose of drafting a uniform list and pressure was brought to bear upon the men to obtain a reduction of numbers.

The Lancashire delegates reported that their employers had applied to them to get the Scotch numbers reduced, as they could not compete against the Scotch manufacturers. And they insisted upon the Scotchmen bringing up their rates to other districts, or otherwise they should be expelled from the International Union and the National Federation. They contended that as they had stood out for the recovery of the 1892 rates the Scotchmen must bring their high numbers down. In this they were supported by the conference, and immediate steps were taken to give an impetus to the conference decision. The following amongst other resolutions were passed:—

'That the Scotch Districts, Glasgow, Portobello, and Alloa, take immediate steps to obtain the rates of wages and overwork paid by any other district. And provided they have made no progress by June 3rd, the men give in notices and come out on strike, and this conference promises them the support of the trade. And should any workman refuse to comply with this request, the resolution passed by the St. Helens conference be enforced against them.

'That this conference recommend the Scotch Districts to offer either the North of England, Yorkshire, or Lancashire rates for their employers' acceptance.

'That the Scotch Districts be at liberty to agree with the employers for light metal rates and overwork from any one of the districts named, and the rates of dark metal from another.'

Meetings had been held, and the foreign workmen, Germans and Swedes, who had not entered the society, had resolved to do so, and a conference of employers and workmen was arranged to be held at Alloa, 13th June. When the deputation waited upon the employers, objection was taken to the foreign workmen who formed part of the deputation, the employers insisting on treating with the two sections of hands separately. The men refused to withdraw the foreign workmen from the deputation, and it was at once resolved to take a vote of the members as to giving in notices on the 24th June, which was carried, and the men finished work on July 1st. Previous to the masters refusing to receive the deputation as composed, the men were divided in opinion on the advisability of giving in notices at that time, but when the ballot was taken they were unanimously agreed. The result was about 290 men, including Germans and Swedes, came out on strike, and the conflict began."

Quarter ending 18th December 1893.

"The Table of Abstract Trade Returns shows 2,240 members on December quarter-day, viz., 414 apprentices and 2,026 journeymen, 430 journeymen out of employment, 101 not following the trade, 54 superannuated, and 218 in receipt of unemployed benefit, which left 212 not receiving benefit. After deducting 101, per 32nd Rule, and 54 superannuated members, there were 1,871 journeymen depending on the trade for a living, of these 22·9 (nearly 23) per cent. were out of work. The number of furnaces working was 62, employing 639 groups (holes), and 32 furnaces standing which would employ 264 groups, or 792 hands. But some of these furnaces will not work again, having been superseded by the continuous gas furnace."

The Amalgamated Plate Glass Workers' Trade Union.

Quarterly Report, July to September, 1893.

"Although trade everywhere has been exceptionally quiet, and in some cases practically paralysed, owing to industrial and commercial differences, and whilst most unions have decreased financially on that account, we are pleased to state that our funds have increased."

LABOUR (General).

The National Union of Gasworkers and General Labourers' of Great Britain and Ireland.

"In presenting this, my Fifth Annual Report, I do so with more pleasure than in 1893, because at that time, as you are aware, trade in all parts of the kingdom was greatly depressed. At present the prospects are brighter, though I fail to see anything to be jubilant about. Our Union, in conjunction with all others, have still a great many men out of work, especially that section which is termed unskilled, they, of course, being the most numerous. This unemployed problem is a standing menace to all classes of workmen, as we are all aware that this great army of unemployed are daily competing against those who are in work, thereby tending to drag down the wages and force up the hours of those who are fortunate enough to be employed. All trade unions have so far been powerless in preventing this, therefore, in my humble opinion, we must look to the legislative assembly for the remedy. I do not think it is our duty to lay down any particular scheme, but this I will venture to say, that we as a united body should do our utmost to return men from our own ranks to represent us on all local and imperial bodies, then I maintain we are doing our duty as a class.

The past twelve months has been a trying time for all trade unionists, owing to the severe depression, disputes being on the increase in all parts of the country through the employers taking advantage of the slackness prevailing."

Bristol, West of England, and South Wales Operative Trade and Provident Society.

"Although the report will not show such a substantial saving on the year 1893 as we were able to report on the year 1892, yet we feel certain, considering the very exceptional year with strikes and lock-outs in every district, great depression in trade, and the very severe strain on the funds caused by an excessive sick and death list, that it speaks volumes for the care and ability with which the Society has been watched over and steered, that we are able to report a saving at all.

* * * * * *

"Trade disputes (expenditure) amount to the large sum of 666*l.* 6*s.*, and travelling relief, 12*l.* 5*s.* making for these benefits, 678*l.* 11*s.*, an increase of 96*l.* 15*s.* 4½*d.* over last year's total for these benefits."

National Amalgamated Union of Labour.

"The results show, as near as one year's working can, what kind of an investment a union is. It is satisfactory to note that 92 per cent. of the disputes that occurred during the year were settled by negotiation, and that of the strikes that did take place, 80 per cent. were successful."

National Labourers' Union Trade Society.

Half-yearly Report ending 30th June 1893.

"In accordance with the usual custom, we have much pleasure in presenting to you the subjoined Financial Report for the six months ending 30th June, and are pleased to be able to congratulate you on the continued success of your Union. As will be seen we have more than held our own during the past six months, notwithstanding the severe period of depression through which many of the trades have been passing, and which must necessarily have a deterrent effect on the class from whom our members are drawn."

METAL TRADES.

Amalgamated Society of Engineers.

"Whilst it cannot be said we had any strikes of considerable magnitude during the year, still there were numerous disputes of a minor character, as well as of a vexatious nature; at the same time, it is quite true we might have been involved in serious complications had it not been for the policy of conciliation adopted by the council, and pursued with consistency throughout the year; but, as I have said, those petty quarrels gave a vast amount of trouble as well as being somewhat expensive, but with regard to entering into anything serious, I can only say that such was carefully avoided, although we had provocation enough in many districts, especially on the north-east coast, where all the different districts were affected by reductions in wages, and in some instances things were carried with a very high hand; but it was felt by the council it would not conduce to our welfare to meet the employers in the same spirit for obvious reasons, but at the same time, I am afraid the action taken by them, which created a bad impression on the men, will not easily be forgotten, for, unfortunately, they are ever too ready to take advantage of declining trade and times of depression to enforce, to my mind, very often such unjustifiable demands, as the wages paid to our members cannot at any time be called exorbitant, and not in any sense of the term in proportion to the profits derived from the trade by the employers through our skill and labour, and there is no doubt about it whatever that what we have gained and the present position we occupy as skilled workmen, unsatisfactory as it may be, is owing to the influence of our organisation without which we would have stood a small chance of reaping anything like an adequate remuneration for our toil, and I trust will ever be borne in mind by our members generally, and who should lose no opportunity of impressing this object lesson on the minds of their fellow workmen who may not yet have enrolled themselves under our banner.

In my opening remarks I referred to the severe industrial depression of 1893, and as I had occasion in last year's report to compare the previous year 1892 with 1879, they being the two worst years we have ever experienced. I can only say that so far as the number of our unemployed is concerned, the year we have just passed through is much worse than its predecessor, and almost as bad as 1879; in fact, in the returns for October and November we almost reached the heaviest month of the unfortunate year referred to in point of numbers, and in December we had exceeded it by 98, the numbers in April 1879 (the worst month) being 6,889, whilst in the last month of 1893 they had reached 6,987.

This fact alone should, I think, convey to your minds the unprecedented severity of the year we have passed through, but to give you a more comprehensive idea of the numbers out of employment, I will now lay before you the numbers shown each month in the years 1892 and 1893, so that you can compare them, as well as being able to judge of the severity of the strain on the society, and from which it will be observed that in only two months there was a decrease, the increase in the others being most marked:—

	1892.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
January	3,613	6,806	3,193	—
February	4,564	5,822	1,258	—
March	5,979	5,622	—	357
April	6,150	5,527	—	623
May	5,052	5,271	219	—
June	3,971	5,139	1,168	—
July	4,165	4,962	797	—
August	4,351	5,611	1,260	—
September	4,496	6,074	1,578	—
October	5,236	6,865	1,629	—
November	5,541	6,823	1,282	—
December	5,440	6,987	1,547	—

You will thus see at a glance the difference in the two years, and be better able to comprehend the large increase in donation benefit when the difference is shown under its own heading; but there is one thing I am sure must impress you, and that is the singular uniformity throughout the year, thus again proving the intensity of the depression.

* * * * * *

With regard to the eight hours question itself, things seem to move along pretty smoothly, and, if I may be allowed to use the term, rapidly, everything considered, as the Government concession has given the movement an impetus which will have far-reaching results, to say nothing of the satisfactory conclusions arrived at by those who have already adopted the system, as their hopeful anticipations, as regards final results, seem to have been more than realised, and no doubt in a very short space of time others will follow, and I fully anticipate that in a shorter time than we expect the eight hours day will become national, so far as our trade is concerned, which in the end is sure to have a beneficial influence on others.

One pleasing feature of the present movement is that it is developing peaceably, and that we have not up to the present had to resort to means whereby friction or ill-feeling might be engendered; therefore those who are now enjoying this boon, it is hoped, may not only appreciate it, but do all in their power to make it a decided success all over the society.

Steam Engine Makers' Society.

"The question of an improved trade is one anxiously canvassed by many honest workmen at the present time, and this report shows the want of it by the heavy sums paid for donation.

* * * * *

Bad trade has been as prominent in past years as it is at present, whilst the older reports of the society give evidence that it was even worse in periods prior to 1859, but no actual figures are given. In those days machinery had not made the progress it has in the present generation, whilst emigration to foreign lands was then resorted to as an outlet. All this is now changed, and whilst machinery has, in a great number of cases, displaced skilled labour, the emigration theory has ceased to be advocated. To do so now would be cruel, as the evidence from the Australasian Colonies and America goes to prove that they are far worse off for employment than in this country, and, in a measure, the same may be said of the Continent. The result is a general unrest of labour, with demonstrations of unemployed the order of the day, and rash language used as to remedies to effect a change. This course, however, is not generally adopted by the bonâ fide unionist, for having a society to which he has a financial claim, he can remain passive, knowing that whilst these claims will be met, the first opportunity will be taken to render him help to a situation by the society's influence.

To regulate employment in all seasons is a problem that much theory has of late been expended upon, but until we can regulate the climatic influences we are afraid it will be a long time before a code can be issued showing one continuous limited number out of employment.

One important factor to improve these conditions is combination, and that of a bonâ fide nature, to regulate the various trades. The efforts of such societies to increase their members is now universal, and, as so often expressed, one object to be aimed for at the first opportunity is a general reduction of working hours. To attempt to force it in the present state of trade would be futile, but the signs of the times all point to the fact that the eight hours is now within measurable distance. Already several firms in the engineering trade have voluntarily conceded it, and up to now have not failed, as was prophesied by opponents. The concession of the Government to their employees at Woolwich Arsenal will give an impetus to the movement and possibly lead to others voluntarily giving the same consideration at an early date, whilst those who are persistent in their refusal will ultimately have to be taken into consideration. The high speed at which men are worked at present is a strain upon the system, whilst the despotism of some employers or foremen makes life a burden to many.

In many cases the rules and regulations of the establishment are not exceeded in a penitentiary, and those 'in authority' dominate with an imperious will."

United Patternmakers' Association.

"Twelve months ago we issued our yearly report under the somewhat depressing anticipation that we had not even then bottomed the existing dulness in trade, and that we were likely to have a worse time in 1893 than we had experienced in 1892. Our anticipations were entirely fulfilled, and although things got no worse than they had been during the last four months of 1892, they remained at the same dead level during the whole of last year, with scarcely a break to relieve the dull monotony of the exceedingly sluggish current of trade throughout the kingdom. One rather remarkable characteristic of the condition of trade last year was the uniformity of the depression. It has frequently happened in former years that when trade was bad in the shipbuilding and marine-engineering districts things were fairly brisk in other departments of engineering, and we were able to draft our unemployed to districts where, for the time, work was plentiful. *

* * * * * *

We, along with other trades, have suffered somewhat because of strikes in other industries. The great lock-out of English miners undoubtedly helped to swell the ranks of our unemployed members, whilst the ill-judged and ill-advised strike of Scotch miners which took place immediately after the interim settlement between the employers' and men's federations in England, resulted in a temporary increase in our already swollen idle roll in the West of Scotland. The strikes from which we have suffered most, however, and with which we had no direct connection, were undoubtedly the various joiners' strikes and lock-outs on the Clyde, the first of which was against a reduction in wages, and we have nothing but praise for the splendid and successful stand they made against their employers' demands. * * * * *

* * * * * *

Whilst trade continued bad right up to the end of the year, there were not wanting indications to show the prospects of trade were much better for 1894. The Government led the way by providing for the construction of several warships of various sizes, the larger proportion of which have found their way to private firms. A larger number of cargo and passenger vessels have also been placed, and there is scarcely a marine centre throughout the kingdom but what shows signs of increased activity. We, of course, have been the first to feel the effects of reviving trade, and it was a most agreeable experience for our officers, on the north-east coast particularly, to have their vacant books cleared in the course of a few days. At the time of writing the demand for patternmakers has been so fully maintained that we have had some difficulty in getting men. Several of our branches, which showed a large number of men on the books at the end of January, having got the whole of their men shopped since the issue of the monthly report. Whether the present activity will continue during the forthcoming year it is rather too soon to conjecture. Appearances certainly point to a genuine revival of trade, and if no further shipbuilding orders were placed there is enough in hand to insure a fair amount of work for the next 12 months if

it is only undertaken with reasonable despatch and not worried up as has usually been the case heretofore.

* * * * * * *

* * * The example set by the Government has been followed by several firms, notably Kynochs, of Birmingham, who have voluntarily conceded the eight hours without any reduction of wages, and it would really seem as if the next great industrial reform, an eight hours' day, will be a voluntary concession upon the part of the employers. * * *

* * * * * *

Our wages list shows a reduction of 3¾*d.* per week in the average wage rate of our members. Reductions have fortunately been few and far between, and have been wholly confined to the north-east coast."

National United Trades Society of Engineers.

"The dark cloud of depression under which the trade has for such a lengthened period been suffering, together with the unfortunate disputes in which we have been engaged, have prevented the progress we feel assured we should have made, and though the suffering entailed upon our members has been great, it has been nobly borne, and the past, dark and painful as it has been, is not without its advantages to us as a society; and these we hope our members will make a right use of."

Friendly Society of Iron Founders of England, Ireland, and Wales.

Unemployed Time and Benefit.

"In January 1893, we had 1,736 members on the out-of-work benefit, as compared with 1,050 in January 1892. During the foremost part of the year there was some diminution in the number of unemployed members, viz., from February to May. The month of June, on the contrary, showed a slight addition to the number, but July and August exhibit a decrease, and from the latter month down to the end of the year the tendency was downward, but, on the whole, the monthly returns during the year show the increase to have preponderated somewhat, yet at the end of December 1893, we find that the number on donation was 1,735, as compared with 1,846 who were on that benefit at the end of the previous year. To these must be added 23 on dispute benefit, and 196 who were unemployed and out of benefit, and we have the sum total of 1,954 unemployed members. We again add to these 505 on sick benefit, and 688 on superannuation, and this brings us to the final conclusion that we had at the end of December 1893, 3,147 members who were not then in the position of wage-earners. By deducting the number of honorary members and members abroad from our total membership as calculated, the number of wage-earning members in the country is then shown to be 15,112. The average number of members who were unemployed and on the various benefits was 2,813 or 18·3 per cent. of the whole.

Adding the average loss of time for holidays under obligation, computed at the usual rate of 2·4 per cent., and loss of time on members' own account, computed at 1 per cent., we have then an average loss of time from all causes of 21·7 per cent.

The foregoing figures forcibly present before us the unpleasant fact that a large proportion of our members have suffered severely from want of employment. We have no power in our hands yet which enables us to govern the fluctuations of trade, a fact which we much regret, but doubtless the severity of these visitations is capable of mitigation in some measure. The abolition of systematic overtime, to use an old argument, would doubtless help to some extent in this matter; and the eight hours' day, to which we are looking forward, if established on a right and proper basis, and carried out in a legitimate manner, would certainly become the most important factor in the absorption of our surplus labour, but, when obtained, much will depend upon the discretion of the workmen, in order to ensure the full benefit derivable therefrom.

* * * * * * *

Dispute Benefit.

During the year 1893 we expended for this benefit the sum of 1,804*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, as against 811*l.* in 1892, an increase of 993*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, so that the amount spent is considerably more than double the sum that was expended in 1892. We have only to look back to previous reports, and we shall find that an increase in this item has been going on for several years. We are not at all surprised nor alarmed at it. We know perfectly well by experience that in accordance with the fluctuations of our trade the rise or fall in our figures of expenditure generally asserts itself. All we can do in every case is to endeavour to guide our affairs with the utmost discretion that can be brought to bear upon them, and then calmly accept the result, and wait for the day when opportunities shall arise to our advantage and profit. The cost per member for the year amounts to 2*s.* 4¾*d.*"

* * * * * * *

Associated Iron-moulders of Scotland.

"In 1893 we were entirely free from disputes, as in the previous year, and for a number of years, and we would like to know why we should not continue in this position, as it is just as employers and employed should be, nothing of a lasting character being gained by differing the one with the other; and we therefore trust the same spirit of conciliation may be carried into the new year that we have had in the past with employers' associations, and, if so, we have no fear but a common understanding may be arrived at between us. If only diligence and zeal, tempered by prudence and guided by intelligence, is exercised as it should be at all or any time when questions arise between us, as they are sure to do; and if, as a body, we act in this spirit, we are persuaded to believe from past experience that the same will be reciprocated by employers. And thus, while good feelings are engendered and solidified, the true objects of our combination, namely—assisting one another—are more fully carried out, and our money spent on and for more legitimate purposes than that of disputes."

Associated Blacksmiths' Society.

"In presenting to you the Thirty-sixth Annual Report of this Society, we regret to say that the experience which the society has had during 1893 has been one which none will care to recall. At the commencement of the year trade was bad, and although during the year expectations were on several occasions raised that a turn in the tide had been reached, through the placing of some orders for new work, unfortunately these expectations were from time to time disappointed, and the flow of bad trade continued, reaching its greatest depth with the close of the year.

"From this condition of trade it can be well understood that it was a difficult matter for many of our members to find employment, and generally what employment was obtained was very uncertain, in fact, only a privileged number were fortunate in having anything like steady constant employment during the year. On this account much misery and suffering has been endured by many of our members, and although the unemployed benefit provided by the society can only be looked upon as a very inadequate substitute for the ordinary wage, at the same time it must have been a welcome blessing to many homes, and no doubt aided materially in minimising the distress which has existed.

* * * * * * * * * *

Wage Troubles.

"During the past year reductions in wages and piece-work rates were intimated through the employers' associations in several large centres, but, as a rule, these were all amicably arranged, the negotiations for a settlement having been conducted on behalf of the society through the general office. These settlements have been based on a mutual compromise, and reductions have taken place on time wages ranging from *sixpence per week to one farthing per hour.* All these cases have been fully dealt with in the monthly reports.

We have to acknowledge that the employers have always been ready to meet with your representatives and to fairly consider the points at issue, and it is only an act of justice to them to say they have not pressed for reductions to the full extent they might have done considering the deplorable condition to which the trade was reduced.

In connection with this question of wages, what we have to advise is, that the society, in the immediate future, should apply itself in securing the establishment of a fair wage rate as a recognised minimum standard wage. This matter is of vital importance, and will require to be dealt with in an intelligent and considerate manner, and, if possible, should be brought about by peaceful means."

National Society of Amalgamated Brassworkers.

"To show the even character of our trade in the country generally, it will be interesting to state that the 'out of work' benefit in Birmingham this last year amounted to an average of 12*s.* 1*d.* per member, while in the branches it was 12*s.* per member.

During the year branches have been opened at Leicester, Liverpool, Willenhall, and Ponder's End. At Willenhall the 15 per cent. bonus has been restored; and at Rotherham one of the largest firms has conceded the eight hours to the brassworkers. At Wolverhampton, Manchester, Liverpool, and Nottingham disputes have been amicably settled. At Halifax the principle of conciliation has been brought into operation, and again been the means of ending strife. As the decision is a valuable one as to the duty of a foreman, the following account will be of interest to both capital and labour.

The dispute was occasioned by the alleged tyrannical conduct of a new foreman towards the moulders in the employ. Both sides agreed to refer the matter to the Halifax Board of Conciliation for settlement. Mr. —— conducted the case for the firm, and your secretary that for the men. The award of the Board was to the effect that the friction might have been avoided by the firm giving timely notice of the change in management to the men, by a more amicable bearing on the part of the foreman, and by a little more candour between foremen and employés. The firm promised to give every consideration to any grievance that might arise, and the Board expressed a hope 'that the 'expressions made at this inquiry will lead to more amicable and comfortable arrangements for the future.'"

United Journeymen Brass Founders' Association of Great Britain and Ireland.

Quarterly Report ending 30th April 1893.

"The quarter just closed has been more satisfactory than the previous quarter. There have been no cases of dispute (with the exception of an individual case). There was a movement in Newcastle and district to reduce pay in the engineering trades, but that was satisfactorily arranged."

Quarterly Report ending 31st July 1893.

"We are sorry to report that the year just closed has not been so prosperous as was anticipated. Trade has been gradually declining, and, in consequence of this, notices of reduction of pay were given in several towns, and although some compromises were effected, still reductions had to be submitted to, as will be seen by the wages list of the different branches."

Quarterly Report ending 31st October 1893.

"It is with much regret that we have to report a greater depression in trade in the quarter, nearly every branch having a greater number of unemployed than in the previous quarter. At the close of last quarter there were 151 out of employ; at present there are 247, being an increase of 96."

Scottish Brass-moulders' Union.

Annual Report, 27th April 1894.

"In submitting our Annual Report, we are sorry to say that the year that has just closed has been one that has been characterised by a general depression of trade, not only in this country but in every other, and in almost every branch of trade. Trade was very bad at the beginning of the year, and it continued to go worse as the time went on, and at the beginning of November it went to its very worst, and not until the beginning of March of the present year did the rift come into the cloud, and we were able to see the silver lining. There were several reasons which might be set down as the cause of the general depression, and it is well for us to consider these so as to give us experience in the future. There has been the Clyde joiners' strike, which affected over 3,000 men; there was also the English miners' strike; also a miners' strike in our own district. These things undoubtedly tended to depress all other branches of industry."

MINING.

Monmouthshire and South Wales Miners' Association.

"During the year 29 lodges have been added to our number, while some few have ceased to exist. At one time our success appeared certain. Colliery after colliery was balloted on the question of sliding scale *versus* Federation of Great Britain, and, with some one or two exceptions, they were in our favour by very large majorities. Everything went well until the period of the five weeks' strike, brought about by the action of the hauliers, which created a bitter feeling against us, not only by the employers, but by the Welsh leaders as well. Our secretaries and treasurers appear to have been victimised wholesale and driven hither and thither to seek employment. This action proved very detrimental to our Association, and many of the lodges suspended payment for the time being, consequently our numbers grew less and our finances decreased.

* * * * * * * * *

* * * I would draw your attention to the Abercarne and Risca strike, which has proved so disastrous to our funds, and which cost us nearly a thousand pounds; but even this great strike and expense I am pleased to say has not been in vain, the men gaining every point for which they contended and came out for. I am sorry to say that some of the workmen who took a leading part in that strike have not yet been permitted to return to their work, neither can they obtain employment elsewhere.

Then, again, we have been called upon to support the Cumberland men, Forest of Dean, and last but not least, the great body of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, and I deeply regret that we were not in a position to carry out the great demand made by the National Committee in contributing our due share to those brave men who fought so brave and triumphant a battle, and who have won for the first time in the history of the mining industry the recognised principle of a living wage for the miners of this country."

PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES.

National Union of Paper Mill Workers of Great Britain and Ireland.

Unemployed Benefit.

"We will not be likely to forget the year 1893 in a hurry, for it has been by far the most disastrous to our funds of any year since our formation as a Union. Various causes have contributed to bring this about. All through the year the paper trade in general was in a very depressed state, and in consequence many stoppages of work took place, lasting over nine days at one time. The shutting of ———— Mill, Rochdale, cost us 98*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* in out-of-work pay. To crown all, the stoppages for want of coal during the lock-out of the Miners' Federation cost us over 150*l.* in out-of-work pay to our members. Altogether we have paid out during the year 752*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* in benefit payments, an extraordinarily heavy outlay for our income, as must be evident to all. The executive felt it to be their duty, seeing the benefit expenditure so greatly out of proportion to the ordinary income, to twice call for a small levy to equalise matters somewhat.

Disputes.

"The long-continued slackness of trade during the past year was unhappily the indirect cause of much friction between employers and employed.

Employment.—Finding Situations for Members.

"Naturally, the exceptionally large number of unemployed members during the past year created a good deal of correspondence, frequently by wire, and many members have good reason to be grateful for having secured good situations through the assistance of union officials.

The system suggested in last year's Report has worked fairly well, but very often local secretaries were able to fill up any local vacancies by members of their own branch, and did not require to inform head office."

Typographical Association.

(*Half year ending June 24th*, 1893.)

"The executive council are not able on this occasion to present so favourable a report as they have done on several recent half years. Many circumstances have combined to make the income smaller and the outlay larger. Chief amongst these is the great depression which has affected all trades, and naturally has had its effect upon our own, which depends so much upon the prosperity of others. This will be seen from the out-of-work returns; and it is not possible to congratulate the members upon any improvement since the half year closed, Indeed, the prospect at present is by no means bright, and discretion in the conduct of movements, likely to involve a large expenditure of association funds, is an absolute necessity at the present time."

(*Half year ending December 30th*, 1893.)

"The unfavourable condition of trade which was referred to in the June report as likely to prevail during the ensuing half year has been fully realised, and the executive council regret to state that this and other causes have resulted in a much smaller balance in favour of the association than has been the case for many years past. In most branches a continued large expenditure on out-of-work account has had to be met, and has been accentuated in several important centres through the displacement of members consequent on the introduction of composing machines.

In the statements regarding expenditure, it will be perceived that the strike payments have fallen from 659*l.* 15*s.* to 362*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*, and that the funeral claims have increased from 536*l.* 5*s.* to 614*l.*, many members having fallen victims to the attacks of the prevalent influenza. As might naturally be expected from the prevailing depression in other trades, a large number of members have had to avail themselves of the out-of-work benefit, and the expenditure on that account amounts to the unprecedentedly large sum of 2,454*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* Travelling relief shows little variation, having only increased from 278*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* to 282*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* This is clear evidence that members do not avail themselves of this method of getting assistance to the same extent as formerly."

London Society of Compositors.

"It is with regret that we again find ourselves unable to report anything of a favourable character regarding the condition of trade during the past twelvemonths, or even to anticipate the prospect of its revival in the immediate future. But little consolation can be felt at the fact that it is not the metropolis alone that has suffered: reports from all quarters agreeing in describing the stagnation in trade as almost unprecedented. Whatever the causes bringing about such a state of affairs, the effect upon our own and kindred associations is only too apparent, and although many remedies have, as

usual, under such circumstances, been suggested more or less of an impracticable character, the difficulty is to fix upon one which shall combine the maximum of benefit with the minimum of risk.

* * * * * * * *

Law and defence of scale have necessitated an increased expenditure of 434*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, members having been made fully acquainted with the various questions which have arisen, together with the result of the action which it has been found necessary to take. It may be said that, with the close of the year, a matter which had materially assisted to swell the expenditure under this heading was brought to a termination, leaving the trade almost free of disputes calculated to involve the society in expense."

Scottish Typographical Association.

"The year has been characterised by periods of great depression in almost every branch of trade. At the beginning things were very bad, and although a slight improvement took place, it gradually lapsed again as the year came to a close. This state of affairs was not confined to the United Kingdom alone, but extended to almost every part of the known world, although the privations incidental to enforced idleness have chiefly been felt in the larger centres of industry. How this has been caused is a matter not easily explained, but may be traced to various sources.

* * * * * *

Advance Movement in Inverness.

"With the consent of the executive council the members of the Inverness branch presented a memorial to their employers in the month of August, requesting that their rate of wages be raised from 26*s.* to 28*s.* 6*d.* per week. We are glad to be able to state that the employers met the men in a very friendly manner, and while they hoped that the good relationship which had existed should not be disturbed, they regretted that they could not see their way to concede more than 1*s.* at the present time. While the result was disappointing, as the wage is very small, the men unanimously agreed to accept the offer, but we hope that circumstances may warrant a further move in the near future."

Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers of Great Britain and Ireland.

"*March.*—The present report does not present any feature of an important character, as during the past quarter trade has been in a most unsatisfactory condition. The prospects were not bright at the commencement of the year, but they became somewhat worse afterwards and so continued for some time, but from information received at the general office during the past few weeks, a more favourable condition of trade is apparent, and opportunities for obtaining situations have been more numerous. Whether this slight improvement will continue to increase is purely a matter of conjecture, for taking into consideration the condition of other trades there is but little to guide us in forming an opinion, but what little there is can be scarcely considered of an encouraging nature. On every hand trade is bad, and we are inclined to think that we may congratulate ourselves that the effect of it has not been felt by our members to a greater extent than has been.

"*October.*—The state of trade is described in the monthly reports just to hand as 'moderate' or 'bad.' Not one contains the word 'good' as descriptive of the condition of trade. Such unanimity in the reports is most depressing, particularly at this period of the year when trade should be almost, if not entirely, at its best, and the number of members unemployed reduced to a minimum; and what is more depressing still is the fact that the outlook for the future contains no sign of any character that may be looked upon as cheering or hopeful."

Edinburgh Press and Machinemen's Society.

"In looking back on the past year, the most conspicuous item that presents itself to our view is depression. Every account, every report, contains the same sad tale—'bad trade,' and but for the fact than an exceptionally large number of our idle members left Edinburgh to seek employment elsewhere, matters would have been very much worse with us. In the January number of the 'Printers' and Kindred Trades' Monthly Advertiser' we find the following:—

'The keenest and most experienced observers declare that we came to the worst more than a month ago; and the proverb tells us that when we have reached the crisis, things begin to mend. They have already begun to mend.'

Undoubtedly they have; but, unfortunately, a good number of machinemen in Edinburgh have found little or no advantage—wandering from one office to another, seeking employment in vain, which goes to prove that the overwhelming number of apprentices taken on in the trade during the last few years is already taking effect.

During the whole year your committee have been kept pretty busy considering different infringements on the apprentice agreement (mostly in small offices) that have been brought to their notice, and, as a rule, their labours have not been in vain."

Amalgamated Society of Printers' Warehousemen.

"Several minor disputes which have occurred have been settled both to the satisfaction of our Society and the employers, and we trust that the good feeling between ourselves and our employers will continue. The committee also wish to call the attention of members holding positions and requiring hands, to send at once to the House (before 12 a.m., if possible), stating that they require assistance, which would prove of great help to our unemployed members."

London Consolidated Society of Journeymen Bookbinders.

"Although in beginning this report our language is rather gloomy and somewhat disheartening, yet after all we think that the worst has been got over. Many have attributed the depression through which we have passed to the eight hours movement. This has now been in existence for 12 months, and seems generally to work fairly well; it has certainly given more leisure to the employés, and we have not heard of any considerable number of the employers who desire the former state of long hours. This movement, of which we are among the pioneers, is fast spreading throughout the kingdom, and we have no doubt that it will not be long before the custom will become universal, and the workers in all trades will be greatly benefited (in consequence of greater leisure) both morally and socially."

SALT-WORKING.

Federation of Salt Workers, Alkali Workers, Mechanics, and General Labourers.

"In submitting our fourth annual report we have much pleasure in reporting a great improvement in our trade in all districts. We have suffered much during the past year, especially in some of our districts, chiefly through the unsettled state of the coal trade. Our trade during the second quarter of the year began to improve in all classes of salt with the exception of lumps, bringing all our stock for loose salt down to almost nil; but as slack could not be obtained in any great quantity, we were in a very unsatisfactory condition for the commencement of a struggle which it has been our lot to witness on behalf of the miners during the past year, and as a consequence our trade in most districts became almost at a standstill. The district of Winsford suffered greatly through the lock-out of miners, and had it not been for prompt action taken by the committee and members of that district in deciding to open the local funds, it would have been fearful and deplorable to witness the poverty which must have overtaken the people of that district, and it is very pleasing to report that our fellow-workmen in the north and south districts came to the rescue of their less fortunate fellow-workmen by contributing in no mean degree, and much credit is due to the kind and generous feeling which ought always to exist between workmen in different parts of the country. The Fleetwood and Droitwich districts began to feel the importance of the lock-out. Stoke Prior district fared somewhat better by having some little stock, and being able to get some little fuel. The district of South Durham somewhat escaped the turmoil, as that part of the country was not so much affected by the lock-out. The chemical trade at Middlewich in the Winsford district has somewhat fluctuated during the past year, and petty disputes have taken place, and in two instances a reduction of wage has taken place for the want of better organisation; but we were fortunate to escape the turmoil, except in the case of two members who came out with the general body against the reduction."

SEAFARING AND DOCK LABOUR.

Dock, Wharf, Riverside, and General Labourers' Union of Great Britain and Ireland.

"The Bristol Deal Carriers dispute, being of such a protracted nature, it consequently involved the Union in considerable expense. The men interested displayed the greatest courage during a very critical period of their Union existence. After a most stubborn stand, the employers were forced from the attitude of starving they had taken up. The terms demanded by the men were eventually conceded, and the deal carriers resumed work after a fight lasting over six months. I am glad to report that the percentage of trades unionists among the dockers in Bristol is higher as a consequence.

While we were in the midst of an industrial battle in Bristol, the employers in another part of the country were carefully organising an attack in Hull. Mr. Laws, in conjunction with the Hull Chamber of Commerce, had been carefully planning the attack for the previous 12 months, assisted by the shipowners, Messrs. Wilson. Some pretext for a quarrel was sought, and as the period of the year was the opportune moment for them (a winter of starvation of the men and their families

through slackness of trade), in the most brutal manner possible open war was declared. Blacklegs were set on in the place of the men standing by anxious for work; the Federation agents were sent to all parts of the country to pick up tramps, loafers, the most disreputable of rowdies that ever disgraced our civilisation were chosen to control the motley, squalid crowd of armed bullies; adding to the difficulties and privation occasioned by the employers' heartless tyranny was the fact that the Government assisted the employers by sending extra police, a large military force, and gunboats. The House of Commons, having but few Labour representatives, after a feeble but futile attempt to bring the case of the men before Parliament, and to condemn the action of the Government, the Hull trades unionists were abandoned to the mercy of the military, and the Home Office allowed to ride roughshod over the men fighting labour's cause, in fact deliberately lending its aid to the employers to crush the dockers. In proof of this contention, barely a dozen members could be found in the House to rise in support of the motion to adjourn the House. Great credit is due to the whole of the Hull trades unionists, who rendered us valuable assistance through the whole of the dispute. Circulars were sent to all the trades unions of the country, who responded magnificently to the appeal for funds. Throughout the dispute some portion of the Hull tradesmen assisted the families of the men.

Altogether we were able to collect 14,000*l.* The Hull Trades Council executive formed themselves into a finance committee, and very materially assisted the dockers.

* * * * * *

During the Hull dispute an attempt was made to bring about a general block of all the ports. Wiser counsels prevailed, which is the best tribute of union statesmanship we have had, and which more than justified our contention "that unions act as an effective disciplinary check, obviating rash action," and that "they tend to develop the fittest executive and administrative ability, as well as sense of responsibility." As a result the idea of a general stoppage was tabooed, as it behoves the toilers to first organise and then to systematically set about the task of reform. Until men realise the great importance of methodical effort and intelligent interest in economic questions, we have not the slightest chance, neither ought we to expect, that any economic improvement is possible until a keener interest is taken in labour matters by the workers themselves.

* * * * * *

Summing up the year's work, we have to remember we have—

1. Successfully resisted two important attempts to crush the Union and reduce wages, viz., Bristol and Hull.
2. A magisterial and police conspiracy to stop the right of meeting and freedom of speech successfully combated, and practically censure passed on the Bristol magistracy and police officialism at the Old Bailey.
3. Just over 17,000*l.* has been spent through the Union in its defensive action.
4. More than 2,000*l.* has been obtained for our membership by legal action."

SHIPBUILDING.

United Society of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders.

"In presenting to you our fifty-ninth annual report, I am sorry to have to say that the year 1893 has been a period of trial and suffering with a large number of our members; there has been more sorrowing than rejoicing, for misery and want has been the lot of very many. Thousands of our workmen have been reduced to the brink of starvation by the want of employment. The streets of our cities and towns have been crowded with multitudes of willing toilers unable to find a market for their labour. Commerce has been paralysed and stagnant; trade dull and profitless.

In the mercantile world disaster and collapse followed each other in rapid succession; capital, although cheap, could find no remunerative outlets, for the spirit of speculation was checked. In addition to the commercial depression that has existed everywhere, we have had disputes at home, the magnitude of which has not before been experienced in this country.

The bank failures in the Australian Colonies and financial difficulties in America, coupled with the evils resulting from the McKinley tariff, have made things bad all round. It is to be hoped that the efforts that are being put forth in these countries to regain their former position may soon favourably affect the trade of this country.

What we want and what the country wants is peace, and every intelligent working-man must know that we cannot thrive on labour wars. It is absolutely necessary for the recovery of trade that there should be no more quarrelling, if it can be avoided.

* * * * * *

I am pleased to say that we have very little to complain of respecting disputes during the year under review. There has not been any worthy the name of a strike with a single employer. Unfortunately some of our members are a little impetuous at times and do not give the society's officials an opportunity to correct any little difficulty. A little more forbearance is necessary in these cases.

The following table shows our income each year, with the amount spent on disputes, also the per-centages:—

Dates.	Total Income.	Cost of Disputes.	Annual Per-centage.
	£	£	
1881	56,642	711	1¼
1882	67,361	1,652	2½
1883	72,947	2,778	3¾
1884	63,336	5,559	8¾
1885	70,703	3,593	5
1886	67,839	1,686	2½
1887	70,164	1,131	1¾
1888	83,525	4,533	5½
1889	101,634	4,450	4½
1890	119,646	2,265	1¾
1891	112,077	1,482	1¼
1892	113,336	2,420	2
1893	104,098	1,818	1¾

This table shows an average cost to the society of 3¾ per cent. per annum.

Our list of unemployed members, as taken from our monthly report, shows an average of 16·2 per cent. for the year, against 10 per cent. for 1892.

* * * * *

A very pleasing feature in the accounts is the small amount paid out for disputes, namely, 1,818*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*, and this has been caused by stoppages during the adjustment of prices."

Associated Shipwrights' Society.

"Taking a retrospective view of the year's proceedings, and considering the depressed state of trade, and the many intricate questions that have arisen during the year in several of our branches and districts between our members and the employers, we are glad to specify that through the intervention of our representatives, backed by the influence of our association, we have been enabled to steer clear of any lengthened dispute. We trust this record will be continued. Members must not forget that they as trade unionists have duties as well as rights, and that it is their duty to keep their branch and other officers, and these officers to keep their executive fully posted with any differences that may be brewing, so that steps might, if possible, be taken to have the matter arranged, instead of drifting into expensive conflicts, with all the accompanying suffering and loss, both to the members individually and to the association as a whole.

We would earnestly counsel our members not to act hastily on any difference that may arise. Precipitate and premature action in most cases defeats the very object in view. For while a so-called fighting policy, instead of a conciliatory one, is usually more popular for the moment, it is generally really a slaving policy in the end for the men and those depending on them, and in the vast majority of cases the difference has to be referred in some shape or form to conciliation or arbitration. That this is so has been repeatedly proved in our own trade's experience, and it is also again verified in the recent cases of the Midland Miners' Federation and the Clyde Joiners, whose differences, notwithstanding their comparatively lengthened struggles, were referred to conciliation or arbitration. And the question is why could this method of settlement not have been adopted before, instead of after an exhaustive dispute.

The prolific cause of stoppages of work during the year has been the intricate and often irritating question to all concerned of the demarcation of work, while the differences have occurred almost all over the various districts. The principal one took place on the Clyde.

As has been previously shown this question of the demarcation of work between trades is one which cannot be determined by mere force, and which, to have any lasting benefit, must be arranged by conciliation or adjudicated upon by disinterested and impartial referees."

Barge Builders' Trade Union.

"In presenting to you the 22nd Report and Balance Sheet for the past year, you will see that the severe depression of trade the country has been going through has had its effects on our trade as well as many others.

* * * * *

As will be seen our out-of-work benefit has been the largest item of expenditure. This is easily explained when we come to consider the stagnation of trade passing through the country during the past 12 months; and our industry, although only a small one, depends largely on the trade of the river."

TEXTILE TRADES.

Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners, &c.

Since the settlement of the great lock-out last Spring, which was closed in time for us to print the agreement in our last annual, we have had no point involving any particular features except the dispute at India Mill, Darwen, which resulted in a strike a few weeks before the close of the year. The reason for the strike was that the firm wished to pay for fine yarn with Oldham prices. As the men had only agreed with the firm to spin coarse yarns at this rate they asked that fine yarns should be paid for at the same rate as other mills in the town were paying.

Backed up by the Employers' Federation, the firm refused to do this, and the strike is still at the time of writing (April 20th) going on.

In East Lancashire, and especially in Burnley, we have had the usual crop of cases involving bad work and reduced wages, but they are so common as to call for no special remark.

We might notice that we are not alone in finding considerable difficulty in dealing with the Employers' Association under the new regulations agreed upon at the Brooklands Conference. In the first place, local employers' committees, or their officials, are given to delaying things in a most incomprehensible manner, so that it sometimes happens when a dispute has been going on weeks the Federation Committee, and even the local committee, will assert they know nothing about it, and will insist upon the whole of the usual routine being gone through again.

If this style of business is persisted in there will be nothing for it but to strike all mills where grievances are alleged to exist, if the employers cannot bring themselves to deal with them within the agreed-upon 14 days.

What we have said above largely applies to South-East Lancashire, where the employers have a staff of officials to look after their business. In North-East Lancashire they have similar officials, but, according to one of these, they are paid, not for attending to business, but to have none to attend to. The result is that when it is proposed to deal promptly with a dispute they (the employers) assert that it cannot be done, as they have not the requisite staff of officials. We pay no attention to this style of talk, and shall not do so in the future. But we are bound to say that, whilst our north-east section of the employers are generally civil and approachable, the men in those districts are not quite as well organised as they ought to be, with the result that they cannot quite meet their employers on square terms. Bad work and inferior machinery ought to mean an extra piece price but the employers of that district won't pay it, and the men are scarcely in a position to make them. The employers of the district have had a good many things hammered into them during the last dozen years, but, except in a few individual cases which their Association would not recognise, they have not yet been taught their duty over bad work. We think they ought to be, and might be if the men all loyally joined the Association, and got their assistants to do likewise. This is a point worth considering by those interested.

Financial Matters.

The year through which we have just passed has to our association been the most expensive we have ever had. When we started the year we were in the midst of what, taking it in its extent and length of time it lasted, was the biggest lock-out the textile trades have ever had. How we came out of it we need not detail again, but for the first time we are in a position to give the exact cost. As will be seen from our report, 104,081*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* is credited to it for the past year. Adding the 77,954*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* spent on lock-outs during 1892, and we get a total of 182,035*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* for the two years. The three weeks' or a month's lock-out in the Spring of 1892 absorbed 30,337*l.* 6*s.*, leaving the cost of our big affair at 151,698*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* This is an immense sum to get rid of over one dispute but we question if there is a single member in our association who will say it was not money well spent."

Operative Cotton Spinners' Provincial Association—Bolton and District.

"We have pleasure in recording the fact that our relations with our employers continue to be of a friendly character, and that we have passed through the year without having to have resort to a single cessation of work in the defence of our members or their rights and privileges. Whilst this is a subject for congratulation, the year has nevertheless required heavy monetary sacrifices from our members in support of their brethren in South-East Lancashire, in their resistance to the first of a proposed series of reduction of wages. The main features, and the outcome of the struggle, are of too recent a date to call for further notice at our hands; suffice it to say that we have shown that reducing wages in future is to be an undertaking so costly and hazardous that the game will not be worth the candle. A majority of our employers evinced a disposition to join in the fray by siding with the Federation of Employers in their attempt to subdue the operatives, but a few well-known firms stedfastly refused to countenance the movement, consequently the agitation collapsed."

Accrington and District Power Loom Weavers' Friendly Association.

For the Half year ending May 31st, 1893.

"The half year just ended has been a very exceptional one, and one which no doubt will be remembered for a long time to come both by the employers and the employed, and we trust that the time is far distant when we shall have a repetition of it again. You will observe that we have paid to our

members in grant pay, which was sanctioned by a special members' meeting held on 24th February 1893, at St. James's School, the sum, viz., 506*l.* 15*s.*; this money grant was paid to our members in consequence of some of the mills stopping for weeks, and other mills stopping a whole week at once, which caused many of our members to be at that time in embarrassed circumstances. We therefore hope now that those who were under such circumstances then may have pulled through now, and trust that the future may be more prosperous for you; we also desire that you will all do your best in striving to get those who are not in our Society to get them to join, and thus be the means of making our Society a tower of strength in time of need.

Half-Year ending November 30th, 1893

"In referring to the cotton trade, we are happy to know that it is in a better condition than what it was in the beginning of the year, at the end of the great spinners' lock-out. We hope it may still improve, and that our cotton goods may still further find their way to all parts of the globe; consequently our employers prosper, and that we, as workers, may also become sharers in the prosperity of the country."

Ashton-under-Lyne and District Weavers' Association

"Since out last Report there has not been any change for the better so far as this district is concerned; at the present time, the fancy trade of the district is bad and at this moment there does not seem to be any signs of improvement. But we are not alone in our complaints about bad trade, it being general in all districts, and we believe in all nations."

Blackburn and District Power Loom Weavers' Association.

"We do not offer to congratulate ourselves on the amount of our losses, for we feel that all of you know how they have been brought about—the determination of the classes striving to oppress the masses. For, at the beginning of the year, we had the Limiteds, in South Lancashire, called a Federation, which thought labour should not live in a cottage rented at 4*s.* per week, it makes them too independent; and to maintain our supremacy we must reduce their earnings, so that any hovel we choose to supply them with shall be sufficient for their wants. How they were disappointed all of us know; and we also know with what fortitude the card room workers suffered, but still bore out, knowing that they were justified, and the end that they were suffering for would be triumph. For that reason they maintained the attitude of stolid determination, which all connected therewith must have admired. Now, when we see our way without groping, the looms and spindles all occupied, we hope the day is distant when we have to witness any further commercial warfare, and advise all to look to the strengthening of their unions, so that if any mishap or emergency should arise we shall be prepared to meet it."

Bury, Radcliffe, and District Weavers' Association.

(*Half-yearly Report ending August 27th*, 1893.)

"Many complaints have been received from members of abatements, bad material, and nibbling at wages, all of which have received our attention, and in most instances have been settled amicably to the interest of our members."

(*Half-yearly Report ending February 26th*, 1894.)

"Your committee, in reviewing the work of the association for the past half-year, is glad to report that the same has been one of a more pleasant character, yet we were threatened at one time with a serious crisis in consequence of the coal stoppage, with the closing of the mills."

Accrington Card and Blowing-Room Operatives and Ring Spinners' Association.

(*Half-yearly Report ending March 4th.*)

"You will notice from the balance sheet that we have paid no less a sum than 1,363*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* out of our own funds, in levies and lock-out pay only; the amount paid through deaths is, we also regret to say, the highest on record for our society, being 82*l.*; breakdowns, &c. also accounting for a fair share of our expenditure."

(*Half-yearly Report ending March 3rd* 1894.)

"We are very pleased to know that all disputes and complaints from our members in all our thirteen districts have been attended to and amicably arranged, without a single day's strike during the 26 weeks."

Chorley Branch of the Northern Counties Amalgamated Weavers' Associations.

Quarterly—March 1st to May 31st, 1893.

"Since we issued our last report the cotton trade generally has been in a depressed condition, owing to the great lock-out in the spinning industry, which lasted 20 weeks, and so affected the weaving branch in many of the districts, that the mills were totally stopped for want of yarn; but happily we in our district did not suffer anything like what might have occurred had we been working coarse counts of yarn. There is every appearance that trade has got on its feet again; we hear that the looms are almost running full time, and not so many complaints made of waiting for beams."

Darwen Weavers', Winders', and Warpers' Association.

"Soon after the commencement of the financial year a great struggle took place in the cotton spinning trade. After a 20 weeks' stoppage the matter ended in a drawn game. The effects of the stoppage on the cotton manufacturing department was that a great number of looms were idle, and the majority of those left running worked short time, and as a result the greatest portion of the 1,044*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* paid for stoppages at mills was during the period of the spinners' lock-out. After the settlement of the dispute the weaving branch slowly recovered, and in the month of June was in a very satisfactory condition, a state of things which has been maintained up to now, and we hope will continue."

Ramsbottom and District Weavers', Winders' and Warpers' Association.

Half Year ending November 30th, 1893.

"In referring to our Society generally, we have pleasure in reporting that with the improved condition of the cotton trade, and the starting of looms in our district, more weavers &c. are joining our ranks; we do not see why every operative in our department of the cotton trade should not become members of our association; our objects are such that no reasonable person can possibly disapprove of them: we desire that every person shall be paid the same wage for the same work done, and that such wage shall be sufficient to keep the worker in reasonable comfort, that the condition of our factories shall be such as to secure the best possible condition from a health point of view."

Bradford and District Overlookers' Provident Society.

"The state of the labour market in our trade has towards the close of the year given us a greater number of unemployed members than in any previous month, and it is the duty of each member to use his utmost endeavours in forwarding to the proper officer any information that he may possess, in order that these men may obtain employment. This is a matter of great moment to all, and negligent members will find that the committee will have no leniency in imposing the penalties for this offence. Every precaution is taken to prevent incompetent overlookers from becoming members, and therefore we do not wish to see skilled workmen among the army of the unemployed. It is well known that when trade is bad employers often close one or more rooms in their mills, and the men are then thrown out of employment through no fault of their own, and it is the duty of each one to do his best towards getting these men into employment again."

Bradford and District Warp Dressers' Association.

"Your committee, in placing before you the sixth annual report, do so with mixed feelings of pleasure and regret, for while we are progressing in many things, yet it is with great sorrow that we are called upon to write so many off the books, having run out of membership, and other causes. Whilst this is due to a great extent through depression of trade (in which we seem to have suffered most deeply) yet we should like a word to those men who for any little trivial matter which might arise in the workshop, or brought before the meeting and decided against them, refuse to pay any more contributions, and by so doing run out of the Society.

* * * * * * *

"It is not the intention of the committee to damp the feelings of any of our members by giving too gloomy a report, but we think the sooner we began to realise that it requires all of us to put our shoulder to the wheel to make our association a success, the better. As most of you are aware, we have now paid out-of-work pay for nine months, and in this time we have paid to our members over 115*l.*, and we think, considering that we have paid this large amount, besides our ordinary expenses, without being called upon to reduce our balance at the bankers is something for which we should all feel gratified."

Halifax and District Association of Warp Dressers.

"In presenting you with the seventh annual report and balance sheet, your committee have much pleasure in stating that the Association is still in a flourishing condition, but regret to say that the finances have been somewhat heavily dealt with. This is accounted for by the fact that the trade this year has been of the worst character we have experienced in the history of this association. *

"The out-of-work fund has this year another item to stand against it, that of short work, which is another benefit conferred upon members by the adoption of the new rules. The out-of-work pay amounts to 10*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*, and the short work pay amounts to 6*l.* 5*s.* 7½*d.*, together 17*l.* 0*s.* 8½*d.*, leaving a balance of 15*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* Last year the out-of-work pay amounted to only 5*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, showing a balance of 34*l.* 12*s.* 7½*d.*"

Belfast and North of Ireland Power Loom Tenters' Trade Union.

"The expenditure was very high, owing to number out of work, and the amount of sickness prevalent, also grants to other societies, and the expenses in connection with Trades' Congress and Labour Demonstration; yet we were able to deposit 180*l.* in the bank."

THEATRICAL OPERATIVES.

Theatrical and Music Hall Operatives' Union.

Extract from Quarterly Report ending December 31st, 1893.

"During the greater part of the half year the relations between the Union and the employers have been entirely friendly, and not a farthing of expenditure was necessary to uphold the rules of the Union with regard to wages and conditions of working. Towards the end of the half year, however, the proprietors of Olympia locked out their stage staff because the men were unwilling to contract out of the Employers' Liability Act. This matter is the subject of a special report, however, and, therefore, need not be dealt with here."

TRANSPORT.

Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

"The only dispute during the year in which the Society has been involved was that of the Hull dockers' strike, when a determined attack was made by the Shipping Federation on the organisation of the men. Rather than aid in the slightest degree these capitalists, a number of the employés of the Hull and Barnsley Railway Company, at the Alexandria Dock, left their work, and, largely through the vindictive conduct of an official there, some of them were very unjustly treated after the strike was terminated. Without in any way indorsing every action of the dockers' leaders, which it is an open secret does not find favour with many of the staunchest trade union leaders in Hull, events have shown clearly that the Shipping Federation deliberately made Hull the battle-field of their conflicts with the unions, and that is why the 1,000*l.* was granted the dockers from our funds, and the other expenses incurred. This is only one of the many instances where the Society has come to the rescue of those engaged in severe labour struggles, and in this and in other ways it has invariably manifested its practical interest in the labour cause outside its own immediate sphere."

General Railway Workers' Union.

Quarterly Report ending March 31st, 1893.

"I am unable to report, in accordance with a belief expressed to you in my last quarterly report, that with the winter season over, we would be able to see a revival in trade and a general return to more prosperous times. On the contrary, in the commercial world there is still a downward tendency, which has a very depressing effect, while the whole condition of trade throughout the country, and the labour market generally, is in a state of unstaple equilibrium."

Quarterly Report ending June 30th, 1893.

"There is not much to report upon during the past three months. Trade does not seem to improve and the labour market is consequently dull, reports coming in from several districts of members being put upon short time, while in others there are large numbers of workmen out of employment. All this has a tendency to make the work of organisation more difficult, and the duty of the officers has been more in the direction of visiting existing branches than in opening up new ground."

Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.

"As we pointed out to you in our last Report, the railway companies had reduced the working hours to such an extent that in many instances enginemen and firemen only worked three or four days per week, and in some instances less—we are very sorry to say there has been no improvement in that direction—and a new departure has been taken by some of the companies discharging their enginemen and firemen, or in reducing them. This is attributed to the unfortunate stoppage of the miners, and has had a serious effect on our financial and numerical progress. During the first half of the year we had an increased membership of 500, but many of them were thrown out of employment, and others who remained at work only got two or three days per week, and in some instances less, consequently some of them could not see their way clear to retain their membership out of the miserable pittance they received, yet we are pleased to be able to show an increased membership on the year, making the total 7,015, or a net increase of 305.

"During the miners' dispute the Executive decided (as this was an exceptional case, and no rule bearing directly upon it) that in case a member did not receive 18*s.* per week in wages, the balance of that amount would be made up to him, providing such member was fit and ready to work when called upon, and that he was in financial benefits. This, the Executive thought, would enable a man to exist until the dispute was ended.

"The sum of 850*l.* has been paid during the year in out-of-work pay, principally through the stoppage, and the Society made a grant to the Miners' Federation of 100*l.*, in addition to contributions and other assistance rendered by our members and branches."

Amalgamated Carters' and Lurrymen's Union.

* * "A considerable number of our members in Preston have been conceded the recognised minimum rate of wages. Rochdale branch has been successful in the extreme in establishing the same rate for its members; and by the time this report reaches your branch I have reason to believe that Radcliffe will have done likewise, and at a small cost." * * *

K 2 - JUL 1970